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1887

1900

WITHDRAWN FROM STOCK
RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI
SCRIPTORES,

OR
CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

OR
THE MIDDLE AGES.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER
THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

ON the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each Chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

*Rolls House,
December 1857.*

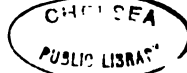
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MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS,
MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI,
HISTORIA ANGLORUM,
SIVE, UT VULGO DICITUR,
HISTORIA MINOR.
ITEM, EJUSDEM
ABBREVIATIO CHRONICORUM ANGLIÆ.

EDITED
BY
SIR FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., F.R.S.,
LATE KEEPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS, BRITISH MUSEUM.

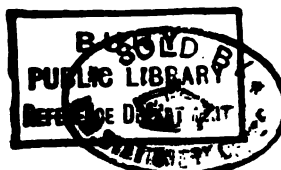
VOL. III.
—
A.D. 1246-1253.

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PREFACE.

PREFACE.

HAVING already, in the Preface to the first volume of the present work, sufficiently discussed its literary history, it is now proposed to collect together the scanty biographical notices we possess of the author, and then add such particulars and remarks as may contribute to demonstrate the historical value of his writings.

It is uncertain whence Matthew Paris derived his name. In his various works he invariably writes it *Matheus*¹ *Parisiensis*, except in two or three instances, where we find the form *de Parisius*;² whilst by his

Scope of
the present
Preface.

Name of
Matthew
Paris,
whence
derived?

¹ Underneath his portrait in MS. Reg. 14 C. vii., he wrote his name at first *MATHIAS*, but afterwards corrected it. See Preface to vol. i. p. xlvii. The printed text of the *Chronica Majora*, p. 846, ed. Wats, has the form *Matthias* three times, but without any authority, since the original MS. (C. C. C. C. xvi., fol. 262) has in every case only the initial letter M. The name appears as *Matthias* also in a Chronicle of Ramsey, compiled before 1267, MS. Cott. Otho D. viii., fol. 214 b. Matthew Paris must not be confounded with a *Matthias Parisiensis*, a Bohemian by birth, but who derived his name from having studied at Paris, and wrote a work, "De regulis Veteris et Novi Testa-

menti." See Lambecii *Comm. de Bibl. Cas. Vind.*, 1669, lib. ii. p. 805.

² MS. C. C. C. C. xvi., fol. 1, and MS. Cott. Nero D. i., fol. 1 (but partly cut off by the binder); also on the Map of the World in MS. C. C. C. C. xxvi., p. 284, which, on the later copy in MS. Cott. Nero D. v., fol. 1 b, is written *de Parisio*; and once in the text of the *Chron. Maj.* (C. C. C. C. xvi., fol. 222, and Nero D. v., fol. 374) as *Matheus Parisius*, where the *de* has been probably omitted by accident. It must be observed that *Parisius* is, in general, indeclinable. A later chronicler, Thomas Wikes, has *Matheus de Parysius*, MS. Cott. Tit. A. xiv., fol. 1.

contemporary, John of Wallingford, he is called *Matheus Parisiacensis*.¹ That he was of English origin is evident, as proved by the uniform tone of his language when speaking of foreigners, especially of the French, but whether his surname came to him from his family as a patronymic, or arose from his having been born, resided in, or studied at Paris, is difficult to decide. Leland and Pits are in favour of the former supposition,² and it is corroborated by the numerous instances of persons of this name living in England (particularly in Lincolnshire) during the thirteenth century.³ On the other hand, the

¹ MS. Cott. Julius D. vii., ff. 96, 98.

² Leland writes, "Nostratem fuisse, quamvis Parisius dictus sit, mihi quidem constat, nam Parisiorum cognomen olim apud Anglos erat, quemadmodum et nunc, celebre," *Comm. de Scriptt. Brit.*, ii. 269; and Pits, "sic cognominatum lego à familia, non à patria, uti et Joannes Paris, fuit enim uterque natione Anglus," *De illustr. Angl. Scriptt.*, p. 337.

³ Thus we meet with Hugo de Paris, in Lincolnshire, in 1194, *Rot. Cur. Reg.*, i. 130; and Petrus de Parisius, of Lincoln, in 1200, *ib.* ii. 253, *Rot. Chart.*, i. 53; also Johannes de Parisius, of Lincoln, in 1200-1, *Abbrev. Plac.*, p. 26; Robertus de Parisius, who held land in Wrangle, same county, 1201-2, *ib.*, p. 40; and Walterus de Paris, about 1200, co. Salop., *Cart. Sloan.*, xxxiii. 3. In 1202, 1203, Magister Reginaldus de Parisius, clerk to the king, held the church of Chesterton, co. Cambr., *Rot. de Oblat.*, p. 189, *Rot. de Liberate*, p. 41. Willelmus de Paris or Parisiensis, co. Oxon., occurs in 1206, 1216, 1217, *Abbr. Plac.*, p. 51, *Rot. litt. pat.*, p. 167,

Rot. litt. claus., i. 315; Thomas de Parisius, of Lincoln, and Martin his son, 1217, 1225, *Rot. litt. claus.*, i. 297, ii. 28, 31; and Willelmus, son of Thomas de Paris, of Lincoln, middle of thirteenth century, *Harl. Chart.*, 58 B. 45. In 1242 the heirship of Petrus de Paris, of Lincoln, is claimed against Willelmus de Paris, *Abbr. Plac.*, p. 120. We meet with Johannes de Paris and Alicia his wife, in 1252, *Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.*, ii. 131; Willelmus de Parys, co. Oxon., 1255-6, *Inq. p. mort.*, i. 15, 46, *Exc. e Rot. Fin.*, ii. 222, 226; and Robertus Paris and Susanna his wife, co. Leic., 1260, *ib.*, ii. 342. There are many others of later date, among whom may be noticed Johannes, son and heir of Johannes de Parysius, of Lincoln, late Hen. III., *Harl. Chart.*, 57 A. 25; Willelmus de Parys, miles, dominus de Martone, juxta Horncastre, co. Linc., at the close of Hen. III.'s reign, *Cott. Chart.* xxviii. 46; Petrus de Parys and Willelmus de Parys, of Glentworth, co. Linc., 1280-1, *Plac. de quo War.*, p. 425; and Willelmus de Parys, archdeacon of St. Alban's, 1290, *Gest. Abbat.*, ii. 7. In the Chetham MS. of the

probability of his having been some time at Paris is considerably strengthened by the fact of his knowledge of French, evinced not only by his having occasionally written in that language, but also by the frequent introduction and explanation of many French words in his writings.¹ His familiarity also with the localities of Paris,² and the interest he takes in its university, are remarkable, yet his silence on the subject, supposing him to have been a student or resident there, is equally so.

Leaving this question, therefore, as doubtful, the earliest positive notice we find of Matthew Paris is a note in his own handwriting, recording his having assumed the monastic habit at St. Alban's on the 21st January 1217. His words are, "Hoc anno ego frater Matheus Parisiensis habitum suscepi religionis, die sanctæ Agnetis."³ He does not tell us whether he assumed the habit as a novice, or on making his profession, nor is any information given as to his age at that time. We are told, however, by him in another

Date of his
assuming
the monas-
tic habit.

Flores Historiarum, fol. 230, is noticed the death of Richard, (son of Richard, king of the Romans,) 5 Aug. 1261, at Winchelsea, who was buried at Cologne, "cognominatus de Parys, eo quod Parisius natus erat."—The local knowledge of the city of Leicester shown by our author, would seem to point out his connexion with that locality. See *Hist. Angl.*, i. 378.

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 240, 248, 360, 386, ii. 59; *Chron. Maj.*, pp. 847, 829, 870. French documents are also introduced in 1247, *ibid.*, p. 719, and 1249, *Additament.*, p. 178. With such evidence before us, it is amusing to read the following passage in Whitelocke's "Notes upon the King's writ for choosing Members of Parliament," 1766, p. 62: "There are but few acts of the time

of Henry the Third in the French language, although it prevailed so much in ordinary life, that Matthew Paris, a contemporary, writes that he was in danger of losing his livelihood, because he did not understand it!" Yet this unaccountable assertion is gravely repeated by Luders, in his "Essay on the use of the French language in our ancient laws," [1807] p. 62.

² See the account of the quarrel at St. Geneviève, in 1146, between the *Marguilliers* and the pope's clerks, *Hist. Angl.*, i. 278; the grant of a house to the Jacobite preachers in 1198, *ibid.*, ii. 66; the tumult at St. Marcel in 1229, *ibid.*, ii. 308; and the narrative of the visit of Henry III. to Paris in 1254, *Chron. Maj.*, pp. 899, 900.

³ MS. Cott. Nero D. 1., fol. 165 b.

Age of ad- place,¹ that abbat Warin of St. Alban's (A.D. 1183-
mission to 1195) had made a regulation that when a novice received
St. Alban's. the tonsure he should at the same time assume the
monastic habit, and not defer doing so till his profession
was made; and this rule, in all probability, remained in
force. The age of a novice, on admission, seems to have
varied in different monasteries. At the Benedictine
monastery of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, the monks ob-
tained a papal bull in 1180, not to admit under the age
of fifteen,² and this may have been in general the prac-
tice at St. Alban's, until by the revision of the statutes
of the Benedictine Order in 1238 (by pope Gregory IX.),
the age of probation was fixed at nineteen, and of pro-
fession at twenty years of age.³ Under the rule of
abbat Robert (in 1158), a scholar of Montreuil "*ætate*
juvenis," took the habit (*habitu religionis suscepit*),
at St. Alban's, and remained three years afterwards "in
disciplina novitiali;"⁴ but a subsequent abbat, John de
Cella (A.D. 1195-1214), on being applied to by one of
the monks to admit his nephew, then a boy at school,
refused to do so, "*quia impubes erat, nec adhuc tantæ*
ætatis ut esset idoneus."⁵ If Matthew Paris was
received as a novice in 1217 (as appears probable), it is
difficult to reconcile the fact with his mention of occur-
rences in the monastery some years previously. Thus,
he tells us he recollected the wonderful memory of abbat
John de Cella,⁶ in reference to the Psalter, so that he

His notice
of previous
occur-
rences con-
nected with
the abbey.

¹ *De Gest. Abbatum*, i. 214, ed. Riley.

² *Hist. Monast. S. Aug. Cant.*, p. 427, ed. Hardwicke.

³ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 475. Cf. *Addita-ment.*, pp. 174, 228.

⁴ *Gest. Abbat.*, i. 180.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i. 223. Yet the abbat of Peterborough made no difficulty of admitting the boy at once.

⁶ This is the abbat who was previously prior of Wallingford, and

hence misnamed *John of Wallingford* by Gale, whose blunder in confounding him with the real person of that name (who compiled the *Chronicles* in MS. Cott. Julius D. vii. near half a century later) has since been a constant source of error. The abbat John de Cella studied at Paris, and is praised as a grammarian, a poet, and a physician, but not as an historian. See *Gest. Abbat.*, i. 217.

could repeat the whole of it backwards, verse by verse.¹ He also enters under the year 1213 the singular story of king John's mission to Mohammed Al Nassir, the Emir Al-Mumenin, as related in his hearing by Robert of London, the secular custos of St. Alban's, to certain inmates of the abbey.² But there is some confusion in the chronology here, for if the mission took place at all, it must have been after the landing of Mohammed in Spain in 1210, and previous to the battle of Navas de Tolosa, fought in July 1212. Now, as the custody of the abbey was granted by king John to Robert of London and Matthew Mantell, sheriff of Hertfordshire, on 29th March 1208,³ he could not, as asserted by Paris, have been made custodian in reward for his services in this mission, nor could the event have taken place after the death of Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, the justiciary, in October 1213, as stated by him. It will be, however, reasonable to conclude from the above that Matthew Paris was attached to the abbey several years before he assumed the monastic habit, perhaps as a scholar, or in some other capacity.

But there are some events of still earlier date referred to by Paris, which cause perplexity. Under the year 1192 he narrates a story on the authority of Ranulph Besace, physician of king Richard, who became

Other events referred to, of earlier date.

¹ *Gest. Abbat.*, i. 232.

² *Chr. Maj.*, p. 243, and thence copied by the chroniclers, John of Oxenede, John of Tinmouth, the author of the *Scalachronica*, and Thomas Rudborne; and inserted by Walsingham in the text of the *Gesta Abbatum*, i. 236. The truth of this story has been questioned, but it is credited by Tyrrell, Sharon Turner, Milman, and Lingard. It was certainly not invented by Matthew Paris, and some of the persons who heard the story were probably living at the time when he wrote it

down. The most curious feature of it is the degraded character given of John by his own confidential clerk! Robert told the Emir that the king was "quingagenarius" in age. If this is to be accepted strictly, it would fix the date of the occurrence to 1206, since John was born in 1166; but at this time Mohammed was at Fez or Morocco.

³ *Rot. litt. pat.*, p. 81. Robert of London had previously (23 Jan.) been appointed custos of Christ Church, Canterbury, and the archiepiscopal manors, *ib.*

afterwards canon of St. Paul's ;¹ and in 1194 he specifies the presents sent by abbat Warin to Richard, after his return from captivity, from the information given to him by Geoffrey Hackesalt, the abbat's messenger.² Again, under 1195, in reference to the Apologue of Vitalis the Venetian, related by Richard,³ he makes the following note, "*Apologus Ricardi regis, quam abbati Sancti Albani Guarino, et ipse nobis enarravit.*"⁴ In the first of these instances Paris probably heard the story from Besace many years after the event,⁵ and this may have been the case also with Geoffrey Hackesalt, but with regard to king Richard's Apologue, if we are to interpret the words literally, Paris must have heard it before the death of abbat Warin, which took place in April 1195.⁶ This would throw back the birth of Matthew Paris at least to the year 1185, and make him seventy-four at his death in 1259—no very extraordinary age—but the difficulty of reconciling this with the date of his taking the monastic habit in 1217 is so great, that it will be preferable to understand the words "*nobis enarravit*" as applying to the monks of the abbey in general, or else as writing in the name of Wendover, to whose text the whole story is an addition. On the whole, therefore, it will be safer to fix the birth of our historian about the year 1200, or a few years earlier, and this will make him upwards of sixty at his decease, which is well borne out by the appearance of his portrait drawn at the time.⁷

Probable
date of the
birth of
Matthew
Paris.

The information we possess of a personal character,

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 37; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 813.

² *Ibid.*, ii. 47. In the *Chr. Maj.*, p. 175, the presents are mentioned more briefly.

³ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 129.

⁴ See note in *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 55, and compare "*nobis narravit*," ii. 266.

⁵ The compiler of the Cecil MS. informs us that Besace lived more than sixty years afterwards, and this is confirmed by the notices found of him as canon in 1213, 1217, and 1248. See Newcourt's *Repertorium*, 1708, i. 103, 187.

⁶ *Gest. Abbat.*, i. 217.

⁷ See Preface to vol. i. p. lii.

after Matthew Paris became an inmate of St. Alban's, is gleaned wholly from incidental notices in his own writings, and it will be best to take them in order of time.

To judge from the language employed, he was present in 1220 at the ceremonial of the translation of the body of St. Thomas at Canterbury. In Wendover and the *Chronica Majora* the occurrence is described only in general terms,¹ but in the *Historia Anglorum* we learn that the artists, Walter of Colchester, sacrist of St. Alban's, and Elyas of Derham, canon of Salisbury, were there, by whose admirable skill and contrivance the shrine of gold and gems was fashioned, and the appliances for raising the saint's remains from the crypt carried out. The remarks seem those of an eye-witness.² Paris must have been again at Canterbury a few years later, since he notices having seen there four great sapphires offered at the tomb of St. Thomas by John de Brienne, king of Jerusalem.³

In 1228 occurred the visit of the archbishop of Armenia and his suite to the abbey of St. Alban's, of which Wendover has left us an account.⁴ He tells us that the replies of the archbishop to the questions addressed to him respecting Joseph Cartaphilus (the Wandering Jew⁵) and the ark of Noah were interpreted in French by a knight of his household, and in the *Chronica Majora* Paris adds, that he was of Antioch, and known to

He was present at the translation of St. Thomas at Canterbury, 1220.

and at the visit of the Armenian archbishop to St. Alban's, 1228.

¹ Wendover, iv. 65; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 310.

² *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 242 (where the name is mis-printed *Durham*). This is a short but fair specimen of the peculiar value of this work, when compared with the Greater Chronicle. The death of Elyas of Derham is noticed in 1245 in the latter, p. 658.

³ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 260.

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⁴ Wend., iv. 176.

⁵ It is interesting to note, that in the nearly contemporary rhyming Chronicle of Philip Mouskes, (afterwards bishop of Tournay,) we find a similar account of the Wandering Jew, derived from the same Armenian prelate, who, after visiting the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury, went to Cologne, to see the reliques of the three kings. See "Curious

b

a servant of the abbat.¹ There is every reason to infer that Paris was present at this conversation, and that he refers modestly to himself when he states that a question was asked of the archbishop "*ab uno qui fuit ei assidens collateralis, monacho,*" touching the observance of the feast of the Conception in the East.²

Death of
abbat Wil-
liam of
Trumping-
ton, 1235.

On the 24th February 1235 the death of abbat William of Trumpington took place, who had ruled the abbey of St. Alban's since 1214, and whose merits are highly lauded by our historian.³ The proceedings consequent on the election of his successor, John of Hertford, are given by him at great length, and the fact is only noticed here in consequence of an extraordinary statement made by the Rev. Peter Newcome, in his History of the abbey, in

Unfounded
statement
in refer-
ence to the
election of
Matth.
Paris as
abbat.

reference to Matthew Paris, of whom he says, "*He came early into the house, and might have been placed in the abbatic chair when John was elected, had he not declined the honour, through fear that it would involve him in care and trouble, and prevent him from writing his Great History.*"⁴ The whole of this statement appears to be mere invention, and does not rest on the semblance of any authority.

He at-
tended the
nuptials of
Henry III.
at West-
minster,
1236,

In 1236 Paris appears to have accompanied the new abbat to London, to attend the splendid ceremony of the nuptials of Henry III. to Alienor of Provence; and he describes with the zest of one who thoroughly enjoyed

Myths of the Middle Ages," by E. Baring Gould, 1866, pp. 10, 23. The story was confirmed by some Armenians who again visited St. Alban's in 1252. *Chr. Maj.*, p. 854.

¹ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 351.

² Although French was the ordinary language of persons of rank and the superior clergy at this time, we can hardly suppose that it was

used generally by the inmates of a monastery, who would converse either in Latin or English. It is not unlikely, therefore, that Matthew Paris may have assisted in the interpretation of the archbishop's replies to the monks.

³ *Gest. Abbat.*, i. 300.

⁴ *Hist. of the Abbey of St. Alban's*, 1795, p. 172.

it, the pompous procession of the citizens of London, and the rest of the pageantry.¹ At the same time he notices the overflow of the Thames to such an extent, that the palace at Westminster was flooded, so that people were rowed in boats into the Hall.² It was then, also, probably his inquisitive eye was attracted to the remains of the original foundations of the Hall, as planned by William Rufus, which, he informs us, extended from the Thames to the public highway.³

In October 1247 Matthew Paris was again at Westminster, to witness the solemn celebration of the feast of St. Edward the Confessor, on which occasion the king walked on foot from St. Paul's to the abbey, carrying as an offering a vase containing a portion of the blood of Christ.⁴ The bishop of Norwich preached on the occasion, and as some of the clergy expressed doubts of the genuineness of the relique, the bishop of Lincoln (Grosseteste) undertook to convince them, and his discourse was noted down at the time by the attentive historian.⁵ The king was seated on his throne, attired in royal robes, and recognizing Paris, caused him to sit on the middle step between the throne and the floor, and expressly directed him to write an account of the proceedings. As a proof of his satisfaction, he afterwards invited Paris and his three companions to dinner.⁶

About two years or less previous to this date the services of Matthew Paris had been sought in an affair which resulted in his mission to Norway—the most important event in his otherwise tranquil and un-

¹ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 420.

² *Ibid.*, p. 421. A similar occurrence took place in 1242, *ibid.*, p. 596; *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 467.

³ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 165. It is to Westminster Hall, and not to the Tower, that Malmesbury alludes, vol. ii. p. 504, ed. Hardy.

⁴ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 735; *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 29, where a drawing of the vase is given; *Abbr. Chron.*, iii. 302.

⁵ *Additament.*, p. 161 [MS. Cott. Nero D. i., fol. 91].

⁶ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 736.

chequered life. The origin of this business may be gathered from his own narrative, and corroborated by the notices found in the Scandinavian Annals. The Benedictine monastery of Holm in Norway had been founded by king Cnut about the year 1030,¹ and was situated on an island subsequently named Munkholm or Niderholm, in the diocese of Nidaros (Drontheim). It was the most ancient foundation of the kind in Norway, and at the head of all the other religious houses there,² but by the ill-government of the abbat Rita-Biorn had been greatly impoverished, and the abbat at length excommunicated by archbishop Sigurd.³ Instead, however, of submitting to the sentence, he went off furtively to Rome in the year 1240, accompanied by the sacrist, and there, by means of the abbey seal (brought away surreptitiously), he contrived to borrow the sum of 500 marks from the Lombard usurers, for which the possessions of the monastery were placed in pledge.⁴ Having by this means gained his suit against the archbishop, he returned in 1244 to Norway, but on his way back to Holm he died at the abbey of St. Alban, in Seljoe, near Stadtland, in the district of Nordfiord.⁵ During the abbat's absence affairs fell into much greater

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 41; *Abbr. Chron.*, iii. 163. See Suhm's note in *Scriptt. rerum Danicarum*, tom. iv. p. 415. Hafn., 1776.

² *Chr. Maj.*, p. 756; *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 41. The whole island on which the monastery stood belonged to the monks, *ibid.* Its position was in the bay opposite the city of Drontheim (the ancient capital of Norway), from which it lay distant about a mile and half. The monastery was in later times converted into a state fortress. See "Beskrivelse over kongeriget Norge, af Lars H. Bing," 8°, Kiøb., 1796, pp. 433-436; and Dr. Edward Clarke's

account in 1819, *ap. Forester's Norway*, p. 274.

³ Rita-Biorn succeeded as abbat in 1232, *Ann. Isl.*, iii. 84. See the note in *Diplomatarium Islandicum*, 1862, pp. 525-531.

⁴ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 755.

⁵ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 756. This abbey is mentioned also by Matthew Paris in *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 41. For an account of it, see *Scriptt. rer. Dan.*, iv. 6, 13, 418. The French translator of Paris has made a great mistake in placing Seljoe at Zell, one of the Shetland islands, and Holm opposite to it! tom. vi. p. 440.

disorder at Holm, and the monastery was taken by the archbishop into his own hands, so that, after an ineffectual journey to Rome by the prior Clement, a new abbat was elected by the monks, and the further sum of 300 marks having been collected, the prior was again despatched to England with letters of king Hacon addressed to Matthew Paris,¹ requesting him to undertake the office of freeing the monastery of Holm from the claims of the usurers in London, into whose hands the bonds given by Rita-Biorn had passed.² This must have taken place in 1245, or, at latest, in 1246. The good monk therefore having succeeded in effecting the object of this application, the prior returned home; but although the temporal affairs of Holm were amended, their spiritual position was worse, and the monks were threatened with expulsion by the archbishop, as ignorant and void of discipline. Just at this juncture it was (in June 1247) that the papal legate William, bishop of Sabina, landed at Bergen, for the purpose of crowning Hacon;³ and the ceremony having taken place on St. Olaf's festival⁴ (29th July), the monks of Holm appealed to him for protection. He advised them to send to the pope with-

¹ How Hacon was first brought into communication with Paris is not clear, except from the report of his abilities. The writer of the note in *Diplomat. Island.*, p. 53, says that Paris had been previously in Norway on some commercial business, and was on that account known to the king, but no evidence of this exists. There certainly seems to have been some communication between the king and his abbey, for on 15 July, 1238, Richard of St. Alban's received letters of protection as the king's "nuncius." *Fæder*, i. 236.

² *Chr. Maj.*, p. 756. See also

Lange, "De Norske Klosters Historie," 1867, p. 325.

³ The date of the legate's arrival is assigned by Sturla Thordson to 1246, but this is erroneous, since the pope's brief for the coronation is dated as late as 3 Nov. 1246 (*Diplomat. Norweg.*, p. 26), and the landing of the legate in England *en route* is noticed by Matthew Paris about Easter, 1247 (*Chr. Maj.*, p. 731). He proceeded to Lynn, where he remained nearly three months before he sailed for Bergen. Cf. *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 23; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 300.

⁴ *Saga Hákonar Konungs*, Hafn., 1810, cap. 260; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 740.

Matth.
Paris is
chosen
visitor of
the Bene-
dictine
Order in
Norway.

His arrival
at Bergen,
1248.

out delay, and ask for a visitor to reform the rule of their Order.¹ The abbat accordingly, with one of the monks, proceeded to the papal court at Lyons, and having been favourably received by Innocent IV., they made choice of Matthew Paris as visitor, not only on account of their previous experience of his prudence and integrity, but also from his being on the most friendly footing with their sovereign.² The pope at once acceded to their wishes, and gave them a mandate addressed to the abbat of St. Alban's, dated 27 November 1247, directing him to send brother Matthew for that purpose to Norway.³ In obedience to this mandate Paris, "licet invitatus," embarked in the following summer (from Lynn probably, or Yarmouth), and arrived at Bergen at the time⁴ a fearful conflagration was raging in the city, which destroyed the whole of it, with the exception of the king's palace and four religious houses.⁵ On the

¹ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 756; *Abbr. Chron.*, iii. 300.

² They say, "Petimus igitur de domo illa [S. Albani] quendam monachum, Matheum nomine, nobis reformatorem et instructorem; cujus prudentiam experti sumus et fidelitatem; præterea familiarissimus regi nostro et amicissimus." *Chr. Maj.*, p. 756.

³ This mandate is printed in *Chr. Maj.*, p. 756, and in *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 40; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 304. To the copy entered in the *Liber Addita-mentorum* [Nero D. I., fol. 92 b] is prefixed the following rubric by Paris: "Auctenticum papale, quo dominus Matheus Parisiensis, qui et scripsit hæc, destinatus est et constitutus, licet invitatus, reformatore Ordinis Sancti Benedicti, et visitatore Nigrorum abbatum et monachorum eorumdem in regno Norwagie."

⁴ The exact day is uncertain.

Some copies of Hacon's Saga say a fortnight after St. John's day [24th June], which would fix it to 8th July; whilst others, with Torfæus, say fourteen days previous, namely, 10th June. Munch, in his "Norske Folks Historie," 1858, vol. IV. p. 100, gives the date as 4th July.

⁵ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 753; *Saga Hákonar Konungs*, cap. 260. The king was on the spot, and is said to have endeavoured to arrest the progress of the flames, by causing large cauldrons to be filled with seawater. This is curious, as it would imply the absence of springs or wells. In the *Diplomatarium Norwegicum*, p. 21, 8°, 1849, edited by Lange and Unger, there is a brief of pope Gregory IX., addressed to archbishop Sigurd of Nideros (Drontheim), stating that as the infants in his country "propter aque penuriam" were accustomed

following day a terrific thunderstorm took place, and the ship was struck by lightning on board of which Paris had arrived, the mast was shivered in pieces, one man killed, and the rest of the crew seriously injured. Matthew Paris himself escaped only by having been occupied in saying a mass for his safe arrival in a church near the shore.¹ Previous to his leaving England, the king of France—Louis IX., then preparing for his crusade—wrote to him, to ask him to convey letters to king Hacon,² which he did, and delivered them at Bergen, for which service he received the king's thanks, accompanied by some valuable presents.³ After this he proceeded to Holm, and successfully accomplished in that monastery the object of his mission. He gives us no details of his journey, but the difficulties of the land route (a distance of above 400 miles) are so great, even at a recent period,⁴ that it is probable he went by sea in one of the coasting *jagts* of the country, used for commerce, and returned in the same manner to Bergen.⁵

He delivers letters to king Hacon from Louis IX.,

and proceeds to Holm.

to be baptized in beer (*cervisia*), contrary to the command of the Gospel, he is informed that such baptism in future is to be considered of no avail (*non debent reportari rite baptizati, qui cervisia baptizantur*).

¹ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 753. The king supplied the ship with a new mast, "pro amore ipsius, qui in ipsa navi fuerat."

² *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 304. The Duc de Luyne, in his Introduction to the French translation of Matthew Paris, p. li, asserts that he was at this time with Louis at St. Germain-en-Laye, but this is evidently an error, as proved by the passage referred to above. For these letters of Louis, see *Chr. Maj.*, p. 741, and *Abbr. Chr.*, p. 304. In the latter

the letters patent are dated incorrectly 1247, instead of 1248.

³ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 741.

⁴ See Forester's Norway, pp. 25, 178, 242.

⁵ In the *Liber Benefactorum*, compiled by Walsingham in 1380 (MS. Cott. Nero D. vii., fol. 50 b), the mission of Matthew Paris to Norway is thus mentioned: "Matheus Parisiensis, religiosus monachus, incomparabilis cronographus et pictor peroptimus, deputatus est per dompnium papam Innocentium ad regendum Holmense monasterium in Norwegia, spectans ad regimen archipræsulis Nidrosiensis, cujus religio emarcuerat, fama viluerat, bona dissipata fuerant, ipsius loci desidia monachorum. Cujus religionem refflorere fecit, famam sua

His return to England, 1249. The return of Matthew Paris to England could scarcely have taken place before 1249, and the next matter of a personal nature occurs in the following year, when he tells us he remonstrated boldly with king Henry III. for having made a grant of free-warren contrary to the charters of the abbey of St. Alban's.¹ The remonstrance itself, however, was probably made on the occasion of the king's visit to the abbey at Easter, 1251. Not long after this, namely, in the following July, Paris was at Winchester with the king (who had gone there to meet his half-brother the bishop elect), and heard the account of the proceedings of the Pastoureaux in France related by a monk of Sherborne, all which he diligently noted down.² In November also of the same year he appears to have been present at the dedication of the church of Hayles, in Gloucestershire, on the foundation of which house earl Richard of Cornwall had expended above 10,000 marks, as he himself informed our historian.³

Probably at the dedication of the church of Hayles, Nov. 1251, At Christmas, 1251-2, the marriage of the king's daughter to Alexander II. of Scotland was celebrated with great magnificence at York, and Paris, from the details he gives, would seem to have been a spectator.⁴ This is confirmed by a passage on another occasion, in which he speaks of a personal conference held by him with the Jew Aaron, who lived at York.⁵

Goes to Winchester, July 1251. Favoured him by the king, 1257. In March 1257 the king came again on a visit to St. Alban's, and remained there a week, during which

sanctitate extulit, possessiones prudenter auxit, adeo ut nulli monasterio regionis illius inferior putaretur." This passage is not in the *Liber de Benefactoribus*, printed at the end of Trokelowe by Mr. Riley.

¹ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 788; *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 62. The king is said to have defended himself by citing the example of the Pope, but afterwards added, "Well, well, we will con-

sider about it." But the promise came to nothing!

² *Chr. Maj.*, pp. 820, 825; Cf. *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 112.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 827; *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 115; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 311.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 829.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 785. "Aaron nomine, de Eboraco oriundus, et in eadem civitate continuans mansionem."

time he particularly distinguished the historian by having him at his table and in his chamber, where he communicated to him in a familiar manner his knowledge of various historical matters, such as the names of the electors of Germany, the sovereigns of England who had been canonized, and the titles of the English baronies, which the king's memory enabled him to enumerate to the number of 250 ; a creditable specimen of royal acquirements, which but few of his successors in the two following centuries could have surpassed.¹ Shortly afterwards a deputation of Masters of Arts came from Oxford to St. Alban's to complain to the king of the oppression of the bishop of Lincoln, and Paris took the opportunity of privately beseeching the king to protect the university, which he promised to do. This is the latest mention made of himself by the historian.

For some years previous to this—to judge from the unequal and altered character of the handwriting in his original manuscripts—the infirmities of age or a declining state of health had gradually affected him, so that he was obliged at intervals to make use of the friendly aid of a fellow-monk to write the concluding portions of his works. This aid so lent to him appears in the *Historia Anglorum* from the close of the year 1252 to the end of 1253 (where it terminates) ; in the *Abbreviatio Chronicorum* for the years 1253, 1254, 1255, and in the *Chronica Majora* for the years 1258 and 1259.

The death of the historian must have taken place shortly after May 1259,² as we are informed by the same fellow-monk who lent the aid of his pen, and drew the portrait of Matthew Paris reclining on his couch after his eyes had closed for ever.³ Besides this portrait we

¹ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 945.

² It is scarcely worth while to notice the careless mistake of Dr. Giles, the English translator of Matthew Paris, who places his

death in 1278 ; but errors like these, in books intended for popular reading, are sure to be repeated.

³ MS. Reg. 14 C. vii., fol. 218 b.

have another from his own hand, drawn some nine years previously, and both exhibit features of an ordinary cast, but indicative of honesty and intelligence.¹

No record
of the
place of his
interment.

Tradition has preserved no trace of the spot where the remains of Matthew Paris were deposited. In the previous century abbat Warin had directed that the bodies of deceased monks, hitherto laid under the turf of mother earth, should in future be placed in stone coffins,² but none now exist. In the time also of abbat Whethamstede (about A.D. 1400) the gravestones in the cemetery were cleaned, and an account written of those which had names inscribed on them.³ No mention, however, is found of the historians of St. Alban's, although many others, with less claim to remembrance, are recorded. In this respect, indeed, Paris fared no worse than Malmesbury, whose tomb, when inquired for by Leland, was not only ignored by the monks, but the very name of the chronicler was unknown, except to one or two individuals!⁴

¹ The engraved portrait prefixed to Wats's edition, 1640, is taken from the above, but the artist has taken great liberty with the original. There is a third portrait, very coarsely executed, and of no authority, drawn by Alan Strayler, the illuminator of the *Liber Benefactorum*, in MS. Cott. Nero D. vii., fol. 50 b. Paris was well intitled to a place among the benefactors of his abbey. His gifts, as recorded by Walsingham in the MS. just referred to, consisted of two silver cups; a gold "monile," to which was suspended a fragment of the Cross; and a plain silver-gilt cup for the refectory; but besides these, Paris himself, at the end of his *Libellus de Anulis et Gemmis et Pallis* (MS. Cott. Nero D. i., fol. 146 b), mentions his having bestowed, at various

times, four silken cloths, to hang over the great beam on which the apostles and prophets were carved; a cloth of baldekin, embroidered with eagles, out of which a choral cope was made, fringed with gold; the cloth was given to him by queen Alienor, and the fringe by king Hacon of Norway; a silk cloth to make a chasuble, alb, stole, and manipule, bound with gold fringe, of the gift of king Henry III.; and another red silk striped cloth, with a blue orbicular border, given him by the abbat of Ramsey.

² *Gest. Abbat.*, i. 198.

³ This curious record is preserved in MS. Harl. 1775, and portions of it have been very ignorantly translated by Newcome, in his *History of the Abbey*.

⁴ *Comment. de Scriptt. Brit.*, i. 196.

It is now time to speak of the literary labours of Matthew Paris. On the death of Roger of Wendover, in May 1236, he was, no doubt, directed by the abbat John of Hertford (elected only the year previous) to continue and enlarge his historical work, a task for which he had probably been previously prepared. As already remarked, it is uncertain at what time Wendover began to compile his *Flores Historiarum*, but there are good grounds for believing that it was not until after his deposition from Belvoir and return to St. Alban's, about the year 1219.¹ At all events, the text of the year 1179 could not have been written by him till after 1215, from the reference made in it to the council held in the latter year.² It is obvious, moreover, that the chief authorities used by Wendover in the compilation of his Chronicle, namely, Bede, Geoffrey of Monmouth, Sigebert, Florence of Worcester, Simeon of Durham, Malmesbury, Huntingdon, Robert de Monte, William of Tyre, Diceto, Benedictus Abbas, Hoveden,³ and Coggeshale, were not likely to be found in the library of a small cell like Belvoir, whereas at St. Alban's they were ready to his hands. Whether brother Matthew gave him any assistance in his work may admit of question, but it certainly appears highly probable. At times the style of Wendover's text is very similar to that of Paris, and this appears the more as we approach its termination. This is particularly the case in the three chapters relative to Peter de Rivaux and others in 1234, which it is difficult to believe were not written by Paris;⁴ and in the original

Continuation of
Wendover
by Mat-
thew Paris.

Did Paris
assist him
previously?

¹ See Preface to vol. i. p. xiv.

² Wendover, ii. 402, ed. Coxe.

³ The assertion of Mr. Stubbs (Pref. to *Chronica Reg. de Hoveden*, p. lxxii), that Hoveden was unknown to Wendover and Paris, appears to be a mistake, as will be evident to any one on comparing the text of

Hoveden from 1196 to 1201 with Wendover.

⁴ Wend. iv. 311-314. It is remarkable that in the Cotton MS. Nero D. v., the conclusion of Wendover's work is noted just before these chapters.

It was no doubt the original intention of Matthew Paris to finish the *Chronica Majora* at the end of the year 1250, and he appears to have then suspended his labour on it for a few years;¹ but he subsequently resumed it, and added the years from 1251 to 1259 inclusive. To the same period of 1250 he had also at first brought down the *Gesta Abbatum*² (afterwards continued to 1255), and also the *Liber Additamentorum* or *Supplementorum*, containing copies of documents illustrative of the Greater Chronicle.³ But during the intervals of cessation from his larger work Paris employed himself with unwearied industry in the compilation or supervision of others. He had previously superintended an abridgment of the *Chronica Majora* under the original title of *Flores Historiarum*,⁴ and wrote the portion between 1241 and 1249 with his own hand; and immediately following on the Greater Chronicle, he commenced in 1250 the *Historia Anglorum*,⁵ which he brought down to 1253. Two years afterwards he compiled, in addition, a third but briefer work, which he intitled *Abbreviatio Chronicorum* (printed in the present volume), from A.D. 1100 to 1255. Besides these laborious undertakings, he directed a transcript of the second portion of the *Chronica Majora*, from the year 1189 to 1250⁶ (to which he added a few notes and drawings), and wrote and illustrated the smaller pieces contained in the MSS. at Cam-

The *Chronica Majora*.

Other historical works of Paris.

¹ It is referred to as ending in 1250 by John of Wallingford and John of Oxnade, both of whom abridged the *Chronica Majora*, and afterwards availed themselves of the continuation to 1259.

² *Vitæ Offarum*, p. 31, ed. Wats.

³ These documents extend from 1235 to 1250 (continued to 1253). Only two are earlier, of the years 1215 and 1219. The work appears to have been left unfinished, and

after the death of Paris some later pieces were added, in 1259 and 1260. See Preface to vol. i. p. xxiii, n.

⁴ This is the work so mischievously ascribed to "Matthew of Westminster." See Preface, vol. i. pp. xxi-xxiii. After the decease of Paris, the text of his *Abbreviatio Chronicorum*, from 1250 to 1255, was transcribed literally into it.

⁵ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 9.

⁶ MS. Cott. Nero D. v.

bridge, C. C. C. C. xxvi. and xvi., and MS. Cott. Nero D. i. There is, probably, no other instance on record of an historian of this or a later period having left so large a mass of materials (the greater part in his own handwriting), or which have been so fortunately preserved.

The *Historia Anglorum*.

The *Historia Anglorum* was intended, as stated by the author, to illustrate chiefly the state of English affairs¹ from the period of the Conquest;² and in abridging the larger work he omits nearly everything relating to foreign events (with the exception of the Crusade, for which he specially pleads³), as also the religious legends given by Wendover, and various letters and lengthy documents. But although the *Chronica Majora* are more diffuse, the *Historia Anglorum*, on the other hand, abounds more in details, and adds a large amount of personal anecdote, as well as many minute facts and circumstances, which would be sought for in vain elsewhere, and which throw so much light on contemporary usages and the state of society. In this respect there is a great resemblance between Matthew Paris and Ordericus Vitalis,⁴ who wrote a century earlier. Both were monks of the same Order; their studies and discipline were alike, with the same turn of mind; both were diligent collectors of information; both were fond of gossip and the marvellous, particularly when brought from distant countries; and both were special retailers of anecdote, which occasionally might be liable to the charge of exaggeration.

Authorities followed by Matthew Paris.

The authorities followed by Matthew Paris, exclusive of Wendover, are chiefly the same as those of his

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 342.

² It commences really in the year 1067, but has a *resumé* prefixed of the events which led to the Norman invasion.

³ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 79. He follows in this respect the example set him

by Ordericus Vitalis, Malmesbury, Huntingdon, and Wendover.

⁴ See the excellent "Notice sur Orderic Vital, par L. Delisle," at the end of Prevost's edition of that writer, 1838-1855.

predecessor,¹ but, in addition, he had access to numerous contemporary documents,² of which he preserved copies; whilst the frequency of the royal visits to St. Alban's, as well as the constant resort there of pilgrims from the East, papal agents, and others, largely contributed to his stores of information. He refers also to several middle-age writers, namely, the Sentences of Peter Lombard,³ the Latin translation of Aristotle "*De Meteoribus*,"⁴ the *Nova Poetria* of Geoffrey de Vinesauf,⁵ the *Cosmographia* of Bernardus Silvester,⁶ and others, which serve to show the extent of his reading. His classical quotations are on a par with those of other writers of the thirteenth and previous centuries, and comprise Ovid, Horace, Claudian, Lucan, Statius, Juvenal, Seneca, and Æsop.⁷

But apart from these written authorities, Matthew Paris had the advantage of a large circle of friends and acquaintances among the higher ranks of the clergy and laity, from whom he received valuable oral information.

¹ The old Royal MS. 13 D. v. contains copies of Geoffrey of Monmouth, Gildas [Nennius], Mahmesbury, and Ailred of Rivaux, with rubrics and notes in the hand of Paris. A copy of Diceto, read by him, is also in MS. Reg. 13 E. vi. See Preface to vol. i. p. x, n. In reference to the succession of Urban III. in 1185, he adds, "*secundum quandam Historiam*," *Chr. Maj.*, p. 143; and again, in 1204, respecting the foundation of Beaulieu abbey, *ib.*, p. 211, the Cotton MS. Nero D. v. adds, "*secundum unum Ystoriorographum*," which proves, as Watts remarks, that Paris consulted various authorities besides Wendover.

² Besides official documents, such as decrees of councils, papal bulls, letters, &c., he refers expressly to

the Exchequer Rolls under the years 1110, 1215, and 1216, *Chr. Maj.*, p. 64; *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 162, 182; as also to the "*Rotuli Vicecomitum*," in 1232, *ibid.*, ii. 349, and the "*Rotuli clericorum regis*," in 1249, *ibid.*, ii. 47.

³ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 402; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 471.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 70.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ii. 215, n., 276; iii. 83.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ii. 392; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 832.

⁷ From the repetition of certain quotations in various writers, one might suspect that they were taken from a sort of Manual, and not from the authors themselves. A work of the kind, compiled as early as 1200, actually exists in MS. Cott. Julius A. vii.

His intimacy with king Henry III., as also with earl Richard of Cornwall, the king's brother, has been already noticed.¹ He refers also by name to the following persons:—Ranulph Besace,² canon of St. Paul's; Alexander de Suereford,³ clerk of the Exchequer; Thomas of St. Alban's,⁴ physician of the Earl of Arundel, and afterwards prior of Wimundham; John of Basingstoke,⁵ archdeacon of Leicester; Alexander de Stavensby,⁶ bishop of Chester; Eustace de Fauconberge,⁷ bishop of London; Peter des Roches,⁸ bishop of Winchester; Hubert de Burgh,⁹ earl of Kent; John,¹⁰ bishop of Ardfert; Sir John de Gatesdene,¹¹ clerk; Richard de Clare,¹² earl of Gloucester; Nicholas de Farnham,¹³ bishop of Durham;

¹ See *ante*, pp. xv, xxi. In 1241 the king told Paris that he had expended more than 100,000 marks on the shrine of Edward the Confessor, *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 455; and in 1246 he again refers to the king, in relation to the homage of the count of Savoy, *ibid.*, iii. 8.

² *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 37; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 814.

³ *Ibid.*, ii. 162, 182. Alexander de Suereford became baron of the Exchequer in 1234. He compiled the Red Book of the Exchequer, and died in 1246. See Foss's "English Judges," ii. 479. In MS. Cott. Nero D. i., fol. 104, is a note by Paris concerning king Offa, "secundum assertionem magistri Alexandri de Suereford, in historiis periti et exercitati."

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 237, 249. He was made prior in 1224, and died in 1248. See *Gest. Abbat.*, i. 275, and MS. Cott. Jul. D. vii., fol. 112 b; *Monasticon*, iii. 393.

⁵ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 255; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 835. He had studied at Athens, and brought thence to England a system of numeration by figures,

which are given by Paris in C. C. C. xvi., fol. 257. He died in 1252.

⁶ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 265.

⁷ *Ibid.*, ii. 266.

⁸ *Ibid.*, i. 163. Matthew Paris obtained from him, after his return from Palestine in 1231, a copy of a work translated by William of Tyre from the Arabic, relative to the Marvels of the East. The bishop died in 1238.

⁹ *Ibid.*, ii. 359, n.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, ii. 511; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 690. He died in 1245, after a residence in the abbey of St. Alban's of thirty years, and bequeathed his MSS. to the library, one of which, the "*Versarius*" of William de Montibus, chancellor of Lincoln, I purchased for the British Museum in 1846 (*Addit.*, 16,164). See the "*Liber Benefactorum*," MS. Cott. Nero D. vii., fol. 87.

¹¹ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 420. He was knighted in 1245.

¹² *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 391; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 431.

¹³ *Ibid.*, ii. 90; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 206. He became bishop in 1240.

Waleran,¹ bishop of Beirout ; the prior of Westacre ;² Robert Grosseteste,³ bishop of Lincoln, and Master John Cratchale,⁴ his clerk ; William Button,⁵ bishop of Bath ; the bishop of Tortosa ;⁶ Walter de St. Martin,⁷ Friar Preacher ; Thomas,⁸ monk of Sherborne ; Ralph,⁹ abbat of Ramsey ; Sir Roger de Thurkeby or Thurkelby,¹⁰ justiciary ; Richard de Wiz or Wich,¹¹ bishop of Chichester ; Robert Bacun,¹² Friar Preacher ; Sir John de Lexington,¹³ justiciary ; John,¹⁴ prior of Newburgh ; Richard,¹⁵ bishop of Bangor, and others.

It is obvious that information collected from so many quarters would sometimes be liable to error, or partially coloured by the views of the narrator. Whatever Matthew Paris recorded was doubtless written in good faith, and had he rejected all such stories as are now judged of doubtful authority, we should be greatly the losers. He has been accused, most unjustly, of a censorious disposition, whereas on several occasions he manifests clearly a candid and indulgent spirit.¹⁵ As he

His good
faith in his
writings.

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 483 ; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 633.

² *Chr. Maj.*, p. 662.

³ See Pref. to vol. i. p. xii, n.

⁴ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 877.

⁵ *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 42, 305 ; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 756.

⁶ *Ibid.*, iii. 50 ; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 765. Cf. MS. Cott. Nero D. i., fol. 89 b.

⁷ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 819.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 825.

⁹ MS. Cott. Nero D. i., fol. 146 b. He was abbat from 1231 to 1252, *Monast.*, ii. 548.

¹⁰ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 846. He became justiciary in 1241. See Foss's "Judges of England," ii. 483.

¹¹ *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 135 ; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 864.

¹² *Chr. Maj.*, p. 869. See Foss, ii. 383. He died in 1257.

¹³ *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 334 ; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 886. He died in 1256.

¹⁴ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 940.

¹⁵ Thus he says, in reference to the sinister rumours against the emperor Frederic II., "It is the part of a malignant mind to interpret in a bad sense things that are doubtful," *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 303 ; and again, concerning the motives of Henry III. for taking the Cross, in 1250, "It is the part of a good mind to presume the best in doubtful matters, until proof is given to the contrary, for who can know the thoughts of man but God?" *Chr. Maj.*, p. 774. So also, *ibid.*, p. 335, when speaking of the reports against queen Blanche.

himself remarks, "the case of historical writers is hard, for if they tell the truth they provoke men, and if they write what is false they offend God;"¹ and on another occasion, in a graver tone, "Here," he says, at the end of the year 1250, "brother Matthew proposed to end his Chronicles, on account of certain impending dangers. For if things concerning those in power are truly stated and committed to writing, the author incurs their enmity; and if, on the contrary, they are omitted, or favourable statements made instead of unfavourable, the work will be incomplete, and the whole condemned for its flatteries and lies."² It is not probable that a man who could utter such sentiments would seek for calumnies as a matter of private gratification; nor, on the other hand, would he be likely to suppress the truth.

A denouncer of papal and regal oppression.

It is, however, as a strenuous denouncer of the oppressions suffered from papal and regal exactions by his monastery, by the English clergy, and by the people at large, that we find Matthew Paris always in the foreground,³ and his energetic and uncompromising language expresses the feelings, not only of himself as an individual, but of the religious community of which he was a member.⁴ The scandalous and unceasing grievances inflicted by the papal see and its agents, against which remonstrances were of no avail, excited his indignant animadversion and anger.⁵ Among these grievances,

¹ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 896. Compare Malmesbury's sentiments, in Preface to Book iv. of his History, p. 483.

² *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 319. This passage is transcribed literally into the pseudonymous "Matthew of Westminster."

³ Hallam particularly notices this instance of public spirit, in contrast with the tone of previous writers. *Middle Ages*, iii. 329, ed. 1855.

⁴ The Romanists of the 17th century, Baronius, Bellarmine, and Coiffeteau, had the hardihood to assert that these passages were interpolated by the *heretic* editors of the monk of St. Alban's. Casaubon replied to the charge; and it is sufficiently refuted by the original manuscripts still existing.

⁵ "Throughout the long reign of Henry III. (writes Dean Milman),

and the one most sorely felt, was the demand for "Provisions,"¹ that is to say, for benefices of value to be *provided* for needy, ignorant, and worthless Italians, often the relations of the pope or his agents. The abbey of St. Alban's had suffered greatly in this respect, and several instances are given by Paris of this nefarious usage.² His statements are fully borne out by the complaints of the English clergy laid before the Council of Lyons in 1245,³ and also by the letter of bishop Grosseteste to the Parliament in 1252,⁴ so that, as Hallam remarks, the English church "seemed to have been so richly endowed only as the *pasture of Italian priests*."⁵ Not less energetic is the language used by Paris in blaming the vexatious tallages and extortions of money imposed by the king, as also the extravagance and favouritism shown by him to foreigners, particularly to the Poitevin and Provençal relatives of himself and the queen.⁶

England was held by successive popes as a province of the papal territory, in which papal avarice levied the most enormous sums, and drained the wealth of the country." *Hist. of Latin Christianity*, iv. 307. The taxation of the bishops in 1246 amounted to 6,000 marks, as we learn from a note of Paris in his *Additamenta*, Nero D. i., fol. 125 b, and he adds in the margin, "Lege, sed lecta tege, quia probrosum."

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 58, 92; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 309; *Chr. Maj.*, pp. 699, 802.

² *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 107; *Chr. Maj.*, pp. 815, 817, 826, 947; MS. Cott. Nero D. i., fol. 121 b; Tit. A. xix. 33.

The legates assumed the same power of disposing of English benefices, and an amusing story is told by Paris in the *Abbreviatio Chroniconum*, under the year 1214, of the legate Nicholas, who had promised,

on leaving Italy, a living to a "muliercula," his relative, then pregnant, for her child, if it should prove a boy; but to their great disappointment, instead of a boy she was delivered of a girl, and this proved the case three or four times afterwards in succession! He tells us this, he says, to let his readers know "quam indifferenter redditus *Ytalicis indignis et aliquibus nascituris conferuntur*."

³ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 502; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 294; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 666.

⁴ Ep. 131, p. 442, ed. Luard. Cf. *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 128; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 859.

⁵ *Middle Ages*, ii. 213.

⁶ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 353; iii. 80, 104; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 336; *Chr. Maj.*, pp. 384, 445, 816, 890, 948. How far the king's indulgence was carried in this latter respect, may be judged by the account given by Paris of

Modifica-
tion of his
language
in the
*Historia
Anglorum*.

These passages form so prominent a feature in the *Chronica Majora*, that some powerful motive must have influenced Matthew Paris to modify and soften, or omit some of them in the *Historia Anglorum*. The erasures and alterations in the text of the latter work¹ would seem to have been made after the year 1252, and the evident object in altering the text was to avoid giving personal offence to the king. It seems very probable that Henry's friendly and condescending notice of the historian, combined with the liberality shown by him in gifts to the abbey of St. Alban's, might have caused Paris to judge him less unfavourably; added to which, it seems a reasonable conjecture that Paris intended to present his work to the king, or cause a copy of it to be made for him. This would sufficiently account for the removal of expressions that might properly be judged *offendicula* in the copy intended for the king's perusal. It would appear also, that as the text of the *Majora Chronica* was left untouched, the alterations made in the *Historia Anglorum* will account for the suppression of all references in it to the former work, which are in nearly every instance erased, and others substituted, some of which are extremely vague.

Passages
erased,
altered, or
omitted.

Thus, several passages and sentences reflecting on the tyranny and duplicity of the king's father, John, are erased or marked for omission,² and with the same

the visit of the court to St. Alban's in 1252, on which occasion he saw a person, who acted as chaplain and buffoon to Geoffrey de Lusignan, (the king's half-brother,) pelt the king and the nobles, when walking in the abbey orchard, with lumps of turf, stones, and apples, and squeeze the juice of unripe grapes into their eyes, with indecent jocularity. Yet on this worthless fellow the king had a

short time previously bestowed a living worth 100*l.* a year! *Chr. Maj.*, pp. 847, 850.—This scene in the orchard would furnish a good subject for an historical painter.

¹ See Preface to vol. i. p. xlix.

² *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 98, 103, 106, 108, 114, 118, 119, 120, 122, 167, 185. The French prognostic lines on the children of Henry II. are also marked as *offendiculum*, ii. 191, n.

object many expressions and passages likely to offend Henry are similarly treated, or are re-written in a milder tone.¹ Some passages also directed against earl Richard, the king's brother, are erased;² and others condemning in strong terms the conduct of archbishop Boniface of Savoy, the queen's uncle, are erased and re-written.³ The exactions of the papal court and rapacity of the legates and nuncios are frequently modified or marked for omission, no doubt on account of the censures passed on them, and reflecting on the king, for permitting or sharing in the spoil.⁴ The passage relative to the burning of the pope's chamber at Lyons in 1245, ascribed by his enemies to himself as a pretence for exacting money, is replaced by another, in which the blame is laid on the agents of the emperor.⁵ Some passages also hostile to the mendicant Orders are re-written.⁶ This change of sentiment seems to have been brought about in consequence of certain Minorites, agents of the pope, having offered to protect the exempt monasteries (among which St. Alban's was one of the chief) against the encroachment of episcopal authority, and henceforth these Orders were regarded as friends instead of rivals.

In transcribing from Wendover many errors as to names of persons and other circumstances (many of which are due to earlier writers) are retained by Matthew Paris,⁷ to which are added others of his own. All these have been pointed out and corrected in the

Errors of
Wendover
retained.

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 268, 309, 315, 425, 492; iii. 5, 20, 45, 69, 92, 94, 328, 329, 417, 421, 445, 461; iii. 100.

² *Ibid.*, ii. 296, 357; iii. 35, 51.

³ *Ibid.*, ii. 449, 490, 499; iii. 4, 87, 94, 127. It is curious to compare the original narrative of this man's outrageous conduct at his visitation in London with the milder account in *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 78, 79; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 313.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 225, 276, 284, 322,

⁵ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 501.

⁶ *Ibid.*, iii. 18, 19, 51, 93.

⁷ Matthew Paris is constantly referred to, instead of Wendover, by historical writers (Tyrrell, Sharon Turner, Hallam, Milman, and many others), and not unfrequently blamed for him. The unfairness of Lingard towards our historian is markedly shown in this respect, for

footnotes of the present edition, or in the additional notes at the end of the third volume, and need not therefore be more particularly alluded to.

Chrono-
logy.

In regard also to chronology, some errors exist. Paris commences the year on Christmas Day,¹ but he regards those events which happened on the confines of the two years as belonging to either. He expressly states in the *Abbreviatio Chronicorum*, under the year 1157, "Quædam horum in confinio annorum evenerunt, unde quidam discordant Historiographi, sicut inquam in locis consimilibus;² sed inde non est in narrationibus difficultas. Quod in confinio est, utriuslibet est."³ Hence may be explained some of the discrepancies in date which occur in his writings. At the commencement of the reign of Henry III. is a curious note as to the computation of his regnal years.⁴ He was crowned on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude [28 Oct.], 1216, and the interval between that day and the 24th December inclusive is reckoned as the first year of his reign, and the second year consequently began on Christmas Day, 1216. This computation is continued to the eighteenth year of his reign, as appears by another note at the beginning of 1234,⁵ when the fractional por-

in nearly every instance where he finds fault with or vilifies Paris, the narrative is taken *totidem verbis* from Wendover. See *Hist. Angl.*, vol. i. p. 146; ii. pp. 393, 394, 403, 406, ed. 1849, and compare the original passages in Wendover, ii. 255; iv. 84, 132, 139, 204, 227. Lingard is so careless that he quotes Paris for events *after his death*, and due to his anonymous continuator; he also refers to "Matthew of Westminster" constantly instead of Wendover or Paris, and this is a fault committed by many recent writers.

¹ "All the ancient historians."

says Mr. Hardy, "commence the new year on Christmas day, consequently every transaction between 25 December and 1 January is attributed by them to the Dominical year following." Pref. to *Pat. Rolls*, p. xlv.

² See *Hist. Angl.*, under the years 1116, i. 220; 1157, i. 307; 1185, i. 433; and cf. *Chr. Maj.*, p. 143.

³ Vol. iii. 193.

⁴ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 196.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ii. 363. This note is copied by John of Oxneade, p. 147; by Bartholomew Cotton, p. 117; and by other Chroniclers who compiled from Matthew Paris.

tion of 1216 was omitted or included in the first regnal year, and the year from 25 December 1234 to 24 December 1235 is computed as the eighteenth and not the nineteenth year of his reign.

The original text of Wendover is not merely abridged by Paris, but he infuses into it a life and colouring throughout.¹ In his own additions and continuation a rhetorical or dramatic character is often given to them, by speeches or dialogue, which, even if sometimes due to the invention of the writer, contribute greatly to the force of the narrative, and place the events and circumstances more vividly before our eyes. The limits of the present preface will not admit of these additions (not only to Wendover, but to the *Chronica Majora*) being dwelt on in detail;² but their historical value is undoubted, and it may be useful to point out briefly the more important under each reign.

WILLIAM I.

- A.D. 1068. The English adopt the Norman fashion of shaving the beard and cutting the hair.³
 — 1071. Usage of suspending arms outside the houses in the provinces, for the purpose of defence.⁴
 — 1072. Submission of Malcolm of Scotland.⁵
 — 1087. Dispositions of William on his death-bed,⁶ and curious anecdote as to his confession.⁷

¹ Examples of this may be found in the descriptions of the battle of Antioch in 1098 (*Hist. Angl.*, i. 124); of Bremule, in 1119 (*ibid.*, i. 227); and of Hittin, in 1187 (*ibid.*, i. 441).

² Such detail is the less required since the additions are marked throughout by *marginal dots*, and a full analysis is also given in the Index.

³ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 11. Cf. *Gest. Abbat.*, i. 42, where the custom is said to have been forced on the English.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 14.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i. 16; and again in 1090, *ib.*, i. 89.

⁶ *Ibid.*, i. 34, 164, 203; *iii.* 178.

⁷ *Ibid.*, i. 34, n. William is said to have founded the abbey of Selby to atone for his having caused a

WILLIAM II.

- Chief additions to Wendover and the *Chronica Majora*. Surnamed the "Red Dragon," from his red hair. Paris calls him "capite et mente rufus et vulpinus," and strongly reprobates his tyranny.¹
- A.D. 1094. The king's unorthodox language in reference to the pope's interference in temporal affairs.²
- 1096. Chapter relative to duke Robert's visit to his brothers, to solicit pecuniary aid.³
- 1099. Chapter on the flight of Corbaran, and the combat of Richard de Chaumont with two Turks;⁴ miraculous election of duke Robert as king of Jerusalem, and attempt of his brother Henry to supplant him;⁵ news of the siege of Le Mans brought to the king when dining in Westminster Hall, and his proceedings thereon.⁶

HENRY I.

A.D. 1100. Reply to the objections raised by the Normans to his election;⁷ and particulars re-

relative to be poisoned. [The person alluded to was Conan II. of Brittany, as related by William of Jumièges, lib. viii. c. 33, and Ordericus Vitalis, lib. ii. c. 79.] When he lay on his death-bed his confessor [Gilbert Maminot, who was also his physician] could by no means induce him to repent of the crime. The bishop—who was not over strict in religious matters—at length persuaded him to say "he was sorry he was not able to repent," on which the confessor brightened up, and not only comforted the dying monarch, but at once administered the *Vaticinium*. A somewhat similar story is told in one of Dr.

Donne's sermons, vol. v. p. 16, of the mother of Gratian, who, being warned by her confessor to repent of her adultery, said she could not. "At least," said he, "be sorry that thou canst not be sorry!"

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 97, 131, 167.

² *Ibid.*, i. 50.

³ *Ibid.*, i. 74. Copied by Thomas Rudborne into his Chronicle, MS. Cott. Nero A. xvii.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 133.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i. 149, 156, 163.

⁶ *Ibid.*, i. 163. All the other historians say he received the news when hunting in the New Forest, and so in Wendover.

⁷ *Ibid.*, i. 177.

- specting his marriage with Matilda of Scotland.¹ Chief additions to Wendover and the *Chronica Majora*.
- A.D. 1106. His address to the English nobles at London.²
- 1107, 1109, 1134. Details as to the imprisonment of duke Robert, his release, rebellious conduct, and re-capture; and anecdote respecting the torn robe sent to him.³
- 1113. The king breaks his Great Seal, in order to annul his charter of liberties.⁴
- 1126. Chapter relating to the emperor Henry V. and the deacon Arnulph; also the rumours after his death.⁵
- 1127. Foundation of Fountains abbey.⁶
- 1150. Defamatory reports of Alienor, queen of Louis VII.⁷

STEPHEN.

- A.D. 1153. Singular story of the intrigue of the empress Matilda with Stephen of Blois, by whom she is said to have had a son, afterwards Henry II., and her subsequent confession, and reconciliation of the father and son.⁸ This piece of scandal seems to rest on the misinterpretation of a phrase in the Saxon Chronicle and Henry of

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 188. See Stevenson's remarks on this, in Notes to the *Scalacronica*, 1836, p. 235.

² *Ibid.*, i. 202; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 62.

³ *Ibid.*, i. 206, 212, 247; and partly in *Chr. Maj.*, pp. 63, 73.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 217.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i. 236. In Malmesbury, i. 325, and Diceto, col. 370, a similar story is told of the emperor Henry III. under the year 1030.

⁶ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 240, and partly in *Chr. Maj.*, p. 71.

⁷ *Ibid.*, i. 288. These reports are borne out by the French historians. See "*Rec. des Hist. de France*," xi. 220, 229, 231, 286.

⁸ *Ibid.*, i. 244 n., 295, 296, 301; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 192. The story is copied by Rudborne (MS. Cott. Nero A. xvii., fol. 151 b), and may be found also in Polydore Vergil, *Anglica Historiæ*, 1555, p. 208.

Chief additions to
Wendover
and the
*Chronica
Majora*.

Huntingdon.¹ Matilda was betrothed to Geoffrey of Anjou in 1127, but the marriage did not take place till 1129,² and not without repugnance on her part,³ to be sacrificed to a boy not sixteen years of age, and of rank so far inferior to her own. On her going over to be betrothed she was accompanied by her half-brother, Robert, earl of Gloucester, and Brian Fitz-Count;⁴ and the author of the "*Gesta Stephani*" hints at an intimacy then or subsequently existing between the latter and Matilda.⁵ Perhaps the rumour of such an intrigue was afterwards transferred to Stephen, but the best evidence against the story (in other respects by no means improbable) are the dates of the transaction. Matilda was repudiated by Geoffrey not long after her marriage,⁶ and at the council of Northampton, held 8 Sept. 1131,⁷ it was resolved, on Geoffrey's demand, that she should return to him. Wendover and Paris place her return in 1130, and the subsequent birth of her son Henry in 1132,⁸ but in the MSS. of the *Chronica Majora* it is entered

¹ "And he helde him for fader, and he him for sune," Sax. Chron., p. 385, ed. Thorpe; "ipsum rex in filium suscepit adoptivum et hæredem," Hen. Hunt., p. 398.

² Ord. Vit., lib. xii. c. 48; "Rec. des Hist. de France," xii. 521.

³ Will. Gemetic., lib. viii. c. 25.

⁴ Sax. Chron., ann. 1127.

⁵ P. 85, ed. Sewell. There is some obscurity about Brian Fitz-Count. In Mr. Hardy's Index to Malmesbury he is called son of earl

Robert of Gloucester, an error incautiously followed in my own Index. According to the Saxon Chronicle, he was son of Alan of Brittany; while Dugdale, *Baron.*, p. 468, makes him son of Baldwin, earl of Devon.

⁶ Simeon of Durham, col. 256.

⁷ Hen. Hunt., p. 384; Malmesb., p. 698; Hoveden, p. 186.

⁸ Wendover, ii. 211, 212; *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 244, 246; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 72.

again under 1133, which seems most Chief additions to Wendover and the *Chronica Majora*. correct, as agreeing with Ordericus Vitalis and Diceto.¹ His birth, therefore, could not be the result of an intrigue stated to have taken place in September 1130, or even in 1131, and to render it at all credible, the return of the empress should be deferred till about June 1132.

HENRY II.

- A.D. 1161. Marriage of Mary, abbess of Rumsey, to Matthew, count of Boulogne.²
- 1162, 1163, 1164, 1166, 1170, 1171. Interesting particulars and anecdotes relative to St. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury.³
- 1163. Translation of St. Edward the Confessor,⁴ and treason of Henry de Essex.⁵
- 1166. Sinister rumours of prince John before his birth and at his baptism.⁶
- 1170. Interesting account of the coronation feast of the young king Henry.⁷
- 1171, 1174. The king's behaviour on hearing of Becket's murder, and his subsequent penance in the church of Canterbury.⁸

¹ 25 March 1133.- Ord. Vit., lib. x. c. 1; Diceto, col. 505; "Rec. des Hist. de France," xii. 553.

² *Hist. Angl.*, i. 314; and partly in *Chr. Maj.*, under the year 1160, p. 97.

³ *Ibid.*, i. 316, 317, 329, 330, 339, 341, 358-62, 364, 421, 436; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 197. A portion only of the new matter is in the *Chr. Maj.*, pp. 123, 124.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 320.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i. 321.

⁶ *Ibid.*, i. 340. In MS. C.C.C.C.

xvi., fol. 31 b, is the following marginal note by Paris (which has been copied into MS. Cott. Nero D. v., fol. 192 b), "¶ Nunc verificatum est nomen ejus pronosticum, scilicet Johannes Extorris, secundum prima circa eum prophetia, postquam illud turpe accidit significativum, quod baptizatus in baptisterio exgressit."

⁷ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 353.

⁸ *Ibid.*, i. 367, 386. The king's prayer is said to have been made in French.

Chief additions to Wendover and the *Chronica Majora*.

- A.D. 1173. Particulars of the siege of Leicester, and proceedings of the earl of Leicester and his Flemish troops.¹ It is on this occasion that Matthew Paris gives a specimen of the popular songs of the Flemings, which was copied by Lambarde,² and from him by Ritson, in his "Ancient Songs,"³ as the "earliest specimen of *English* song," which it certainly is not.
- 1177. Submission of the emperor Frederic II. to the pope, on account of a miracle performed by the latter!⁴
- 1189. Anger of earl Richard against cardinal John of Anagni.⁵

RICHARD I.

- A.D. 1189. His vow to build a chapel to St. Thomas.⁶
- 1190. Gifts received by him from Saladin.⁷
- 1192. Affront offered to the duke of Austria;⁸ chapter relative to Saladin's beheading of a captive said to be prince of Antioch;⁹ and cure of Philip of France at Acre by his English physician.¹⁰

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 378, 381.

² *Dict. Angl. Topogr.*, p. 36. See Preface to vol. i. p. xlv.

³ Dissert., p. xxviii, ed. 1790. The resemblance of this rude Flemish ballad to another of the same period, in the popular dialect, recently printed, is remarkable. The latter begins,—

"Naer Oostland willen wy ryden,
Naer Oostland willen wy mee."

See "Hist. des Colonies Belges en Allemagne," 1866.

⁴ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 399; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 133.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i. 458. This is one of the passages not in the MSS. of the *Chron. Maj.*, but interpolated by Parker from the Cecil MS.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ii. 13. The same remark here again applies, and so also in 1190.

⁷ *Ibid.*, ii. 18.

⁸ *Ibid.*, ii. 30, and *Chr. Maj.*, p. 168.

⁹ *Ibid.*, ii. 37; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 170.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, ii. 38.

- A.D. 1196. Account of the tumultuous rising at London headed by William with the Beard;¹ bequest of the emperor Henry VI. to the Cistercians;² and fuller account of the capture of the bishop of Beauvais.³
- 1197. Notice of the preacher Fulk.⁴
- 1198. Personal bravery of Walter de Hamme of Trumpington;⁵ and fraud practised in making a new Great Seal.⁶

JOHN.

- A.D. 1199. Speech of archbishop Hubert at his coronation.⁷ This speech has been much criticised, and its authenticity questioned,⁸ but it is distinctly referred to by prince Louis of France in 1216, in a public document printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*.⁹
- 1201. Account of Simon de Thurnay.¹⁰
- 1203. Rumours respecting the death of Arthur of Brittany.¹¹
- 1207. Reception of the emperor Otho in London;¹² particulars respecting the Order of Friars

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 57, 69. See *ante*, p. xxiv, n.

² *Ibid.*, ii. 58.

³ *Ibid.*, ii. 59. Cf. *Chr. Maj.*, p. 182.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 62; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 191.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ii. 70.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ii. 75; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 218; interpolated in *Chr. Maj.*, p. 156, from the Cecil MS., under the year 1189.

⁷ *Ibid.*, ii. 80, and shorter in *Chr. Maj.*, p. 197.

⁸ See Carte, *Hist. Engl.*, 1748, vol. i. p. 784. Mr. Freeman, in his valuable *History of the Norman Conquest*, says, "Whether the

speech is Hubert's or Matthew's matters little, or rather, if it be Matthew's own, it is the more valuable, as carrying on the ancient tradition still later," vol. i. p. 118.

⁹ Vol. i. p. 140, ed. 1816. The words are, "propter quod Hubertus, quondam Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, in coronatione ipsius Johannis publice dixit, quod non ratione successionis, sed per electionem ipsum in regem coronabat."

¹⁰ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 90; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 206.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, ii. 95; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 221.

¹² *Ibid.*, ii. 109.

Chief additions to Wendover and the *Chronica Majora*.

- Minors;¹ and proceedings of the monks of Canterbury, in reference to the election of the archbishop of Canterbury.²
- A.D. 1212. Fire in Southwark, and burning of London bridge.³
- 1212, 1215, 1217, 1223–1226. Account of Faukes de Breaute, and his nefarious proceedings, particularly at St. Alban's; his dream and absolution (obtained by pretended penitence); and other curious anecdotes respecting him.⁴
- 1213, 1214, 1215. John's proceedings to coerce the nobles; reproaches made to him by Savary de Mauleon after the battle of Bovines, and his duplicity.⁵
- 1216. John's march to the north, capture of Berwick, and joke on the "little red fox" [Alexander II.];⁶ extortion of money by the pope from the prelates at the General Council;⁷ and animated account of the legate's interview with Philip VIII., in reference to John's cession of England to the pope.⁸ Details of the ravages of John's forces at Peterborough and Croyland;⁹ narrative of the king's illness and last journey;¹⁰ his behaviour on his death-bed,

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 110.

² *Ibid.*, ii. 111; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 222.

³ *Ibid.*, ii. 131; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 233.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 131, 167, 170, 171, 203, 204, 254, 265, 266, 272, 276, 291. Much briefer in *Chr. Maj.*, pp. 233, 292, 321.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ii. 142, 151, 159, 162; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 228, 230.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ii. 172; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 276.

⁷ *Ibid.*, ii. 174.

⁸ *Ibid.*, ii. 176.

⁹ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 189.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, ii. 191. The king when at Swineshead had brought on an access of fever by indulging immoderately in peaches and new cider. On the following morning he proceeded towards Sleaford, but had not gone above three or four miles, groaning with pain, before the malady increased to such a degree that he was obliged to alight, and order a litter to be made. The peo-

and other particulars,¹ with certain good works alleged in his favour, among which is his reception of some Greek philosophers, told more at length under the year 1249.²

Chief additions to Wendover and the *Chronica Majora*.

HENRY III.

- A.D. 1216. His favour with the barons, on account of his personal appearance and education ;³ and a much fuller narrative of the attempt of prince Louis to induce Hubert de Burgh to surrender Dover castle.⁴
- 1217. Flight of the French forces from Lincoln ;⁵ and conduct of Hubert de Burgh on the approach of the French fleet under Eustace the Monk, and naval victory.⁶
- 1218. Dedication of the church of St. Mary, Worcester, and departure of the legate Walo.⁷
- 1219. Epitaph of William Mareschal, Senior, by Gervase de Melckeley ;⁸ chapter respect-

ple about him, not having a workman at hand or proper materials, drew their swords and knives, and constructed from the willows growing near such a makeshift litter as they were able, which was covered roughly with the housings of a charger. When the king placed himself on it, as there were no cushions nor mattress, nor even straw for a couch, the swinging of the litter to and fro—and the more so because they had no draught horses—soon shook him to pieces. Having endured this mortal agony for some time, the king was compelled to get down, saying, "This wretched, nay, this cursed litter has broken all my bones, and almost killed me!" And indeed, as the historian adds, it was believed that

it was by this litter that John was brought to the pains of death. With great difficulty the sufferer was brought on to Sleaford, on the back of an easy-paced nag.

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 192, 193.

² *Ibid.*, ii. 194 ; iii. 64 ; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 288.

³ *Ibid.*, ii. 196.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 197-199. These details are not in Parker's printed text of *Chr. Maj.*, but a portion exists in the MSS. B. C.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ii. 214.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ii. 217-221. Not in Parker's text, but great part in B. C.

⁷ *Ibid.*, ii. 230, 231. Not in Parker's text, but in B. C.

⁸ *Ibid.*, ii. 232. Cf. *Chr. Maj.*, p. 304. The Latin name of Melckeley was *de Saku-Lacteo*, (mistaken

Chief additions to Wendover and the *Chronica Majora*.

ing St. Elizabeth of Hungary;¹ the earl of Arundel's opposition of the legate at Damietta;² and the epitaph of Simon de Montfort by Roger de l'Isle.³

- A.D. 1220. Foundation of the chapel of the Virgin at Westminster.⁴
- 1221. Marriage of Alexander II. of Scotland to the princess Joanna.⁵
- 1223. Story of the apostate deacon of Coventry, put to death by Faukes;⁶ remarks on the treasure left by Philip II. in aid of the Holy Land; and visit of John de Brienne to England.⁷
- 1229. Quarrel of the scholars of Paris at St. Marcel;⁸ account of the treachery of the Templars, in order to betray the emperor into the hands of the Soldan;⁹ simoniacal conduct of Stephen de Segrave;¹⁰ and completion of the church of Salisbury by Robert de Bingham, bishop elect.¹¹

by Bale and his copyists for the title of his work,) and copies of his treatise, "De Arte Versificatoria," are in Bailliol College, Oxford, No. cclxiii. 9; cclxxvi. 5. He is referred to by Paris for information respecting archbishop Stephen de Langtone, in 1216 and 1219. See MS. Cott. Vesp. B. xiii., fol. 133 b.

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 233. Not in Parker's text, but in B. C. This amphibological sentence seems to have been hence borrowed by Adam de Orleton, bishop of Hereford, in reference to Edward II. See De la More's Chronicle, p. 602, ed. Camden.

² *Ibid.*, ii. 237.

³ *Ibid.*, ii. 240. In the text he is spoken of as among "quidam chorici geomantici," but in MS. C. C. C. C.

xvi., fol. 56, the reading is, "quidam clerici geomantici." See the Glossary.

⁴ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 242; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 310.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ii. 248; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 313.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ii. 254. This story is alluded to by Bracton, *De legibus Anglie*, ed. 1569, fol. 124. He says that the deacon was burnt.

⁷ *Ibid.*, ii. 259.

⁸ *Ibid.*, ii. 308. *Chr. Maj.*, p. 354.

⁹ *Ibid.*, ii. 312-314; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 358. These chapters are marked, "Vacat, quia offendiculum Templariorum," and in *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 239, Paris takes their part.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, ii. 316. *Chr. Maj.*, p. 362.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, ii. 318; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 260; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 363.

- A.D. 1231. Attempt to plunder the tomb of archbishop Richard.¹ Chief additions to Wendover and the *Chronica Majora*.
- 1232, 1233. Details respecting Hubert de Burgh, and his escape from the castle of Devises.²
- 1233. Robbery of the bishop of London at Parma;³ the building of a church for converted Jews by the king, at London, and a hospital at Oxford.⁴
- 1234. Capture of Majorca by the king of Arragon.⁵
- 1235. Election of Robert Grosseteste as bishop of Lincoln, and commendation of him;⁶ privileges obtained by the Jews from the pope, to keep Christian nurses;⁷ and additional particulars as to the marriage of Isabel to the emperor.⁸

In the middle of a paragraph of this year, 1235, the text of Wendover ends, and the *Historia Anglorum* follows onwards the order of events in the Greater Chronicle, but with frequent interesting additions, many of which relate to individuals, and are of a personal character. Among these may be noticed the anecdotes of Robert Fitz-Walter, when dying;⁹ archbishop Edmund;¹⁰ Stephen de Segrave;¹¹ Ranulph le Breton;¹² archdeacon Alan de Beccles;¹³ and Roger, son of John de Bailloil;¹⁴ also the behaviour of the servants of archbishop Boniface

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 336; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 370.

² *Ibid.*, ii. 346-348, 350, 351, 359-361; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 264, 267. Derived from the information of Hubert himself. Only a portion is in the *Chr. Maj.*, pp. 378-380, 388.

³ *Ibid.*, ii. 352.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 363, 364; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 393.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ii. 374; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 409.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ii. 376.

⁷ *Ibid.*, ii. 378. See Sharon Tur-

ner's Note on the Jews, in *Hist. of Engl.*, ii. 122-125.

⁸ *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 380. Cf. *Chr. Maj.*, p. 416.

⁹ *Ibid.*, ii. 385.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, ii. 402, 410, 411, 435, 448; iii. 27.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, ii. 417.

¹² *Ibid.*, ii. 423.

¹³ *Ibid.*, ii. 432. Cf. *Gest. Abbat.*, i. 330.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, iii. 867. In *Chr. Maj.*, p. 771, called Roger Fitz-John.

at Fulham palace.¹ Other remarkable insertions refer to the new coinage in 1247, of which a drawing is given;² the intention of Henry the Third in 1251 to banish the Jews;³ and the negotiation relative to the offer of Apulia to earl Richard of Cornwall, in 1252.⁴

Matthew
Paris
was accused of
credulity.

Matthew Paris has been accused by M. Michaud of credulity, in admitting more incredible legends into his work than any other writer of the thirteenth century;⁵ but this censure is not well founded, for Paris was certainly not so credulous as some of his contemporaries, and far less so than Malmesbury. In regard to the religious legends, they are nearly all copied from Wendover, and were of a character which but few of that age would venture to question.⁶ His belief on certain subjects would by many be termed piety, even in the present day; and in everything that tended to the fame of St. Alban, the patron saint of his monastery, or to the glory of other English saints, he was certainly an enthusiast.⁷ As a diligent observer and recorder of natural phenomena he also deserves commendation, although, in the spirit of the age, he sees in

¹ *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 78.

² *Ibid.*, iii. 27. Ruding gives a legend RIC. B. ON LVND. See also the *Trans. Numism. Soc.*, 1865, pp. 253, 270.

³ *Ibid.*, iii. 103.

⁴ *Ibid.*, iii. 126, 127; *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 323.

⁵ *Hist. des Croisades*, tom. iv. p. 332, ed. 1857.

⁶ In MS. Reg. 13 D. v., written at St. Alban's early in the 13th century, is a copy of the Vision of Turchill, in 1206 (in Wendover, iii. 190-209), and another "Visio quam contigit cuidam in Estsexia," to which is prefixed a prologue referring to similar legends, particularly to the vision of Owen (Audoenus), the Irish

knight (A.D. 1153, Wend., ii. 257-271); another in Ireland (Tundale, A.D. 1149); and a third at Evesham (Evesham?), in 1196 (Wend., iii. 97-117), written by the sub-prior Adam, chaplain of Hugh, bishop of Lincoln. The writer of this prologue was assured by Thomas, prior of Binham (before 1214), that there was no more doubt of the truth of this last Vision than of the Crucifixion!

⁷ He regarded Roger Niger, bishop of London, Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, and Thomas of Hertford, archdeacon of Northumberland, as saints, although not canonized. See *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 284, 318, 329.

them prognostics of evil,¹ particularly in the case of His belief
comets, earthquakes, eclipses, and other unusual dis- in prog-
turbances of the order of nature. His inquiring mind nostics
does not, of course, take a philosophical view of such from natu-
occurrences, but its scope is sufficiently apparent in ral pheno-
his remarks on the effects produced by them.² mena.

On subjects of natural history, too, Paris was much His in-
interested, as appears by his observations on the struc- terest in
ture of the camel's neck;³ the nature of the leopard;⁴ the natural
appearance of flocks of crossbills in 1251;⁵ the first intro- history.
duction of buffaloes in England in 1252;⁶ the whale
thrown up at Norwich in 1255;⁷ and by the long de-
scription he has drawn up (according to the middle-age
notions) of the first elephant seen in England,⁸ which
was brought from Egypt by Louis IX., and presented to
Henry III. in 1255.⁹

¹ This belief was not confined to the Western nations. Paris mentions an eclipse of the moon in 1218, which the Crusaders interpreted to mean the defeat of the Saracens, whilst the Saracens, on their side, regarded it as adverse to the Christians. *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 227. In 1113 Paris quotes Claudian, on the baleful influence of comets, *ibid.*, i. 218.

² See his account of the great frost in 1094, *Hist. Angl.*, i. 44, and again in 1150, when the Thames was frozen, i. 287; the earthquakes in Norfolk and Suffolk, in 1165, i. 338; at Lincoln, in 1185, i. 434; at London (called by the Saxon name of *Erhdune*), in 1247, iii. 20; and in the Chilterns, in 1250, iii. 87; the great snow in 1178, i. 401; the parhelion seen in 1233, on the borders of Herefordshire, *Chr. Maj.*, p. 385, (of which a drawing on a larger scale is in MS. Cott. Nero D. i., fol. 185); the thunderstorms at

St. Paul's, London, in 1236, *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 320, and St. Peter's church at St. Alban's, in 1254, *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 337. Nearly all the above notices are additions to Wendover, and are mostly given in fuller detail than in the Greater Chronicle.

³ *Hist. Angl.*, i. 184.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 392.

⁵ *Chr. Maj.*, p. 825.

⁶ *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 119; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 832.

⁷ *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 343; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 903. Confirmed by the Close Rolls, 39 Hen. III., m. 4.

⁸ See Preface to vol. i. p. lix, and Brayley's "Graphic Illustrator," 1834, pp. 335, 352.

⁹ *Abbr. Chr.*, iii. 344; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 903. The keeper's name was Henry of Florence. An elephant had previously been sent over to the emperor Frederic II., in 1229, by the Soldan of Egypt, and a drawing of it, by Paris, is in MS. C. C. C. C., xvi., fol. 151 b.

His talent
as an artist.

We have yet to consider Matthew Paris in his character of artist and cartographer, in both of which pursuits he attained a very remarkable degree of proficiency. Testimony to his great skill as a draughtsman, and also as a worker in metal, is given by the first continuator of the *Liber de Gestis Abbatum*,¹ and also by Walsingham in the *Liber de Benefactoribus*, in which he is called "pictor peroptimus;" and the writer adds, "Providit præterea libros multos, scriptos tam manu propria quam externa, in quibus quam excellens in doctrina et pictura fuit, satis claret."² Many of these books so admirably illustrated by his drawings and embellishments are fortunately still preserved, and testify amply to his artistic skill. Among them are the original manuscripts of his historical writings,³ as well as some others to which his pen and pencil contributed.⁴ To these must also be added the "*Liber de Anulis et Gemmis et Pallis*,

¹ "Inerat ei tanta subtilitas in auro et argento ceteroque metallo inculpendo, et in picturas depingendo, ut nullum post se in Latino orbe creditur reliquisse secundum." *Gest. Abbat.*, i. 394.

² MS. Cott. Nero D. vii., fol. 50 b. See also Claud. E. iv., fol. 332 b.

³ MSS. C.C.C.C. xxvi. and xvi.; Cott. Nero D. i.; Reg. 14 C. vii.; Cott. Claud. B. vi. Many of the drawings in these volumes are not only of much artistic merit, but archæologically valuable, from the illustrations they afford of costume, and the state of English art at that period (A.D. 1237-1255). Among them may be noticed:—in C.C.C.C. xxvi., the sacrifice of Brutus to Diana, p. 7; Leir and his daughters, p. 11; martyrdom of St. Alban, p. 116; death of archbishop Thomas of Canterbury, p. 263; battle of Saladin with king Guy, p. 279; and the heads of the Virgin and Child,

p. 283. In C. C. C. C. xvi., the battle of Bovines, f. 37; shipwreck of the bishops going to the General Council, 1215, f. 43 b; naval victory of Hubert de Burgh, f. 52 (repeated in MS. Cott. Nero D. v., f. 213); Council held at London in 1237, f. 107; naval combat between the Pisans and Genoese, f. 146; Henry III. carrying the blood of Christ to Westminster abbey, f. 214. There are likewise several drawings in the *Vitæ Offarum* (MS. Cott. Nero D. i.) deserving of mention, some of which have been poorly engraved by Strutt.

⁴ To the Chronicle of his contemporary, John of Wallingford, he contributed a full length portrait of the author, after he had been *Infirmarius* (therefore after 1253, as appears from Nero D. i., fol. 122); a seated figure of Jesus Christ; and a slight sketch of the elephant which arrived in 1255. In a Psal-

quæ sunt de thesauro hujus ecclesiæ [S. Albani],”¹ written in 1252, and accompanied by drawings of the gems, among which is the large and curious cameo bearing a figure of Æsculapius, presented to the church by king Ethelred. It is not improbable that Matthew Paris owed much of his knowledge of art and proficiency to the example and advice of Walter of Colchester, the sacrist of St. Alban’s in the time of abbat William of Trumpington (A.D. 1214–1235), whose wonderful talent as a sculptor and painter we find so frequently noticed.² Paris also mentions with great commendation a painter named Master Richard, son of Simon, a monk of the abbey,³ and we find inserted in the often-mentioned Cottonian MS. Nero D. I. a magnificent semi-transparent drawing of the full-length figure of Christ, executed by a Friar Minor named William, of English birth;⁴ and in one of the Cambridge MSS. of the Greater Chronicle, Paris has drawn a portrait of the artist.⁵

In a minor branch of art, the heraldic blazon of shields ^{Also as a} of arms, we find brother Matthew thoroughly versed, ^{herald.} and he has not only drawn the arms of the English

ter also, presented to the abbey by brother John de Dalling (MS. Reg. 2 B. vi.), there are several drawings by Paris, including a full length figure of the Virgin. In all probability other drawings by him will be found in a MS. preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, numbered E. i. 40.

¹ MS. Cott. Nero D. I., ff. 145, 146 b. This treatise is referred to in the *Chronica Majora*, p. 903.

² See *Gest. Abbat.*, i. 233, 279, 281, 283, 286; *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 242. Paris calls him “pictor et sculptor incomparabilis.” He appears to have died in 1248, from an entry under that year in Nero D. I., fol.

145 b, “iiii. non. Sept. magister Walterus, pictor præelectus.”

³ *Gest. Abbat.*, i. 233, 314. In Nero D. I., fol. 185, we have a brief note of his pictorial works, intitled “Opera Ricardi pictoris, usque ad annum Domini m.c.c.l., infra ix. annos et dimidium.”

⁴ Fol. 155. Above the figure is written in red letters, by Paris, “Hoc opus fecit frater Willelmus de Ordine Minorum, socius beati Francisci, secundus in Ordine ipso, conversatione sanctus, natione Anglus.”

⁵ C. C. C. xvi., fol. 67. He is in his monastic habit, and above is written, “Frater Willelmus, nacione Anglus, socius sancti Francisci.”

sovereigns and nobility in the margins of the *Historia Anglorum* and *Chronica Majora*, but also those of several foreign potentates and nobles; and in the Cottonian MS. referred to above, there is a large collection of shields in colours, with the proper terms of blazon attached to each.¹ The value of such a collection to heralds and genealogists is considerable, for although rolls of arms exist attributed to the reign of Henry the Third, yet in the works of Paris we have the earliest *dated* instances of the use of armorial distinctions. Among the shields drawn by him the escutcheon of the emperor of Germany always bears the *double-headed* eagle, whereas on the coins of Frederic II. the eagle invariably has a single head.² The shield of Scotland has in one place a lion rampant within a bordure flory counter-flory, and in another the lion is within a double tressure flory,³ as on the first seal of Alexander II.⁴

And as a
cartogra-
pher.

As a cartographer Paris deserves more attention than has hitherto been accorded to him in this country. His Map of the World is certainly a bizarre performance (as might be expected from the existing state of geographical knowledge),⁵ but he expressly informs us that it was a reduced copy of the maps of Robert de Melekeley and

¹ Nero D. i., ff. 170, 170 b.

² See Mr. Walford's remarks on the imperial shield in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix. p. 378. In C. C. C. C. xvi., fol. 18, the emperor Otho is assigned two shields, the first, Or, a double-headed eagle displayed, or; the second, "Scutum mutatum pro amore regis Angliæ," on the dexter side, gules, three lions passant guardant or; on sinister, or, a double-headed eagle, displayed, sable, both dimidiated. But in Nero D. i., fol. 170, the imperial shield is thus blazoned, "Scutum aureum, aquila biceps vel moniceps, nigra."

³ See *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 65; C.C.C.C. xvi., fol. 254, and Nero D. i., fol. 170. In the last the shield is blazoned, "Scutum de auro, leo reptans [de gules], et flores in bord' similiter."

⁴ Laing's *Cat. of Scottish Seals*, 1856. The charter to which this seal is attached is dated 1235. See also an article in "Notes and Queries," 3rd Ser., vol. x. p. 316.

⁵ See Preface to vol. i. pp. lvi, lxi, and M. de Santarem, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Cosmographie," 1849, tom. ii. p. 257.

the abbey of Waltham; and that an accurate copy of another map, preserved in the king's chamber at Westminster, had been made by him in his "Ordinale."¹ The latter is not now known to exist.

The oldest representation of Britain is said to appear in the *Tabulæ Peutingerianæ*, ascribed to the time of Theodosius (preserved in a copy made in the 13th century), which contain a *Routier* throughout the Roman empire;² next to which, in point of date, is the rude sketch by Paris of the Roman roads in Britain.³ Following these are the maps of Britain, comprising England, Wales, and Scotland, drawn by Paris,⁴ which, although deficient in the accurate determination of geographical position, and necessarily imperfect in the remoter districts, yet have the merit of being the earliest now extant,⁵ and contain a great number of names from the south coast of England to the extreme north of Scotland. But the most remarkable monument of the geographical skill of our historian is the coloured Itinerary for the information of pilgrims going from London to Jerusa-

¹ The inscription on the map reads thus in C. C. C. C. xxvi. p. 284: "*Summatim facta est dispositio Mappa (sic) Mund[i] magistri Rob. de Meleheleia et Mappa Mundi de Waltham. ¶ Mappa Mundi Regis, quod (sic) est in camera sua apud Westmonasterium, figuratur in Ordinali Mathei de Parisius, verissimum autem figuratur in eodem Ordine, quod est quasi clavis extensa.*" The later copyist of this map in MS. Cott. Nero D. v., has written *Ordine* falsely for *Ordinali*, and this has given rise to much misconception. M. de Santarem renders the sentence, "figurée d'après le même système que celle de Matthieu Paris!" ii. 258. For the meaning of *Ordinale*, in its usual acceptance of

Service Book, see the Glossary of Du Cange, in v.

² See Gough, *Brit. Topogr.*, i. 8; de Santarem, i. 176.

³ In MS. Cott. Nero D. i., fol. 186 b, and engraved in Gale's "Essay on the four Roman ways," ap. Leland, *Itinerary*, vi. 96, ed. Hearne, and in Gough, *Brit. Topogr.*, i. pl. i. fig. 2.

⁴ See Preface to vol. i. pp. xlvii, lix; vol. iii. p. 156; and Gough, *u. s.*

⁵ A map of Wales is known to have been drawn by Giraldus Cambrensis, and was extant in the time of Tanner, in the library of the dean and chapter of Westminster, but the MS. containing it has long since disappeared.

lem,¹ of which several copies by his own hand (more or less perfect) are preserved.² When it is remembered that nothing of the kind was accessible as a guide to Matthew Paris, and, indeed, that no similar Itinerary had been executed (so far as is known) since the fourth century,³ it is matter of surprise how the monk of St. Alban's could have acquired sufficient information⁴ to enable him to draw it up with so few inaccuracies. The descriptive text is in French, and is not confined to a mere list of names and distances, but includes an account of Rome, with plans of Rome, Acre, and Jerusalem, and long details of the countries and inhabitants of Syria and Palestine; also brief notices of the Caspian mountains, where Alexander shut up the Scythians, the ark in Armenia, and the Old Man of the Mountain.

Other
works
ascribed to
Matthew
Paris.

Besides the historical works of Matthew Paris referred to in the course of the preceding remarks and in the Preface to the first volume, he is known to have compiled or written the *Vita Regum Offarum*,⁵ prefixed to his *Liber de Gestis Abbatum*, and also the Life of St. Edmund of Pontigni, archbishop of Canterbury.⁶ These

¹ Bale described this Itinerary incorrectly, and was followed by Selden, Pits, Tanner, and others, none of whom had any notion of its real object, and mistook the commencement of it from Dover, instead of London.—It would be very desirable to have the whole of the maps relating to Britain photographed by the zincographic process of Sir Henry James, from the earliest period to the end of the 15th century.

² See Preface, vol. i. pp. xlvi, lv. The copy in Nero D. i. only goes as far as Naples.

³ An Itinerary from Bordeaux to Jerusalem was composed about A.D. 333, and is described at length

by M. Valckenaer in the Appendix to vol. i. of Michaud's *Histoire des Croisades*.

⁴ Paris appears to have derived a part of his information from a friar who accompanied the bishop of Tortosa to England in 1249. See Nero D. i., fol. 89 b, and cf. *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 50.

⁵ Printed in Wats, 1640, pp. 1-32. See Mr. Hardy's remarks on these Lives in "Cat. of Materials for Hist. of Gr. Britain," vol. i. p. 499.

⁶ *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 135; *Chr. Maj.*, p. 864.—In addition to these, he composed a Life of Stephen de Langtone, archbishop of Canterbury, a fragment only of which,

are all his recognized writings, exclusive of some smaller tracts and historical fragments.¹ Bale and later bibliographers, to the time of Tanner, have attributed to him the lives of several saints and other treatises, but without authority.² Walsingham, however, says of him, "Vitas SS. Albani, Thomæ, et Edmundi, archiepiscoporum Cantuariæ, conscripsit et depinxit elegantissime."³ Whether "conscripsit" here means *composed* or *transcribed* may admit of doubt, but it is worthy of note that Stowe in his "Annales,"⁴ and archbishop Ussher⁵ have ascribed to Matthew Paris a French metrical version of Ralph of Dunstable's *Passio SS. Albani et Amphibali*. They must both have derived this information from the same source, namely, a manuscript still fortunately preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, which contains the French Life referred to, together with the Latin original, and other legends of the same saints.⁶ It does not appear on what precise grounds Stowe and Ussher

containing three chapters or sections, is preserved on a leaf attached to MS. Cott. Vesp. B. xiii., fol. 133 b. This has hitherto escaped observation; and is not noticed in the Catalogue of Cottonian MSS.

¹ In C.C.C.C. xxvi. and xvi., and MS. Cott. Nero D. i.

² Cave and Placcius assign to Paris a *Liber de Sacramentis* and a *Liber de Virtutibus*, but have been misled by James, *Ecloga*, 1610, p. 15. Both are usually ascribed to William of Auvergne, bishop of Paris. See Coxe, *Cat. Codd. in Coll. Oxon.*; Nov. Coll., No. cxiv.; Merton, Nos. cxxxvi. and clv. Fabricius gives the first treatise to a later William, bishop of Paris.

³ MS. Cott. Claud. E. iv., fol. 332 b.

⁴ *Annales*, 1631, p. 43. His words are, "Matthew Paris, a

munke of St. Alban, turned out of Latine prose into French verse the Life and Martyrdom of St. Alban and Amphibalus, both of which bookes I have seene."

⁵ *Hist. Eccles. Brit.*, 1639, 4to, pp. 159, 981.

⁶ It is marked E. i. 40, and described in Hardy's "Cat. of Materials," vol. i. p. 14. I have not seen this MS., but think it probable that the portion from fol. 3 to fol. 50, including the drawings, is from the hand of Paris. This volume may be the very one noticed by Walsingham, but it is now mutilated and imperfect. Ussher says that this MS. was presented by Henry VI. to St. Alban's, but the memorandum on fol. 1 b, he refers to, seems only to mean that the volume was shown to Henry at a council held at Westminster.

gave the above statement, but it is certain it could not have been from mere conjecture. Granting that Paris was the author of this poem, there would be no difficulty in attributing also to him the satirical French song on the oppressed state of the church, written at St. Alban's in 1256, and inserted at the end of Wallingford's Chronicles.¹ Hence, Pits might perhaps be justified in speaking of Paris as a poet, but when he goes on to characterise him as an orator, a logician, a philosopher, a mathematician, and a theologian, he seems to draw largely on his imagination.²

Conclusion. Here these observations must close, although much more might be said to do full justice to the historian of St. Alban's. With one exception, all the modern English historical writers³ have been unanimous in their praise of Matthew Paris. It is certain, that for a large portion of the reign of Henry the Third he is almost the sole authority, and on this account is fully intitled to the gratitude of posterity.

25, St. Stephen's Square, W.
15th January 1869.

¹ Jul. D. vii., fol. 133 b, and referred to in the text, fol. 105 b. It is printed in Wright's "Political Songs," 1839, p. 42 (Camden Society).

² He writes thus of him, "Manuarius scriptor, pictor non vulgaris, omnes denique mechanicas artes sufficienter didicit; artes autem liberales accurate calluit. Poeta elegans, orator facundus, dialecticus acutus, philosophus subtilis, mathematicus non condempnendus, theologus solidus." *De illustr. Angl.*

Scriptt. One would suppose Pits had made some mistake, and that this panegyric belonged to somebody else; but it is followed by M. Weiss, in his article on Matthew Paris in the "Biographie Universelle," ed. 1820.

³ Two of these may be particularly referred to: Berington (a Romanist) in his "Literary History of the Middle Ages," 1814, pp. 387, 389; and Kington, "Life of Frederick the Second," 1862, vol. ii. p. 229.

**MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS,
MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI,
HISTORIA ANGLORUM.**

VOL. III.

A



MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS,
MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI,
HISTORIA ANGLORUM.

fol. 139 b. *Dominus rex fuit ad Natale Londoniis, lætus cum suis nobilibus.*

Anno gratiæ M^o.CC^o.XLVI^o, qui est annus regni domini A.D. 1246.
regis Henrici III. xxx^{us}, fuit idem dominus rex ad Henry keeps
Natale Domini Londoniis, ubi, convocatis multis regni Christmas
nobilibus, quibus et dona exhibuit, una cum fratre at London.
suo, comite Ricardo, et regina, et comitissa Cornubiæ,
multisque magnatibus, qui cum eodem rege in Wallia
[guerræ]¹ pondera et æstus sustinuerant, festa Nata-
licia gaudenter celebravit,² ut qui fuerunt in tribu-
latione consortes, participes fierent in exultatione.

Impetratio archiepiscopi Cantuariensis B[onefacii.]

Per idem tempus tales literas impetravit dominus The arch-
archiepiscopus Cantuariensis B[onefacius] a domino papa : bishop of
"Innocentius episcopus, servus servorum [Dei],³ vene- obtains
rabilibus fratribus episcopis, et dilectis filiis abbatibus, papal let-
prioribus, archidiaconis, decanis, presbiteris, et aliis ters, di-
recting the

¹ *guerræ*] Supplied from E. and the so-called "Matth. Westm." In on an erasure, and also corr. in marg.
B. C., *pondera et æstus dierum.*

² *celebravit*] The last syllable is

³ *Dei*] Supplied from B.

A.D. 1246. ecclesiarum praelatis et clericis per Cantuariensem civitatem, diocesim et provinciam constitutis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem." Respice in Originali.¹ Cujus summa hæc est: "Damus venerabili fratri nostro Herefordensi episcopo in mandatis, ut ipse per septennium, et non ultra, omnium beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum, quæ deinceps in civitate, diocesi et provincia Cantuariensi vacabunt, primi anni proventus, usque ad decem milium marcarum summam,² quæ si ante dictum septennium haberi poterit, nil amplius exigatur, necnon duo milia marcarum de ipsius archiepiscopi redditibus colligat annuatim, et convertat fideliter in solutione debitorum ecclesiæ memoratæ." In hujus mandati principio, quia novum fuit et grave, omnes Angliæ praelati et clerici obstupuerunt supra quod dici posset. Rex etiam usque ad spiritus amaritudinem angebatur, [eo]³ quod tot argumentis suum regnum contemplantur suis bonis esse spoliatum. Insuper considerabat dominus rex, quod hæc omnia in dedecus beati Edmundi, Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, cujus amator specialis esse inceperat, [redundare videbantur];⁴ quia sic dilapidator et suffator⁵ suæ ecclesiæ datum est satis intelligi et sciri planius extitisse. Quod constat non tantum domino regi, sed omnibus sanæ conscientiæ quamplurimum displicuisse, propter dicti confessoris sanctitatem.⁶

Surprise of the clergy and anger of the king at this mandate.

¹ *Respice in Originali*] Written on an erasure. These letters are at length in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 692), dat. Lyons, "vi. kal. Sept. [27 Aug.] pont. anno iiii^o."

² *summam*] In the margin have been added (but subsequently erased) the following words, *colligat ad usus Cantuariensis archiepiscopi*.

³ *eo*] Supplied from E.

⁴ *redundare videbantur*] Supplied from E.

⁵ *suffator*] In E., *extirpator*.

⁶ *suum regnum . . . sanctitatem*] Written on a piece of vellum pasted over the original text, which is partly erased, but can still be read, as follows, *excogitatis per Romanam curiam, non jam annuatim sed diatim regnum Angliæ depauperabatur. Sed versutia Romanorum, quæ in hoc callet, studiose imperiis omnium contradicentium [animos?] enervavit. Quia revera, clerus generaliter*

*De parlamento in Quadragesima.*¹

A.D. 1246.

Medio vero Quadragesimæ, videlicet die qua cantatur 18 Mar.
 "Lætare Jerusalem," edicto regio convocata convenit Parliament
 ad parlamentum generalissimum regni Anglicani totalis summoned
 nobilitas, tam prælatorum quam militum, ut de statu regni in Lent.
 jam vacillantibus, prout urgens exegit necessitas, contrec-
 tarent. Angebat enim eos gravamen intolerabile, a Intolerable
 curia Romana incessanter illis irrogatum. Quo anxius grievances
 sauciabantur, quod multotiens querimoniam coram suffered
 Deo et Romana ecclesia lacrimabiliter reponentes, non from the
 exaudiebantur, dicentibus nonnullis et affirmantibus, court of
 dominum papam ad tuitionem² universalis ecclesiæ Rome.
 multis multorum indigere præsiidiis, ut omnes ecclesiæ
 filios tanquam pater tueatur.³ Sed quia hæc omnia
 finem pusillanimum sunt sortita, tædium retinet cala-
 mum illa recitantem :

" Amphora cœpit

¶ Oracius.

" Institui; currente rota nunc urceus exit."⁴

Verumtamen in eodem parlamento conditæ sunt leges Laws made
 cum rigoris incremento, super hiis qui furtive dampna against the
 fecerint in alienis parvis vel vivariis. Cujus rei statutum trespassers
 in parks or
 fisheries.

*contradixisset, si in rege confiden-
 tiam habuisset. Et sic archiepiscopus
 in novitate sua, invitis colonis,
 messuit ubi non seminavit, non sine
 sanctorum prædecessorum suorum
 injuria et dedecore. Quos dilapida-
 tores ecclesiæ Cantuariensis prodigos
 fuisse denotabat. In the margin
 also has been written with a plum-
 met, clerus contradixisset, si de regis
 constanti adjutorio confisi fuissent
 . . . sic Cant. archiepiscopi dilapi-
 datores*

¹ This rubric was originally
 written "Magnum parlamentum me-
 dio xlv."

² *tuitionem*] *tuicione*, MS.

³ *sauciabantur* *tueatur*]

With the exception of one line, this
 is written on a piece of vellum,
 pasted over the original text, which
 is partially erased, but can be thus
 deciphered, *sauciabantur, quod
 papa, promissionis suæ transgressor,
 gravius quam ante eorum querimo-
 niam manum sensim aggravabat.
 Multa enim temperamenta in concilio
 promittebantur, quorum (?) dominus
 rex tantummodo (?) scripta penes se
 retinet. Quæ omnia in libris apud (?)
 . . . reperire.* The documents re-
 ferred to are in B. C. (ed. Wats, p.
 696.)

⁴ Horat. de Arte Poet. l. 21, but
 the text reads *cur* for *nunc*, as also
 in E.

A.D. 1246. plenius scribitur in libellis plurimorum.¹ Provisum est
 Letters of in-
 complaint super² in dicto parlamento, ut adhuc scriberetur do-
 written to mino papæ efficaciter, ut ab oppressionibus cessaret con-
 the pope. suetis. Scripserunt igitur per se episcopi. Scripserunt
 abbates et priores. Scripserunt comites et barones.
 Scripsit et ipse rex, ita ut omnium scripta corda ferina
 poterant emollire. Sed omnes litus arabant, et lateres
 abluabant. Scriptum est simili modo cardinalibus. Hæc
 omnia scripta in libris reperiuntur plurium Historio-
 graphorum.³

Frethericus causam suam intendebat justificare.

The em-
 peror Fre-
 deric en-
 deavours
 to justify
 himself.

His letter
 to the pre-
 lates and
 nobles of
 England.

Temporibus quoque sub eisdem Frethericus, quem
 nominare imperatorem prohibet ecclesia, ut suam famam,
 quæ longe lateque jam foetorem teterrimum exhalavit,⁴
 in aliquo restauraret, præcipue quam de hæresi con-
 traxerat infamiam redimendo, hanc epistolam nobilibus
 Angliæ⁵ transmisit; quos omnes speraverat cum rege
 viriliter contra importunitates Romanæ ecclesiæ velle
 ac posse resistendo sui regni jura contueri: "Frethe-
 ricus, etc., prælati ecclesiarum, comitibus et baronibus,
 [et]⁶ universis per regnum Angliæ constitutis, quibus
 ostensæ fuerint literæ præsentis, salutem et omne

¹ *in libellis plurimorum*] Written on a slip of vellum pasted over the original reading, namely, *scribitur in libro Supplementorum*. In B. we read, "prout plenius scribitur in libro literarum (the three last words on erasure), post inquisitiones transgressionum de foresta, ad tale signum ○—m—;" and then, in red letters, "*Hoc invenies in libro Additamentorum*." In C. the whole paragraph is omitted. This statute will be found in the "*Liber Additamentorum*" [MS. Cott. Nero, D. I. fol. 88], and in ed. Wats, p. 156.

² *insuper*] Added in marg.

³ *Historiagraphorum*] *Historiagraphorum*, MS. This word with the two preceding are written on a slip of vellum pasted over the original text, which reads, *libro Additamentorum reperiet sedulus indagator*. These letters are in B. C. (ed. Wats, pp. 699–701), but not in the "*Liber Additamentorum*."

⁴ *exhalavit*] *exalavit*, MS.

⁵ *Angliæ*] Added in marg.

⁶ *et*] Supplied from B.C. Om. E.

MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS,

MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI,

HISTORIA ANGLORUM.

ol. 10 a. *De coronatione regis Willelmi Primi, qui Conquestor Angliæ dicitur, interempto rege Haraldo, qui, Deo iudice et vindice, propter superbiam suam periit.*¹

log. Wen. ol. ii. p. 1. ANNO Dominicæ incarnationis M^o.LXVII^o., interempto rege superbo et falsidico Haraldo, dux Normannorum Willelmus, triumphator magnificus, obtenta contra sibi adversantes inopinata victoria, urbem lætus adiit Londoniarum.² Ubi propter suam piam justitiam et justam pietatem, necnon et militiæ suæ strenuitatem, a clero

A.D. 1067.
Victory of William over Harold, and coronation at London.



Clipeus Haraldi.



Clipeus Willelmi, ducis Normannorum, et jam novi Anglorum regis.

¹ *qui Conquestor periit*] Om. F.

² *Anno Dominicæ . . . Londoniarum*] These lines at the commencement of the Chronicle are written by Matthew Paris on a piece of vellum pasted down over the text as it originally stood; but the alteration was made previous to the addition of the present rubric or heading. On raising this piece of vellum carefully, the text, although partially erased, can be deciphered thus: "Anno Dominicæ incarnationis M^o.LXVII^o christianissimus dux Normannorum Willelmus ac

triumphator magnificus, optenta contra Haroldum regem tam inopinata victoria, urbem adiit Londoniarum." In the initial A., as at first drawn, was inserted the shield of arms of William, viz., gules, three lions or leopards passant guardant or, but a larger and more ornamental letter was afterwards substituted, and the shield, surmounted by a crown, drawn in the margin. The shield also of Harold, azure, a lion rampant double quevé or, is introduced between the columns of text, but reversed, to betoken his death.

A.D. 1067. et populo cum summa exultatione susceptus, in verbo .
 veritatis omnibus pacem et veritatem Anglis denun-
 ciavit. Cives autem, qui ab Haraldo, tyranno et im-
 probo exactore, injustis exactionibus et angariis veluti
 ab altero Beornredo¹ premebantur, ipsum ducem, quasi
 hostiam de celo transmissam, in muneribus pretiosis-
 simis, in classico campanarum, processionibus religio-
 sorum, cum omni alacritate honorantes, ipsum regem .
 25 Dec. communiter acclamaverunt. Dominicæque Nativitatis . *Rog. Wend.*
 die ab Aldredo, Eboracensi archiepiscopo, regni diadema *ii. 1.*
 suscepit; timuit enim hoc munus consecrationis a Sti-
 gando, Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, suscipere, eo quod
 illegitime occupaverat illius excellentiam dignitatis.
 Deinde, homagiis a magnatibus cum fidelitatis jura-
 mento obsidibusque susceptis, in regno confirmatus,
 omnibus qui ad regnum aspiraverant factus est terrori.
 He returns Civitatibus igitur et castris dispositis, propriisque mi- *Rog. Wend.*
 to Nor- nistris impositis, ad Normanniam cum obsidibus An- *ii. 2.*
 mandy. glie et thesauris innumeris navigavit; quibus incarce-
 ratis et sub arcta custodia deputatis, ad Angliam denuo .
 Histyranny remeavit. Et jam, Deo irato, tyrannizans, commilito-
 over the nibus suis Normannis terras Anglorum, qui se ipsi .
 English. sponte dederant, ingrati more distribuit; et modicum
 illud, quod eis² remanserat, sub jugo posuit perpetuæ
 servitutis. Unde nobiliores regni servitutis ignari, in-
 dignati inconsolabiliter doluerunt. Quidam igitur ad
 regem Scotorum Malcolmum, quidam in Daciam, qui-
 dam in Norwegiam, quidam ad alias regiones confu-
 gerunt; malentes propriam strenuitatem et virtutem .
 experiri, quam ingratissimo tyranno Willelmo et super-
 biæ subjacere Normannorum. Alii quoque loca deserta .
 petentes, insidias Normannis parantes, multos ex eis .

¹ *Beornredo*] *Boemredo*, MS. The allusion is to Beornred, the tyrannical king of Mercia. See *Rog. Wend. ad ann. 758, 769.* | ² *eis*] *illud*, MS. Corrected from *Wendover* and the *larger Chronicle* in A. C. D.

Restituitur baronia episcopo Cestrensi Rogero. A.D. 1246.

Per idem quoque tempus dominus rex, precibus Henry re-
amicabilibus mitigatus, episcopo Cestrensi Rogero ba- stores to
roniam suam, quam in manu sua idem rex seisitam the bishop
tenuerat, benigne¹ restituit, et ipsum episcopum in of Chester
his baro-
nias.
gratiam recepit.

*De mortibus quorundam archidiaconorum; et de
quodam novo statuto papæ.*

Eodemque tempore, cum per quosdam vagos et Mandate of
susurrones audisset dominus papa, qualiter quidam in the pope to
Anglia opulenti clerici indecenter a seculo, quasi rapti take the
Deo irato, migraverunt, proposuit bona intestatorum goods of
the rich
intestate
clergy to
his own
use.
sibi accipere.² Porro magister Robertus de Hailes, archidiaconus Lincolniensis, qui, paucis elapsis annis, obierat intestatus, plura milia marcarum, cum vasis multis argenteis, seculo et secularibus, oblitus animæ suæ, dimisit. Archidiaconus quoque Bedefordiæ Almaricus, qui pecunia abundans,³ maxima post se indecenter relictæ, subito obierat, morte præoccupatus⁴ repentina. Nuper quoque magister Johannes de Hotoft,⁵ archidiaconus Norhamtoniæ, morbo repentino correptus, circiter v. milia marcarum, quasi æmulus memorati Roberti, cum xxx. cuppis argenteis et aliquot aureis cumque⁶ infinitis jocalibus, indecenter valedicens seculo expiravit. Dominus autem papa⁷ salubre statutum contra talia mala providens, ne

¹ *benigne*] beningne, MS.

² *proposuit . . . accipere*] Written on an erasure, and partly on a slip of vellum pasted over it. The original reading appears to have been, . . . *ideo (?) ex hoc succurrere arario.*

³ *abundans*] habundans, MS.

⁴ *præoccupatus*] preocupatus, MS.

⁵ *Hotoft*] The two last letters are on an erasure. In B. C., *Hotosp*.

⁶ *cumque*] *que* is interlined.

⁷ *autem papa*] On an erasure.

A.D. 1246. animæ periclitarentur, statuit,¹ ut si quis finiret vitam exhalando² intestatus, bona defuncti cederet in usus ipsius.³ Sed cum hoc ad aures regis perveniret et⁴ magnatum, reclamationum constanter, ne hæc novitas inaudita in ecclesia scandalum parturiret.⁵

Litteræ domini regis missæ abbati de Sancto Albano prohibitoriae, pro tallagio.

Letter of the king to the abbat of St. Alban's, forbidding tallage to be paid to the pope.

Dierum autem sub ipsorum curriculo dominus rex literas suas misit prohibitorias prælatis Angliæ, ne domino papæ tallagium contribuerent, in hæc verba: "H[enricus], Dei gratia," etc. Quære residuum in Originali.⁶ Dominus autem papa hæc omnia contempnens, scripsit in contrarium, ut sibi scilicet contributio indistanter solveretur, constituens executores potentes episcopum Wintoniensem et⁷ Norwicensem, et quosdam alios. Qui negotium papale celeriter, nullo contradicente, manciparunt effectui, literas papales adeo fulminantes prælatis deferentes, ut nec privilegium vel indulgentia papali voluntati opponeret repagulum contradictionis. Unde angustia undique prælatis circumdederunt,⁸ et impositum est regi silentium, in quo confidebant, ne mutiret. Et quid juvat hos regis conatus frustratorios describendo recitare, qui tam frequenter finem tam flebilem sortiuntur?

Letters of the pope to the contrary enforced by some of the prelates.

¹ statuit] Added in marg.

² exhalando] exalando, MS.

³ ipsius] On an erasure.

⁴ perveniret et] Added on to the text.

⁵ In the margin opposite to these last five lines is written in red, "dubium."

⁶ Quære . . . Originali] Written on a slip of vellum pasted over the original text, which reads, *Inquire*

librum Additamentorum. The letter is not in the "*Liber Additamentorum*," but in B.C. (ed. Wats, p. 707), dated Westm., 1 Apr., anno r. 30.

⁷ Wintoniensem et] Added to the text.

⁸ circumdederunt] So corr. in marg. and written on a slip of vellum over the original text, namely, *miseros circumberunt* (sic).

*Karleolensis episcopus Walterus resignat episcopatum A.D. 1246. suum.*¹

Die vero apostolorum Petri et Pauli Walterus, 29 June. Karleolensis episcopus, apud Oxoniam seculum, quod Resignation of the bishop of Carlisle, who assumes the habit of a friar alter Joseph³ ingressum in episcopatum habuerat. Et sic alter Joseph³ pallium suum Egiptiacæ⁴ reliquit fugitivus. Preacher.

Litteræ missæ a Soldano Babiloniæ domino papæ.

Temporibus quoque sub eisdem, domino papæ petenti pacem vel saltem treugas inter Christianos et Saracenos a Soldano Babiloniæ, donec videlicet per regem Francorum melior status reformaretur, rescripsit idem Soldanus sic: "Præsentiae papæ subscriptio nobilis, magni," etc. Require subsequencia in libris Historiograforum.⁵ Translata fuit epistola de Arabico in Latinum, ideo non habet formam stili nostri.

Letter from the Soldan of Babylon to the pope.

fol. 140 b. *Qualiter Frethericus laqueos conspirantium in necem suam evaserit.*

Et dum mortalium status rota mundialis sic variasset, Frethericus, quem imperatorem appellare quisque prohibetur, et quem universalis ecclesia a culmine

The emperor discovers a conspiracy

¹ In the margin is a drawing representing two arms stretched out, and holding a crosier.

² *tanquam aulicus*] On an erasure, and originally omitted.

³ *sic alter Joseph*] Added to the text, and *sic* erased in the next line.

⁴ *Egiptiacæ*] So also E., but here at first written *Egyptia*, as in B. C.

⁵ *Historiograforum*] On an erasure, and in the margin is written *plurimorum*. The letter is in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 711).

A.D. 1246. imperiali præcipitavit, laqueos conspirantium in necem
 formed against his life. suam casualiter sive miraculose evasit occultatos. Super
 quo casu mirabili epistolam satis prolixam domino regi
 Anglorum transmisit, in qua totius series prosecutionis
 plenius continetur; quam in libris multorum¹ sedulus
 His letter to Henry on the subject, and letter of Walter de Ocre, the emperor's secretary. inspector poterit reperire. Similiter magister Walterus
 de Ocre, clericus Fretherici et consiliarius, ac nuncius
 specialis, de eodem scripsit domino regi. Quorum
 scriptorum summa est, quod dominus papa et ejus
 consilium conspiraverunt in necem ipsius Fretherici,
 quod absit, quia incredibile est.

*Dominus papa novum mandatum nunciat in
 Angliam.*²

Another mandate of the pope exacting money from the clergy. Assumens igitur ex præteritis audaciam dominus
 papa, et confidentiam miseros Anglos apporriandi,
 solito imperiosius prælatis Angliæ demandavit, ut in
 Anglia omnes beneficiati in suis beneficiis residentiam
 facientes, tertiam partem bonorum suorum domino papæ
 per triennium conferrent; non facientes residentiam,
 dimidiam; multis adjectis dirissimis ac durissimis con-
 ditionibus³ prædictum mandatum coartantibus, vide-
 licet, "non obstante aliquo privilegio," etc. Ad quod
 exequendum, episcopum constituit Londoniensem.

¹ *libris multorum*] Originally written *libro Supplementorum*, but afterwards partially erased, and the correction made on a slip of vellum pasted above. In the margin is written *libris aliquorum*. The letter is in B. C. (ed. Wats, pp. 712-714), dated Salerno, 15 April, indict. 4; as also the letter of Walter de Ocre, which follows.

² This rubric is on an erasure, and was probably at first written,

as in B. C., "*De tirannica et impudenti exigentia pecunia, quæ post hæc facta est in Anglia.*" In the margin, throughout the extent of this and the next chapter, is written in red letters the word *dubium*, probably to suggest their omission; but they may be found in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 716) in much the same words.

³ *conditionibus*] The two first syllables are on an erasure.

Responsio regis et cleri huic mandato.

A.D. 1246.

Episcopus vero memoratus cum quibusdam aliis, The king forbids the clergy to consent to this exaction. 1 Dec.
 quos ad hoc negotium exponendum convocarat, cum
 in ecclesia Sancti Pauli hoc in propatulo demonstrasset
 in crastino sancti Andreae, supervenerunt missi ex
 parte domini regis, Johannes de Lexintonia, miles ele-
 gans, facundus et strenuus, et magister Laurentius de
 Sancto Martino, vir eloquens et jurisperitus, domini
 regis clericus et consiliarius, districtè ex parte domini
 regis prohibentes, ne illi contributioni inportabili aliquo
 modo consentirent. Quo autem mandato intellecto,¹
 recesserunt omnes ibidem congregati. Cleri vero re- Reply of
 sponsio, quæ bonis et multis fulta fuit rationibus, et the clergy
 prolixa, in libris plurimorum² plenius describitur. to the pope.

Beatus Edmundus canonizatur.

Diebus quoque sub eisdem dominus papa timens ne Canoniza-
 canonizationem beati Edmundi, Cantuariensis archiepi- tion of St.
 scopi et confessoris, quam indies sibilis obloquentium Edmund.
 prorogaverat, idem sanctus signipotens ultione puniret
 manifesta, eundem sollempniter canonizatum Dominica
 proxima ante Natale Domini cathalogo sanctorum 23 Dec.
 merito ascripsit.³ Cujus canonizationis auctenticum
 elegantissimum in libro de vita ipsius⁴ poterit qui
 curat reperire.

¹ *intellecto*] intellicto, MS.² *libris plurimorum*] Originally written *libro Additamentorum*, but altered on a slip of vellum pasted above. The reply is not in the "Liber Additamentorum," but in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 716).³ *ascripsit*] *ascripsit*, MS.⁴ *de vita ipsius*] Originally written *Additamentorum*, but correctedon a slip of vellum pasted above. In the corresponding passage in B. the Bull of canonization is said to be written "in fine libri," and it will be found in the "Liber Additamentorum" [MS. Cott. Nero D. I. fol. 88], printed in ed. Wats, p. 156; dated Lyons, "iii^o. id. Jan. [11 Jan.] pontif. anno iii^o."

A.D. 1246. *Willelmus de Eboraco eligitur in episcopum
Saresbiriensem.*

Election of William of York, provost of Beverley, as bishop of Salisbury. Eisdemque temporibus canonici Saresbirienses, ne repagulum contradictionis invenirent in rege, Willelmum de Eboraco, domini regis clericum familiarissimum, Beverlaci præpositum, in episcopum et animarum suarum pastorem elegerunt; timuerunt enim minas regis, qui minabatur ecclesiam eorum ad locum pristinum revocare.¹

Creatur abbas Westmonasterii.

Election of Richard de Crokesley as abbat of Westminster. Eorundemque dierum circulo, defuncto piæ memoriæ Ricardo de Berkinge,² abbate Westmonasterii, conventus ejusdem loci Ricardum de Crokesle,³ ipsius ecclesiæ monachum et archidiaconum, domino regi acceptum, elegit in abbatem.⁴

De mortibus quorundam magnatum.

Deaths of various noble persons. Eodem anno plures magnates regni Angliæ a seculo migraverunt, videlicet, circa initium⁵ veris, David, princeps Northwalliæ, Johannes de Novilla, Angliæ prothoforestarius, Robertus de Bingham, episcopus Saresbiriensis. In parte Angliæ boreali, H[enricus] de Bailloil, miles. In Hoilandia, Lambertus de Muletuna, miles. Ranulphus Brito, quondam regis clericus, the-

¹ *timuerunt revocare]*
Added in marg.

² *Berkinge]* Berkew', MS. Corr.
from B.C. See Monasticon, I. 271.

³ *Crokesle]* Crokele, MS. Corr.
from B. C.

⁴ *regi . . . abbatem]* Originally
written *rege sic volente, elegerunt*;
but corrected on a slip of vellum
pasted above.

⁵ *initium]* medium, E.

saularius,¹ et specialis consiliarius. Item, comitissa A.D. 1246. Marchiæ, mater domini regis Angliæ, quæ se reginam fecit appellari; quæ cum mortua esset, velum habuit religionis cum corona.² Item, comitissa Albemarlæ, filia scilicet Alani de Galeweia.

Annalis conclusio.

Transiit igitur annus ille satis frugifer et fructifer; Annual
Terræ Sanctæ formidolosus, Ecclesiæ universali nocivus; summary
adversarius Imperio, regnis quoque Francorum et
Anglorum deprædator; Romanæ curiæ inimicus et³
turbulentus, Germaniæ bellicosus.

*Dominus rex apud Wintoniam fuit ad Natale
Domini.*

Anno Domini M^o.CC^o.XL^o.VII^o., qui est annus regni A.D. 1247.
domini H[enrici] III. regis xxxi^{us}., tenuit idem do- Henry
minus rex curiam suam apud Wintoniam, præsentibus keeps
multis electis regni magnatibus. Cui, cum illuc ad Christmas
veniret, occurrit episcopus Wintoniensis lætabundus, at Win-
chester.
supplicans attentius, ut cum ipso suo episcopo pran-
dere dignaretur, saltem in crastino Natalis Dominici,
ut per hoc pateret omnibus manifeste, dominum regem He dines
omnes pristinas offensas exsufflasse,⁴ et ipsum episcopum with the
in præsentia omnium convivarum in consuetas amici- bishop, in
tias revocasse. Quod secundum episcopale desiderium⁵ token of
est completum. reconcilla-
tion.

¹ clericus, thesaurarius] Added in marg.

² quæ corona] Added in marg.

³ inimicus et] imicus et, MS., and

originally written *infamis et*, as in B. C., but corrected on a slip of vellum pasted above.

⁴ *exsufflasse*] *exsufflasse*, MS.

⁵ *desiderium*] *desiderium*, MS.

A.D. 1247. *De conspiratione quorundam magnatum Franciæ contra papam.*

Conspiracy of some French nobles against the pope. Diebus autem sub eisdem tepuit devotio fidelium circa matrem ecclesiarum Romanam ecclesiam, propter injurias pecuniæ cotidianas extorsiones; unde quidam Francorum nobilissimi contra dominum papam et Romanam curiam, in periculum totius universalis ecclesiæ et fidei Christianæ, detestabilem fecerunt conspirationem, confœderationes, juramenta et epistolas mutuas inter se fol. 141 a. conficientes. Quæ vix per regis Francorum peritiam et papalis mitigationis certas promissiones et cleri moderamina, cujus etiam res agebatur, est sopita. Quorum, inquam, magnatum proposita conspirationes et scripta, tam contra clerum quam dominum papam, in libris Francigenarum¹ plenius conscribuntur. Quæ poterunt perlecta admirationem, immo novum stuporem, generare.

De parlamento habito Londoniis in Purificatione beatæ Virginis.

3 Feb. Parliament held in London, and complaints made of the papal exactions. In crastino vero Purificationis beatæ Virginis convenerat Londoniis totius regni Angliæ generalis nobilitas. Igitur coram domino rege reposita est querimonia lacrimabilis, cui pertinet rempublicam protegendo injurias² regno illatas propulsare, super continuas Romanæ ecclesiæ postulationes pecuniæ imperiosas.³ Tandem de communi consilio provisum est, ut grava-

¹ *libris Francigenarum*] Written on a slip of vellum pasted over the original text, which reads, *libro Additamentorum*, and then, interlined, *et Cronicorum S. Albani*. None of the documents referred to are in the "*Liber Additamentorum*," but two of them (one of which is in *French*)

are inserted in B. C. (ed. Wats, pp. 719, 720).

² *injurias*] In E. is added, *omnes*.

³ *Romanæ imperiosas*] Originally written, *Romanæ ecclesiæ vel tibus vel ibus aviditates et pecuniæ extorsiones*, but corrected on a slip of vellum pasted above.

mina terræ domino papæ seriatim monstraturi, ad A.D. 1247. ipsam Romanam curiam nuncii discreti destinarentur, has epistolas solito mordaciores domino papæ et cardinalibus, ex parte totius communitatis cleri et populi regni Anglicani, eminus ostensuri: "Sanctissimo patri in Christo ac domino I[nnocentio], Dei providentia summo pontifici, universitas¹ cleri et populi per provinciam Cantuariensem constituti, devota pedum oscula beatorum. Cum Anglicana ecclesia," etc. Require in Rotulo curiæ.² In fine vero epistolæ: "Latores igitur præsentium cum supplicatione nostra ad præsentiam sanctitatis vestræ destinamus, ut pericula vobis exponant et incommoda,³ quæ in promptu⁴ sequerentur ex præmissis, et quæ nulla possumus ratione portare; licet simus in omni vinculo caritatis, obedientiæ et devotionis vobis obligati. Et quia communitas nostra sigillum non habet, præsentis literas signo communitatis civitatis Londoniarum vestræ sanctitati mittimus consignatas."⁵ Item, cardinalibus similiter humiliter scriptum est.⁶

Letter to the pope from the province of Canterbury.

Letter to the cardinals.

Adducuntur ultramarinæ puellæ maritandæ nobilibus Angliæ.

Et dum nec adhuc memoratum concilium solveretur, Petrus de Sabaudia, comes Richemundiæ, domini regis secretissimus consiliarius, ad curiam regis, scilicet Londoniis, perveniens, secum de partibus suis longinquis

Peter of Savoy brings foreign ladies over to be mar-

¹ *universitas*] *universitas*, MS.

² *Require in Rotulo curiæ*] Written on a slip of vellum pasted over an erasure of the original text, the first words of which appear to be *In rotulis* The letter is in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 721).

³ *incommoda*] *incomoda*, MS.

⁴ *promptu*] *promptu*, MS.

⁵ *consignatas*] The last syllable is on an erasure.

⁶ *similiter* . . . *est*] On a slip of vellum pasted above the original text, which reads, *similiter*. In prædicto libro reperietur, and in the margin is added, *epistola eis missa*. The letter is in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 721.)

A.D. 1247. incognitas¹ Anglis genere et loco nationis puellas, nobilibus Angliæ, quos in custodia sua dominus rex educaverat,² adduxit maritandas. Quod multis Angliæ naturalibus et indigenis, qui se spreto censuerunt, molestum videbatur, et absurdum.

ried to the English nobles.

Mittuntur duo fratres de Ordine Minorum in Angliam.

Two Minorite brethren are sent into England by the pope, to collect money.

Circa eadem tempora duo fratres de Ordine Minorum, videlicet frater Johannes, de Cancia oriundus, et A[lexander], de præcepto domini papæ, urgente virtute obedientiæ, ad negotium suum de subventionem pecuniari eidem,³ a domino papa [potestatem]⁴ optinentes, ad opus ejusdem destinantur in Angliam. Qui ad dominum regem primo profecti, humiliter per regnum pergendi licentiam postulabant, auxilium ad opus domini papæ caritative petitori, nullam se coercionem⁵ facturos asserentes. Ex licentia igitur domini regis et benivolentia profecti sunt fratres memorati, et, prout eis injunctum a summo pontifice fuerat, diligenter exquebatur officium ac fideliter. Et cum ad Sanctum Albanum pervenissent, modeste exigebant auxilium domino papæ exhiberi, asserentes hoc monachis fore expediens, ut sic episcoporum oppressio vitaretur.⁶

¹ incognitas] incongnitas, MS.

² educaverat] educacaverat, MS.

³ Circa eadem . . . eidem] These lines, together with the rubric, are written on a piece of vellum pasted over the original text, which is partly erased, but reads as follows:

Duo fratres Minores mittuntur in Angliam a Romana curia.

Cum vero fortuna præstigiola mundotalibus alludere [read illuderet] mutationibus, duo fratres de Ordine

Minorum, Johannes scilicet, et cum ipso Alexander, natione Anglici . . . nearly as in C. (ed. Wats, p. 722). In B. this chapter has been erased, and subsequently written over by a hand of the 16th century (as in some other instances).

⁴ potestatem] Supplied from C.

⁵ coercionem] cohercionem, MS.

⁶ et benivolentia . . . vitaretur]

Written over an erasure. Some words in the margin have also been erased.

Promissa est domino papæ contributio undecim milium marcarum, exceptis exemptis. A.D. 1247.

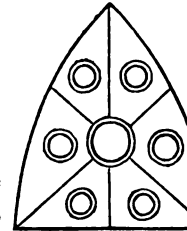
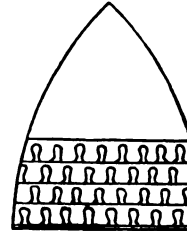
Post multas autem disceptationes,¹ quibus dicti fratres vigilanter insistebant, quas longum foret in scripta redigere, convenientes Angliæ prælati,² ut voluntati³ papali in aliquo satisfacerent, ne judicaret papa ipsos erecta cervice contradicentes et rebelles, consenserunt in contributione undecim milium marcarum domino papæ in tribulatione conferendarum, exceptis tamen exemptis.

A contribution of 11,000 marks granted by the clergy to the pope.

Qualiter protecti sunt exempti⁴ ab arbitrio episcoporum.

The exempt religious houses are protected by the papal authority against the bishops.

Memoratus igitur frater J[ohannes] omnia⁵ pacifice cupiens ordinare, postquam dicti exempti obedienter, ut præactum est, postulatis consenserant, contra impetum episcoporum,⁶ ne eos ad suum contrectarent⁷ arbitrium, papali protexit, qua præpotens fuerat, auctoritate. Unde post illud tempus, tam alii exempti quam ipse abbas⁸ et conventus Sancti Albani, omnibus fratribus grati existentes, amicitiores⁹ extiterant, et in necessitatibus favorabiliores; et merito, cum ecclesiæ Romanæ immediate sint subjecti. Et, ut elementa mundano statui concordarent, tunc temporis hoc accidit mirabile.¹⁰



¹ *disceptationes*] In the text *disceptationes*, but interlined is *vel dis*, i.e., *disceptationes*.

² *prælati*] The last syllable is on an erasure.

³ *voluntati*] On an erasure.

⁴ *exempti*] *exempti*, MS.

⁵ *omnia*] On a slip of vellum pasted over the word *omni*.

⁶ *episcoporum*] *episcoporum*, MS.

⁷ *contrectarent*] *contretarent*, MS.

⁸ *abbas*] Added in marg.

⁹ *amicitiores*] *amiciores*, MS.

¹⁰ *Memoratus . . . mirabile*] The whole of this chapter, with the rubric, is written over an erasure of the original text. In the margin, after the word *mirabile*, is added (also on an erasure) the following note, "¶ Nota hic terræmotum in Anglia,

A.D. 1247.

De terræmotu in Anglia.

13 Feb. Anno quoque sub eodem, idus Februarii, factus est
 Unusual in Anglia per diversa loca terræmotus, qui ædificia
 earthquake multa concutiens dampnosus¹ fuit et terribilis, eo quod
 in Eng- insolitus. Quapropter significativus credebatur. Mare
 land. etiam, contra suum morem consuetum, non ascendit vel
 refluxit per duos dies, et tertio solitas metas transiens
 dampna finitimas irrogavit non minima.

De dampnis quæ terræmotus fecit, et maris ascensus insolitus.

Injuries Per idem tempus, ut præactum est, terræmotus
 inflicted memoratus cum quodam subterraneo² reboatu, quem
 by the Angli patriâ lingua *Erhdune* vocant, structuras tam
 earthquake lapideas quam ligneas³ concutiens, easdem a fundamentis fol. 141 b.
 and floods. dissipavit. Tonitrus insuper terræmotui associatus,
 robora miræ magnitudinis vel radicitus avulsit, vel
 cortice subrepto excoriavit, vel ad similitudinem plecta-
 rum vel foliorum palmarum quassata diffudit. Pastores
 insuper quosdam, bubulcos et agricolas, ad mortem vel

quæ non est cavernosa." There can be little doubt, that the text, as at first written, mentioned here the deaths of Fulk of Newcastle and of the landgrave of Thuringia (ed. Wats, pp. 724, 726), since in the lower margin we find three shields of arms drawn reversed, one of Fulk of Newcastle, viz., party per fess, vair and gules, beneath which is written in red letters, "¶ Obiit Fulco de Castro Novo, in Purificatione beatæ Mariæ, Londoniis, domini regis consobrinus, et sepultus in ecclesia Westmonasterii;" and two of the landgrave Henry, viz.,

1, gyronny of six or and azure, in each division a torteau, and a sixth in the fess point; 2, azure, an eagle displayed or. Beneath is written in red, "¶ Obiit Andegravius Duriæ, ad cuius promotionem, ut imperaret, dominus papa infinitam effudit pecuniam. Hic Henricus Raspe dicitur." The deaths of these personages are now noticed at the end of the year. See p. 31.

¹ *dampnosus*] *dapnosus*, MS.

² *subterraneo*] *subteraneo*, MS.

³ *ligneas*] *lingneas*, MS.

membrorum mutilationem fulmen illud pestiferum;¹ A.D. 1247. necnon et torrentes agros suffocarunt.²

Timuit sibi papa de vita sua, et latuit.

Diebus sub eisdem, missi sunt subdoli et multis Emissaries muneribus et amplioribus promissis corrupti, ut, morè are bribed Assessinorum, alterum vel utrumque, scilicet Fretheri- emperor cum vel papam, interfectum veneno vel sicha raperent and pope. de medio. Unde dominus papa sibi timens, latuit in- The pope clusus apud Lugdunum in camera, quasi in carcere, conceals himself at multis armatis nocte dieque custoditus, vix ausus in Lyons. populo verbum Domini seminare.³

*De constantia regis Francorum.*⁴

Eodem anno, circa medium Quadragesimæ, dominus Parliament rex Francorum omnes nobiles regni sui fecit convocari; in France,

¹ A verb is here wanting.

² *Per idem tempus . . . suffocantur*] This chapter, with the rubric, is rewritten on two pieces of vellum fastened down over the original text, which, although partially erased, can be read as follows :

Revocata est in irritum nova (?) constitutio de intestatis.

Per idem quoque tempus, propter scandalum indecenter exinde ventilatum, propter contradictionem principum [these three last words added in marg.] *revocatum est, quod paulo ante a domino papa, instigante manifesta avaritia, fuerat constitutum, et ad quod fratres Prædicatores et Minores, in dampnum et scandalum ipsorum, et læsionem Ordinis eorumdem, exequendum procuratores*

constituerat; ut videlicet bona decedentium intestatorum in proprios usus papa sibi vendicaret, maxime [this word interlined] *tamen propter istam iniquissimam adjectionem, quæ contra omnem pietatem illi statuto addebatur, quæ scilicet talis extitit, "Quod si infirmus testamentum conditurus imbecillitate repentina præoc[c]upatus, non posset expresse verba testamenti sui exprimere, et aliquem de amicis constitueret expressorem et executorem, non staret illud testamentum, sed pro nullo haberetur." Et omnia bona talis intestati caribdis papalis deglutiret; almost verbally as in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 724.)*

³ *vix ausus . . . seminare*] On an erasure.

⁴ This rubric is on an erasure.

A.D. 1247. ubi cum convenirent, dixit episcopus Parisiensis, de
 and the king urged
 to resign the cross
 which he had
 assumed. cuius manu idem rex, cum de infirmitate¹ sua conva-
 luisse a portis mortis revocatus, crucem suscepit ma-
 nifeste,² "Domine rex, resigna crucem, ne tota Francia
 pro tua absentia induat confusionem; eras enim tunc in
 extasi positus, tui impos ipsius." Cum igitur ad hoc
 instarent mater ejus et fratres, et etiam carta papalis
 persuasoria, quam adquisierant, ait rex, "Fiat voluntas
 vestra," et crucem in manu dicti episcopi resignavit.
 He does so,
 but only
 to again
 assume it. Ipsis igitur ob hoc lætantibus, post paululum dixit
 rex, quasi iratus, "Nunc sum compos mei et sensus
 integerrimi; reddite mihi crucem Domini mei Jhesu
 Christi. Vivit Dominus, nunquam cibum accipiam,
 donec cruce resigner;"³ et reaccepit crucem, omnibus
 invitis et frustra reclamantibus. Ex tunc autem
 juravit transitum peregrinationis suæ dominus rex, et
 omnes optimates ejus, videntes per hoc⁴ quoniam digitus
 [Dei]⁵ est. Hoc quoque anno facta est amicabile com-
 positio inter ecclesiam Dunelmensem et ecclesiam Sancti
 Albani, super visitationem ab episcopo faciendam in
 ecclesia parochiali, quæ est in monasterio cellæ de
 Thinemua. Tandem sic conquievit lis, quod in ipsa
 episcopus visitationis officium exercebit⁶ sine onere
 procurationis. Hæc autem compositio plenius scribitur
 in thesauris utrobique depositis.⁷

¹ *infirmitate*] *infirmitate*, MS.

² *manifeste*] On an erasure.

³ *resigner*] *resigner*, MS.

⁴ *hoc*] Interlined. In the margin also *hoc* is added after *est*, but superfluously.

⁵ *Dei*] Supplied from B. C.

⁶ *exercebit*] *exercebit*, MS.

⁷ *Hoc quoque depositis*] Added in marg., and the last four words are on an erasure, instead of which seems originally to have been written, in *libro Additamentorum* The instrument of agreement is given in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 727), dated May, 1247.

*Frethericus fecit omnes de Calabria et Apulia jurare A.D. 1247.
fidelitatem Henrico, filio suo.¹*

Dum autem horum temporum curricula volverentur, Frethericus fecit omnes Apulos, Siculos² et Calabres jurare fidelitatem et facere homagium et liganciam dilectissimo filio suo Henrico, scilicet³ nepoti domini regis Angliæ. Quod et ipse, nec mirum, nimium accepit.

The emperor causes the Calabrians and Apulians to swear fealty to his son Henry.

Willelmus, comes Holandiæ, eligitur in regem Alemanniæ.⁴

William,
count of
Holland,
elected
king of
Germany.

Eisdemque temporibus ira inter papam et Frethericum in tantum odium est induratum et confirmatum, quod idem papa vigilanter ad ejusdem F[retherici] confusionem ignominiosam intenderet. Electus est igitur, ipso procurante, Willelmus, comes Holandiæ, in regem Alemanniæ, quia Andegravius Duringiæ jam obierat; in cujus promotione ecclesia infinitam pecuniam effuderat. Insuper in promotionem Willelmi, novi electi in regem Alemanniæ, et in imperatorem promovendi, inæstimabilem pecuniam promittebat.



Applicat in Anglia episcopus Sabinensis, cardinalis.

Tempore quoque sub eodem applicuit in Anglia, de licentia domini regis, episcopus Sabinensis, Romanæ curiæ cardinalis, iturus in partes boreales, videlicet in Norwagiam, ut ibidem officio legationis fungeretur, et

The cardinal bishop of Sabina lands in England, on his

¹ In the margin, opposite this chapter is written *dubium*, in red letters.

² *Siculos*] Siclos, MS.

³ *scilicet*] On an erasure.

⁴ In the lower margin are drawn two shields of arms, viz., 1. or, a

lion rampant gules; 2, azure, on a chief gules, a demi-lion rampant or; and beneath is written in red letters, "¶ Scutum Willelmi comitis. Primum acutum ejusdem de Holandia. aspirantis ad imperium."

A.D. 1247. in regem ungeret Hachonem, ipsius terræ regem, atque
 route to sollemniter coronaret; et apud Len prosperum ven-
 Norway. tum expectabat. Et cum tempus aptum vidisset, illuc
 perveniens, propositum suum ad votum consummavit.

*Tres quoque fratres uterini domini regis appli-
 cuerunt.*

The three Applicuerunt etiam tunc temporis cum eodem legato
 uterine in Anglia domini regis tres fratres uterini, ex man-
 brothers dato ejusdem, ut de divitiis et possessionibus Angliæ
 of king uberrime ditarentur; videlicet Guido de Lizinnun, pri-
 Henry mogenitus, Willelmus de Valencia, juvenis, et Athelma-
 arrive in rus, clericus, ætate adolescens.
 England.

*Applicuit B[aldewinus,] imperator Constantino-
 politanus.*

Baldwin, Tempore quoque sub eodem applicuerint in Anglia
 emperor of vacui et esurientes, et æri regio improbe¹ inhiantes,
 Constanti- quidam magnates advenæ et longinqui, videlicet Bal-
 nople, dewinus, dictus imperator Constantinopolitanus, qui se
 comes to finxit domini regis caute consanguineum, cum quibus-
 England. dam suis fautoribus, a Græcorum finibus violenter ex-
 pulsus. Qui, paucis annis ante elapsis, omnibus sacris
 reliquiis, quas habere potuit, in Francia venditis, et
 undecunque mendicata pecunia et mutuo accepta, victus,
 pauper et profugus, et omnibus bonis inde aufugit
 His fall spoliatus, licet ipsum dominus papa fovere incepisset,
 was caused et de thesauris suis ditasset. Cujus mali seminarium
 by Vataces. et causa fuit Vastagius² Græcus. Idem igitur imperator

¹ *improbe*] On an erasure. In B. C. *patulis rictibus*. | ² *Vastagius*] Otherwise, *Vataces*.
 See ante, vol. ii., p. 487.

in hiis partibus occidentis¹ accepit² et juvamen a domino rege Angliæ, cujus munificentiam prægustaverat, ratione consanguinitatis licet longinquissimæ, egenus postulare.

*Maritatae sunt quædam advenæ puellæ quibusdam³
nobilibus Angliæ.*

fol. 142 a. Et eodem anno, mense Maio, domino rege propter hoc a festo sancti Vitalis usque in crastinum⁴ apostolorum⁵ Philippi et Jacobi apud Wudestoc commorante, maritatae sunt illæ puellæ alienigenæ, quas adduxerat Petrus de Sabaudia, Edmundo, comiti Lincolnæ, et Ricardo de Burgo, adolescentibus nobilibus valde, quos dominus rex in regia sua per aliquot annos educaverat.

Marriage of some foreign ladies to English nobles.
28 April.
2 May.

Maritata est Aelisia, soror domini regis, J[ohanni], comiti Waranniæ. Et Johanna, filia Warini de Muntcheinsil, W[illelmo] de Valencia, fratri domini regis uterino.

Maritata est insuper Aelesia Pictavensis,⁶ soror uterina domini regis, quæ nuper cum fratribus suis in Angliam venerat, Johanni de Warannia comiti, adolescentulo.

Marriage of Alice, the king's sister, to John, earl

¹ *thesauris* . . . occidentis] With the exception of the two first syllables of *thesauris*, this is written on a piece of vellum pasted over the original text, now partly erased, but which appears to read, *thesauro* *uto, et multiplici prædicatione et indulgentia juvisset contra Vastagium, generum Fretherici, inaniter dimicantem. Egere quippe.* In the lower margin, also, are two lines (one of which has been partly cut off by the binder) which seem to have reference to this passage,

namely, *auxilium impendisset; et hoc fecit Vastagius scismaticus in dampnum* *Constantinopol* . . . Cf. ed. Wata, p. 731.

² *accepit*] The original and better reading is *cepit*, as in B. C., but *ac* is added on the slip of vellum.

³ *quibusdam*] quibus, MS.

⁴ *crastinum*] So also B. C. It has been altered to *crastino*, but unnecessarily.

⁵ *apostolorum*] apostorum, MS.

⁶ *Pictavensis*] On an erasure.

A.D. 1247. Maritata est insuper Johanna, filia Warini de Munt-
 Warren, chensillo, Willelmo de Valentia, fratri domini regis
 and of Joana de Muntchei-
 ni to Wil-
 liam de
 Valence.
 Munifi-
 cence of
 Henry to
 his uterine
 brothers.
 chensillo, Willelmo de Valentia, fratri domini regis
 uterino, cui cito postea contulit dominus rex¹ Hert-
 fordiam, cum castro et honore. Fratri vero suo Athel-
 maro, clerico, tot procuravit dominus rex conferri bene-
 ficia ecclesiastica et de prælatorum cameris,² fraterno
 affectu, ut ad episcopales, immo potius archiepiscopales,
 divitias ascendisse videretur.³ Guidoni vero, fratri suo,
 ab Anglia recedenti, contulit dominus rex denariorum
 renovatorum pecuniam numerosam; similique ratione
 Gaufridus de Lezinun multis meruit divitiis saginari.⁴

Multi nobiles de Anglia cruce signantur.

Many English nobles take the cross. Eodem quoque anno episcopus Wigorniensis, Willel-
 mus Longa-spata, et Galfridus de Luci, cum multis aliis
 nobilibus Angliæ, exemplo regis Francorum Christianis-
 simi et aliorum Francorum animati, cruce consig-
 nantur.

Transfertur beatus Edmundus confessor.

9 July. Ejusdemque⁵ anni sub profluvio, videlicet vii^o. idus
 Translation of the body of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canter-
 bury, at Pontigni. Julii, quo die translatum est nostris temporibus corpus
 beati Wlstani, episcopi et confessoris, non sine Dei
 nutu, translatum est et corpus beati Edmundi, Cantua-
 riensis archiepiscopi et confessoris, apud Pontiniacum,
 in præsencia christianissimi regis Francorum Ludowici
 multorumque prælatorum autenticorum. Sciendumque
 est, immo toti mundo prædicandum, quod totum corpus
 ejus integrum inventum est, incorruptum et odoriferum;
 et, quod mirabilius est in mortuo, cum omnibus membris

¹ dominus rex] Interlined.

² et de prælatorum cameris] Added
 in marg.

³ videretur] viderentur, E.

⁴ similique . . . saginari] Added
 in marg.

⁵ Ejusdemque] que is interlined.

flexibilia. Capilli¹ ejus et vestimentum inviolatum colore A.D. 1247. et substantia. Et, cum vellent monachi Pontiniacenses aliquam partem sacri corporis regi dare transfretaturo, respondit rex, "Non placeat Christo, ut quod integrum tanto tempore reservavit Deus, per me peccatorem aliquo modo mutiletur.² Quæ autem circa eandem translationem facta sunt, quia specialem tractatum exigunt, in libris multorum³ plenius annotantur.

De tonsura moneta, et ejusdem renovatione.

Eodem tempore moneta Anglicana, propter sui materiam desiderabilem, detestabili circumcissione interlabiliter cœpit deteriorari; unde cœpit dominus rex de remedio cogitare. Inventa est igitur novi cunei impressio, scilicet talis, ut, manente materia et pondere, crucis brachia duplicia extenderentur.⁴ In cujus denarii

Design for
a new
coinage, to
prevent the
clipping of
the coin.



¹ *Capilli*] Capll'i, MS.

² *Et, cum vellent . . . mutiletur*] Added in marg.

³ *in libris multorum*] On an erasure, and originally written in *libro Additamentorum*, as in B. C. The detail is printed in ed. Wats, p. 161, from the "*Liber Additamentorum*" [MS. Cott. Nero D. I. fol. 91]. In the lower margin is written also the following addition, in reference to this Translation :

"*Compositaque sunt hæc ad missam dicenda in beati Edmundi confessoris translatione.*

Angeat in nobis, quæsumus Domine, beati confessoris tui atque pontificis Edmundi translatio gloriosa sanctæ devotionis affectum, ut quod devote petimus, de tua pietate confisi celerius impetramus, per.

Señ. Oblata, Domine, sanctus pontifex tuus Edmundus hæc tuæ pietati commendat libamina, et

translationis ejus insignia recolentes, tuæ conciliet majestati, per.

Post com. Divina, Domine Deus, quæ ob translationem beati pontificis tui Edmundi supplicando libavimus, et vivis prosint ad veniam, et defunctis fidelibus ad levamen, per Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum."

⁴ In the margin is a drawing of the obverse of the new coin, and by the side is written in red letters, "¶ *Altera denarii pars pristinam retinet impressionem.*" In B. the coin is rudely drawn, without inscription, and so also in the Chronicle of John of Oxmede, p. 160, and in the Chetham MS. of the "*Flores Historiarum.*" In C. it is omitted. In E. the coin is again copied by Matthew Paris, but the inscription is carelessly given thus, ROY DON LON ONT. It is remarkable, that in the Chronicle of John of Wallingford, (which was abridged from the larger Chronicle

A.D. 1247. rotunditate si quid de cruce illa fuisset violatum, pro retonso haberetur et inacceptabilia.

Chorosminorum fortitudo in Terra Sancta dissipata est.

The Choras-
mians
are utterly
destroyed
in the Holy
Land.

Anno quoque sub eodem Chorosminorum in Terra Sancta fortitudo numerosa, Deo ultore, dissipata penitus expiravit.

*Frethericus Parmam obsedit.*¹

The em-
peror lays
siege to
Parma.

Sub eisdem diebus, cum sol ad equinoctium descenderet autumpnale, Frethericus cisalpinans versus partes festinavit Lugduni,² cum exercitu³ copiosissimo; unde vehementer timebatur, ne in⁴ ipsam personam papalem et cardinales, tanquam obstinatus propter induratum odium quod inter eos inveteraverat, hostiliter irrueret, cum prudenter, procurante eodem⁵ domino papa, civitas Parmensis cœpit hostiliter recalcitrare, et se contra F[rathericum] communire. Quod cum audisset F[rathericus], omnes vires suas regressus contra Parmenses congregavit, et civitatem eorum hostiliter obsedit; et ædificavit in circuitu civitatem tam magnam et populosam, sicut et ipsa civitas Parmensis obsessa,⁶ proponens certe eam quocunque fine occupare, sed ipsi se viriliter defendebant.

under the eye of Matthew Paris,) a drawing is given of this coin with a striking variation in the legend, namely, RIC. BVO ON LON. See MS. Cott. Jul. D. VII. fol. 96.

¹ In the margin has been written "Nobilis urbs," but afterwards erased.

² *Lugduni*] Lugdunenses, E.

³ *exercitu*] *exercitu*, MS., throughout.

⁴ *in*] Interlined.

⁵ *eodem*] Added to the text.

⁶ *obsessa*] Interlined.

Magnates Alemanniæ Willelmo, quem elegerant in regem, homagium faciunt. A.D. 1247.

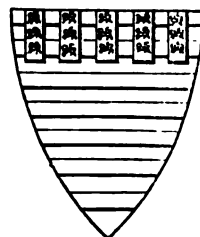
In crastino vero sancti Michaelis magnates Alemanniæ, 30 Sept. ad quos jus electionis spectat, electo suo Willelmo, The electors of Germany do many do homage to William, count of Holland. comiti Holandiæ, fecerunt homagium et ligantiam; et omnem adhibuerunt diligentiam, ut apud Aquisgranum¹ coronaretur, sed ipsi, qui partem foverunt Fretherici, prohibuerunt.

De sanguine Christi Londonias allato.²

et Eodem anno, festo scilicet³ sancti Edwardi, quod est in quindena sancti Michaelis, collatus est sanguis Christi domino regi Angliæ, et allatus usque ad Westmonasterium, ipso rege bajulante. De cujus rei veritate plenissime per literas domini patriarchæ Jerosolimitani et magistrorum militiæ Templi et Hospitalis, et archiepiscoporum et episcoporum Terræ Sanctæ testimoniales certificamur. Collata est igitur omnibus festo illo illum sacratissimum sanguinem venerantibus sex annorum et centum et sexdecim dierum⁴ indulgentia. Eodemque die dominus rex fratrem suum Willelmum baltheo cinxit militari.⁵



Vasculum sanguinis.



Scutum Willelmi de Valentia.

¹ *Aquisgranum*] Aquisgrani, MS.

² *allato*] alleto, MS. In the margin is a drawing of the vessel ("in quodam vase cristallino venustissimo," B. C.) in which the sacred blood was carried, and above is this rubric: "¶ *Sanguis Christi allatus est et datus ecclesiæ Westmonasterii, die sancti Edwardi, a*

rege Henrico, et cito post, passus Christi."

³ *scilicet*] Interlined.

⁴ *dierum*] On an erasure.

⁵ In the margin is drawn his shield of arms, viz., barry of 13, azure and argent, a label of five points gules, and on each point three lions passant or.

A.D. 1247. *Electus Karleolensis in episcopum consecratur.*¹

5 Feb. Eodemque tempore electus Karleolensis, dominus
Consecra- Silvester, videlicet die sanctæ Agathæ, in episcopum
tion of the consecratur.
bishop
elect of
Carlisle.

Rediit comes Ricardus de partibus transmarinis.

28 Oct. Die vero Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ rediit
Return comes Ricardus³ sanus et incolumis de partibus trans-
of earl marinis.
Richard
from
foreign
parts.

*Magister Thomas eligitur in episcopum Mene-
vensem.*⁴

Thomas, Vacante eodem tempore sede Menevensi, electus est
archdeacon in eundem episcopatum magister Thomas, Walensis,
of Lincoln, elected bp. of St. David's.
Lincolniensis ecclesiæ archidiaconus.

*Quomodo dominus rex fratres suos uterinos
egregie ditaverit.*⁵

Generosity Eodem quoque tempore, recedente Guidone fratre suo
of Henry ad horam⁶ ab Anglia, jussit dominus rex clitellas suas adeo
to his impleri, ut eundem G[uidonem] equorum clitellariorum⁷
uterine necessario oportuit numerum⁸ ampliare. Alteri vero
brothers. castrum de Hertfordia, cum honore illud contingente,
addidit alias terras et possessiones amplissimas, cum fol. 1

¹ In the margin are drawn a mitre and crosier, with the word "Consecratio" in red.

² *rediit*] Written at first *redit*, but *i* inserted above.

³ *Ricardus*] Interlined.

⁴ In the margin are drawn a mitre and crosier, with the word "Electio" in red.

⁵ This chapter is nearly a repetition of what has been stated previously, at p. 26.

⁶ *fratre . . . horam*] Added in marg.

⁷ *clitellariorum*] Afterwards altered to *clitellariarum*, but erroneously.

⁸ *numerus*] On an erasure.

thesauris impretiabilibus. Tertio autem, scilicet Athel- A.D. 1247.
mare, clerico, tot adquisivit et contulit. redditus et
præbendas, ut episcopales divitias excedere videretur.

Rex Norwagiæ Haco coronatur.

Eodem anno Norwagiæ dominus rex Haco in regem Coronation
coronatus est et inunctus apud Bergas, per manum of Haco,
Willelmi,¹ Sabinensis episcopi cardinalis, in ipsas partes king of
Norway.
destinati ad hoc, et ut ibidem legationis officio fun-
geretur.

Obitus quorundam nobilium.

Anno sub eodem obierunt quidam nobiles, videlicet, Deaths of
Andegravius Duringiæ, qui, procurante papa, electus personages
fuit in regem Alemanniæ. Obiit etiam Fulco de Castro- of rank.
novo, miles, domini regis Angliæ consobrinus.² Die vero
sanctæ Katerinæ obiit comes de Ferrariis Willelmus, 25 Nov.
vir quidem justus et pacificus, ætate centenarius, morbo
podagrico longo tempore fatigatus. Eodemque mense
obiit uxor ejus comitissa M[argareta] de Ferariis, ejus-
dem³ ætatis, famæ ac civilitatis. Obiit quoque episco-
pus Menevensis, natione Walensis, pro tribulatione
Walliæ morte præventus lamentabili. Obierunt insuper
alii nobiles, scilicet Ricardus de Burgo [et]⁴ Willelmus
filius-Hamonis.

Annalis conclusio.

Transiit igitur annus ille frugibus et fructibus uber- Annual
rimus; Angliæ nocivus, Walliæ exterminator; Terræ summary.
Sanctæ inimicus, Ecclesiæ spoliator; Ytaliæ cruentus,
Alemanniæ turbulentus.

¹ Willelmi] Interlined.

² See the shields of arms of the
Landgrave and of Fulk of New-
castle, ante, p. 19.

³ ejusdem] The last syllable is
interlined.

⁴ et] Supplied from E.

Dominus rex fuit Wintoniæ.

A.D. 1248. Anno Domini M^o.CC^o.XL^o.VIII^o., qui est annus regni
Henry keeps
Christmas at Win-
chester. 26 Dec. domini regis H[enrici] III. xxxii^{us}, fuit dominus rex
ad Natale Domini Wintoniæ, multis magnatibus con-
vivantibus. In crastino autem, videlicet die sancti
Stephani, cum ipsius civitatis episcopo W[illelmo]
prandebat requisitus.

Multi nobiles cruce signantur.

Many nobles
assume the
cross. Eodemque tempore comes Legrecestriæ Simon, et
multi alii nobiles de regno Francorum et Anglorum, ex-
emplo Christianissimi regis Francorum animati, cru-
cem assumpserunt. Dicebatur enim passim, quod non
frustra suscitavit eundem regem Dominus noster Jhesus
Christus, immo ut hereditatem ejus potenter adquireret,
inimicos crucis conterendo.

Ricardus Suard languet ad mortem.

Death of
Richard
Suard. Diebus sub eisdem Ricardus Suard, de quo multa
prædicuntur, paralisi percussus, irremediabiliter ad mor-
tem infirmabatur.

Beatrix, mater reginæ, venit in Angliam.

Arrival of
Beatrice,
the queen's
mother, in
England. Anno quoque sub eodem Beatrix, relicta comitis Pro-
vinciæ Reimundi, comitante Thoma de Sabaudia, quan-
doque comite Flandriæ,¹ ut filias suas visitaret, venit
honorifice² in Angliam, sed³ ante tempus vernale
recessura.

¹ *Flandriæ*] The two last letters
are on an erasure.

² *honorifice*] honorife, MS.

³ *venit . . . sed*] Written over
an erasure, which is continued par-

tially over the top line of the next
column, which line can still be read
thus, *renovando impregnaret, venit
in Angliam.*

*Obit episcopus Bathoniensis.*¹

A.D. 1248.

Tempore quoque sub eodem, scilicet circa festum 13 Jan.
sancti Hyllarii, obiit episcopus Bathoniensis Robertus.² Death of
the bishop
of Bath.

*Magnum fuit parlamentum Londoniis in octavis
Purificationis.*

Sub illius anni curriculo, in octavis videlicet Purifi- 9 Feb.
cationis, edicto regio convocata totius regni Angliæ Parliament
nobilitas convenit Londoniis. Et cum dominus rex held at
auxilium pecuniare postulare, reprehensus est non me- London.
diocriter ab universitate de tam frequenti exactione, The king
et indiscreta pecuniæ suæ et thesauri regii, in quo is reproved
magna spes totius regni reposita est, dispersione et rerum for his
dilapidatione, sine sui emendatione vel regni augmen- exactions
tatione.³ In aliis quamplurimis articulis graviter red- and extra-
argutus est, qui Rotulis multorum⁴ possunt reperiri. vagance.

Ultimo autem calumpniatus est, eo quod, sicut magni- Complaints
fici reges prædecessores sui habuerunt, non habet domi- that no
nus rex qui præsens est, justiciarium, cancellarium, nec chief jus-
thesaurarium per commune consilium regni, prout dece- tice, chan-
ret et expediret ipsi regi et regno. Hæc autem omnia cellor or
promisit dominus rex se certissime emendaturum, cum treasurer
magna modestia et humilitate, per quam omnium corda had been
mitigavit. Et respondit universitas, "Hoc videbitur appointed
infra breve tempus. Expectabimus adhuc patienter, et by the
prout se geret dominus rex et se habebit adversus nos, council of
et nos ei in omnibus obtemperabimur."⁵ Dilata sunt the king-
dom.

¹ In the margin is drawn a small
crosier, reversed.

² Robertus] So also in B. C.
and Edd., but an error for Rogerus.
See previously, vol. ii. p. 495. He
died 20 or 21 Dec., 1247. See
"Fasti Eccl. Angl.," i. 131.

³ augmentatione] augmentatione,
MS.

⁴ rotulis multorum] Originally
written in libro Additamentorum,

but corrected partly on a slip of
vellum pasted over, and by altering
mentorum into multorum. These
proceedings are not in the "Liber
Additamentorum," but in B.C. (ed.
Wats, p. 744).

⁵ obtemperabimur] So also B. E.,
but in the margin is written vel
mus, i.e. obtemperabimus, which is
also in C.

A.D. 1248. igitur omnia usque ad quindenam Nativitatis sancti
 24 June. Johannis Baptistæ. Sed¹ res effectu et successu² caruit
 usque in præsentem diem, secundum illud Philosophi,
 "Qui diu distulit, diu noluit."³

Confuso Fretherico, triumpharunt Parmenses.

The citi-
 zens of
 Parma
 obtain a
 victory
 over the
 emperor.

Thaddens
 [of Sessa]
 killed.

Anno nempe sub eodem Parmenses obsessi compe-
 rientes Frethericum, qui eos obsederit, ad⁴ ulteriora
 se contulisse, exierunt subito cum impetu magno, in-
 venientesque et invadentes exercitum⁵ Fretherici, qui
 sibi non tantum castra sed etiam civitatem sibi ædi-
 ficaverat, quam Victoriam appellabat, ipsum totaliter
 in ore gladii dissiparunt, multosque trucidantes, reliquos
 in fugam compulerunt. Diruta⁶ igitur ipsa nova civi-
 tate, asportantes arma, utensilia et thesaurum ipsius
 Fretherici, occisoque ejusdem speciali consiliario Thadæo,
 cives cum triumpho in civitatem suam lætantes remea-
 runt. Hæc cum audisset Frethericus, non se præ dolore
 capiens, argumentose cogitavit sese vindicare, et infra
 breve tempus exercitu revocato, obsidionem continuavit.
 Hujus rei⁷ eventus series, Deo disponente, ad decus
 ecclesiæ et dedecus F[retherici] terminum est sortitus.⁸

¹ Sed] Set, MS. throughout.

² successu] successu, MS.

³ Sed res . . . noluit] Written over an erasure, and in the lower margin is a note, which appears to refer to this passage: *Sed res cum effectu usque in tempus modernum cepit dilationem.* This was written previous to the correction in the text. The authority referred to is Seneca, but the quotation, as usual, is not exact. His words are: "Qui tarde fecit, diu noluit." *De Beneficiis*, lib. i. cap. 1, p. 161. Cf. lib. ii. cap. 1.

⁴ ad] al, MS.

⁵ exercitum] excercitum, MS. throughout.

⁶ Diruta] Dirruta, MS.

⁷ rei] Interlined.

⁸ Deo . . . sortitus] Written over an erasure, the first words of which appear to have been in *libro Additamentorum*. In B. C. and ed. Wats, p. 747, the same reference is made; and at p. 164 the Letter is printed, describing the victory, from the "*Liber Additamentorum*." [MS. Cott. Nero D. I. f. 92.] It is also inserted in the *Flores Hist.*, falsely called "Matth. Westm."

*Universitas populi pro reformatione monetæ nimis A.D. 1248.
depauperatur.*

fol. 143 a. Diebus quoque sub eisdem universitas regni popularis The peo-
pro reformatione monetæ per tonsos corruptæ misera- ple are im-
biliter dampnificatur,¹ dum pro libra impudenter re- poverished
tonsa et quolibet denario usque ad inferiorem² circulum on account
circumcisa, pro³ libra vix de mensa nummulariorum of the new
marca reportaretur.⁴ coinage.

*Frethericus ducit uxorem, et dat nuptui filiam suam
Thomæ de Sabaudia.*

Eodemque anno Frethericus, ut partem suam magis The em-
contra papam roboraret, uxorem ducit filiam cujusdam peror mar-
præpotentis; et Conradus, filius suus, similiter. Qui ries again.
per hoc multis nobilibus sunt confœderati. Memora- Marriage
tusque F[rethericus] filiam suam nuptui dedit Thomæ of his son
de Sabaudia,⁵ quondam comiti Flandrensi, tum quia Conrad,
miles erat strenuus, tum ut genus suum et Sabaudienses and of his
sibi jungeret universos. daughter.

De novis nundinis apud Westmonasterium constitutis.⁶

Eodemque anno, celebrato sancti Eduuardi festo, jussit 13 Oct.
dominus rex denunciari et voce præconia acclamari,⁷ Establish-
ment of a

¹ dampnificatur] dapnificatur, MS.

² inferiorem] imferiorem, MS.

³ pro] At first written *vix pro*,
but *vix* erased.

⁴ impudenter . . . reportaretur]
Written on a piece of vellum
pasted over the original text, par-
tially erased, but which can be read,
*vix marca de mensa nummulariorum
poterat reportari. Comes autem Ri-
cardus, optento a domino rege cunei
emolumento, domino papæ cruce sig-
natorum . . . do thesaurum non*

modicum sibi (?) . . . s est. Cf. ed.
Wats, p. 748. The words *vix marca
de mensa nummulariorum poterat
reportari* are also written with a
plummet on the lower margin.

⁵ In B. C. this marriage is no-
ticed under the preceding year, but
it never took place.

⁶ In the MS. this chapter is writ-
ten after the next, but marked to be
transposed by the letters A. B. in
the margin.

⁷ acclamari] aclamari, MS.

A.D. 1248. quod constituit novas nundinas libere exerceri¹ apud
 new market Westmonasterium, a festo sancti memorati, quod est in
 at West- quindena sancti Michaelis, usque in .xv. dies com-
 minster. pletos; aliis nundinis et civitatis Londoniarum merca-
 turis suspensis.

*Capitur [civitas]² Aquisgrani, et novus electus ibidem
 coronatur.*

Capture of Eodemque tempore civitas Aquisgrani, ubi ab antiquo
 Aix-la- solebant reges Alemanniæ in imperatorem promovendi
 Chapelle, in regalique cathedra ibi existente sullimari et coronari,
 and coro- et in regem acclamari, cum multos insultus et famem
 nation of William, acerbam sustinuisset, nec posset eam Conradus liberare
 count of a Germanicis, reddita est eisdem. Et in cathedra³
 Holland. Karoli, ut moris est, coronatus est Willelmus, comes
 1 Nov. scopi, die Omnium Sanctorum.

De ascensu maris insolito.

Unusual Anno quoque sub eodem, viii°. videlicet kalendas
 inundation Decembris, mare solitos per magnum spatium terminos
 of the sea. excedens, sibi finitimis dampna⁴ intulit irrestaurabilia;
 24 Nov. luna nempe existente quarta, mare ter ascendit turgi-
 dum sine decremento notabili.

Transfretavit Norwicensis episcopus.

29 Sept. Post festum vero sancti Michaelis episcopus Nor-
 The bishop wicensis⁵ transfretans, curiam Romanam, nescitur pro
 of Norwich qua causa, aditurus. Et eisdem diebus, inundationes
 goes to Rome.

¹ *exerceri*] *excerceri*, MS.

² *civitas*] Supplied from B. C.

³ *cathedra*] The two last syllables

are on an erasure, and the word is repeated in marg.

⁴ *dampna*] *dapna*, MS.

⁵ *Norwicensis*] *Norwicensi*, MS.

pluviarum spem agriculturæ et exercitium¹ suspende- A.D. 1248.
runt. Civesque, qui apud monasterium inviti in suis
tentoriis Londonienses commorabantur, molestias per-
tulerunt.²

*Iteratio parlamenti in quindena Nativitatis sancti
Johannis Baptistæ.*

Adveniente autem quindena Nativitatis sancti Jo- 8 July.
hannis Baptistæ, convenit Londoniis totius Angliæ cum The par-
multis incommotis³ nobilitas, domini regis expectans liament re-
promissionem. Congregatis igitur universis, tale a do- assembles.
mino rege dicitur responsio profluxisse: "Voluistis ad Refusal of
arbitrium vestrum parum civile dominum vestrum the king to
regem incurvare, eidemque satis servilem imponere grant their
conditionem, dum, quod licet unicuique vestrum, illi demand,
denegaretur. Porro licet cuilibet cujus et quolibet uti touching
consilio. Ceterum, licet cuilibet patrifamilias quemcun- the ap-
que de domo sua illi vel illi officio præponere, postponere, pointment
vel deponere, quod utique domino vestro et regi temere of a chan-
præsumpsistis denegare. Quapropter nec cancellarium, cellor
nec justiciarium, nec thesaurarium, nisi ad beneplacitum and others.
suum, creabit vel constituet." Similiter quoque ad
alios articulos,⁴ super quibus increpatus fuerat, nega-
tive⁵ responsum fuerat. Tandem instantanter postulavit Pecuniary
auxilium pecuniare ad jura regni requirenda, sed omnes aid is re-
fused.

¹ *exercitium*] *exercicium*, MS.

quæ sine sp tionis est aggressus."

² *Romanam pertulerunt*] Written on a piece of vellum pasted over the original text, which has been almost wholly defaced, so that only a few words can be deciphered, "*consideravit . . . quod multum imperialium (?) . . . et Deo in . . . papa (?) . . . auxilia designatis . . . Anglia reddet*"

³ *incommotis*] *incomodis*, MS. This word and the two preceding are written on two small pieces of vellum pasted over an erasure.

⁴ *articulos*] Written at first *arculos*, but corrected by a later hand.

⁵ *negative*] Originally written *cavillatorie*, as in B.C., but corrected on a slip of vellum pasted over.

A.D. 1248. quasi uno spiritu contradicebant. Solut¹ igitur concilio, unusquisque tristis ad propria remeavit. Et tunc præcepit dominus rex vendi thesaurum suum, vasa scilicet concupiscibilia, opere pretiosa et deaurata, tantuminodo pro pondere materiæ, quod nimis indecens censebatur.

The parliament is dissolved.
The king sells his plate.

De eclipsi lunæ.

1 June. Anno quoque eodem, kalendas Junii, luna passa est eclipsim, statim post solis occasum.
Eclipse of the moon.

Capta est nobilis civitas Hispaniæ, scilicet Sibilla.

Eodem anno capta est nobilis civitas Hispaniæ Sibilla, die sancti Georgii, a victoriosissimo rege Castellæ, et Christianitatis titulo, ad honorem Domini Jhesu Christi, insignita.
Capture of Seville by the king of Castille.
23 April.

De quodam horribili casu in partibus Sabaudia.

Eodemque tempore,² in partibus Sabaudia, videlicet in vallibus Moriani, quædam villæ cum suis inhabitantibus, scilicet quinque, obrutæ sunt, montibus per particularem terræmotum super eas cadentibus; unde circiter vii. milia hominum et tres domus religiosorum miserabiliter perierunt.

Several towns destroyed in Savoy by an earthquake.

Duo nuncii Tartarorum venerunt ad papam.

Anno sub eodem,³ videlicet in æstate, venerunt duo viri, Tartarorum nuncii, ad dominum papam destinati, mandata ex parte principis eorum secretissima defe-

Messengers sent to the pope by the Tartars.

¹ Solut^o] Solito, MS., but corrected by a later hand in marg.

² In the margin is written with a plummet, "Anno Dni

1200. cc. xl. iiii.," but this event is entered under the present year also in B. C.

³ eodem] eo, MS.

rentes. Adventus autem eorum causa multos latebat; A.D. 1248. verumtamen ex sequentibus colligitur, quod memoratus rex vel princeps sacramentum baptismi et gratiam conversionis et informationis¹ in lege Domini nostri Jhesu Christi postulabat; quibusdam tamen adjectis conditionibus, quæ ad notitiam nostram nondum pervenerunt. Dominus autem papa serenissimum vultum eisdem² nunciis ostendit, et munera contulit pretiosa, et ipsos escarleto et cisimis³ decenter vestivit. Dicebatur quoque, quod domini papæ propositum fuit, inde quoque tractatum fuit⁴ secretius, ut si Christianismi titulo insigniretur rex ille Tartarorum, ipsum mitteret cum omnibus viris et viribus suis super Vastagium⁵ Græcum, generum Fretherici, scismaticum⁶ Christianæ fidei,⁷ domino papæ et imperatori Baldeuino rebellem, et postea super ipsum Frethericum, contra Romanam curiam recalcitrantem. Ad quod nuncii mutuum odium Christianorum detestantes, per interpretes, quos plures habebant intermedios, responderunt, quod non erat suum imponere domino suo talem⁸ conditionem. Sed vehementer formidabant, ne et hoc dominus eorum graviter, cum audiret, acciperet exasperatus.⁹

Object of the pope in receiving these messengers favourably.

*De mortibus multorum virorum nobilium.*¹⁰

Hoc autem anno mortuus est in Anglia Robertus,¹¹ 13 Jan. episcopus Bathoniensis, circa festum sancti Hillarii. Deaths of many Ricardus vero Suard letifera¹² paralisi tempore vernali noble personages.

¹ *informationis*] *informacionis*, MS.

² *eisdem*] The last syllable added in marg.

³ *cisimis*] *cisiminis*. E. In B. C. *de pellibus variis cisimorum*.

⁴ *fuit*] Added in marg.

⁵ *Vastagium*] *Vastigium*, MS., Battatium, C.

⁶ *scismaticum*] *cismaticum*, MS.

⁷ *Christianæ fidei*] Added in marg.

⁸ *talem*] On an erasure.

⁹ From the words *Dicebatur quoque* to the end of the chapter is marked in the margin, in red letters, "*dubium*."

¹⁰ In the margin are drawn two mitres and croziers, reversed.

¹¹ *Robertus*] Read *Rogerus*, as in a previous passage, p. 33.

¹² *letifera*] *litifera*, MS.

- A.D. 1248. percussus est. Episcopus Dunelmensis Nicolaus episcopatum suum resignavit;¹ et sic tanquam mortuus² factus est, et vacavit sedes episcopalis. Et circa festum apostolorum Simonis et Judæ obiit³ Walterus Mauclerc, quondam episcopus Karleolensis. Obiit quoque abbas de Waltham⁴ Ricardus, vir quidem eximiæ sanctitatis et religionis expertæ. Obiit quoque magister Symon de Langetuna, archidiaconus Cantuariensis, frater archiepiscopi Cantuariensis. Qui quandoque Lodowico specialissimus cancellarius extitit et consiliarius.⁵ Obiit quoque comes Patricius de regno Scociæ, ecclesiæ Sancti Albani perturbator cavillosus. Eodemque anno obierunt tres theologi, quibus non erant majores, immo nec pares, in omni, ut creditur, mundi latitudine, videlicet, magister Johannes Blundus, canonicus ecclesiæ Eboracensis, et magister Robertus Bacun, et magister Ricardus de Fishakele,⁶ de Ordine Prædicatorum, egregii prædicatores et lectores. Eodemque anno frater Matheus, hujus opusculi compositor, ex præcepto domini papæ missus est in Norwegiam, ad reformandum Ordinem sancti Benedicti in cœnobiis monachorum Nigri Ordinis; hoc ductus autentico.
- Deaths of three famous theologians of the Order of Preachers. Mission of Matthew Paris to Norway to reform the monasteries there. Letter of pope Innocent IV. to the abbat of St. Alban's.
- "Innocentius, etc., dilecto filio, abbati Sancti Albani in Anglia, Ordinis sancti Benedicti, etc. Cum, sicut ex parte dilecti filii . . . ,⁷ abbatis monasterii de Holm, Ordinis sancti Benedicti, Nidrosiensis diocesis,⁸ fuit propositum coram nobis, idem mo-

¹ In the margin is the word "*resignatio*," in red, with a small crossier falling down. Nicholas de Farnham resigned "Purificatione beatæ Mariæ [2 Feb.] imminente" 1249. (ed. Wats, p. 759.)

² *tanquam mortuus*] At first written *mortuus tanquam*, but marked to be transposed.

³ *obiit*] Repeated by error, but underscored for omission.

⁴ *Waltham*] Waltham, MS.

⁵ *Cantuariensis . . . consiliarius*] Written over an erasure. In all probability the text stood originally

as in B. C., *qui si ecclesiæ suæ, videlicet Cantuariensis, persecutor et perturbator fuisset, non est mirandum.*

⁶ *Fishakele*] Fixacle, C., but in marg. *Fissacre*.

⁷ A blank is left for the name, which is omitted also in B. C.

⁸ In the margin is added this note: "Sciendum est, quod monachis subjecta est una optima insula juxta Thurndeñ [Throndeim] archiepiscopatum, et omnes domus religionis illius regionis illi domui subjacent."

nasterium, propter prædecessorum suorum negligentiam, sit A.D. 1248. in hiis, quæ ad monasticum ordinem pertinent, deformatum, nec inveniatur in partibus illis qui statuta et observantias ejusdem Ordinis bene sciat, nos, ad supplicationem ipsius abbatis, discretionem¹ tuam rogamus attentius et hortamur, per apostolica tibi scripta mandantes, quatinus dilectum filium, fratrem Mathæum,² monachum tuum, qui dicitur probatæ vitæ ac religionis expertæ, ad idem monasterium, ut dictum abbatem et monachos suos in regularibus disciplinis et statutis, quæ ad eundem Ordinem pertinent, informet et instruat, transmittere, pro divina et apostolicæ sedis ac nostra reverentia, non postponas. Datum Lugduni, v. kalendas Decembris, pontificatus nostri 27 Nov. anno v^o.³

Sciendum quoque, quod in regno Norwagiæ [inter]⁴ omnes domus religiosorum Nigri Ordinis supereminet illa domus, quæ dicitur abbatia de Holm, et est de Sancto Benedicto. Et ipsam fundavit rex magnificus Angliæ, Daciæ et Norwagiæ Cnuto, qui et in Anglia quandam domum fundavit in honorem ejusdem sancti Benedicti, videlicet sic nominatam, Sancti Benedicti de Holm. Et idem rex abbatiam nobilissimam Sancti Edmundi instauravit,⁵ ampliavit, et monachos instituit.⁶ Sciendum insuper, quod in regno memorato, scilicet Norwagia, in monte Sellio est quædam abbatia de Sancto Albano, Anglorum prothomartire.⁷

¹ *discretionem*] *discrecionem*, MS.

² *Mathæum*] Written *Mathm* in the text, and *Matheum* in the margin above.

³ This date of 27 Nov. 1247 (reckoning from the election of pope Innocent in June 1243) is not given in B. C. Another copy of this letter is entered in the handwriting of Matthew Paris in the "Liber Additamentorum," [MS. Cott. Nero D. I. f. 92 b,] but without date.

⁴ *inter*] Omitted in MS.

⁵ *instauravit*] On an erasure.

⁶ *ampliavit . . . instituit*] Added in marg.

⁷ From the words *Eodemque anno frater Mathæus . . .* to nearly the end of the chapter, a red line is drawn perpendicularly in the margin, connecting the syllables of the words "*Ne cu-re-tur*;" probably meant by the author to indicate that this portion should be omitted by the copyists of his work.

A.D. 1248.

*Nota iterum terræmotum in Anglia.*Earth-
quake in
England.¶ *Nota
mirabile
inauditum.*The third
earthquake
in the
course of
three years.

Eodemque anno, quarta die ante Natale Domini, factus est terræmotus in Anglia, ita ut, secundum domini episcopi Bathoniensis, in cujus diocesi magis evenit, assertionem, dissipatæ sunt maceriæ ædificiorum, et lapides de locis suis avulsi in muris hiatus patulos fecerunt et ruinas. Tulus quoque lapideus, magnæ quantitatis et ponderis, qui per diligentiam cæmentariorum in summitate ecclesiæ de Welles ad decorem ponebatur, raptus de loco suo, non sine dampno fabricæ culminis, cecidit; et cum ab alto rueret, tumultum reddens horribilem, audientibus timorem incussit non minimum. In quo etiam terræmotu hoc accidit, mirabile. Caminorum, propugnaculorum,¹ et columpnarum² capitella et summitates, cum epistiliis, commotæ sunt, bases vero et fundamenta, cum partibus inferioribus,³ nequaquam; cum contrarium potius naturaliter, ut videtur, debuit evenire, et⁴ cum terra motum talem, non aer turbinem, pateretur. Et notandum, quia notabile est,⁵ ille terræmotus tertius fuit, qui in hoc proximo evenit triennio, in partibus Cisalpinis; unus in partibus Sabaudia, duo in Anglia, quod a seculis est inauditum.

*Annalis conclusio.*Annual
summary.

Transiit igitur annus ille aere temperatus et serenus, horrea frugum replens abundantia,⁶ et torcularia vinis reddens redundantia,⁷ ita ut summa frumenti ad

¹ *propugnaculorum*] propugna-
culorum, MS.

² *columpnarum*] The last syllable
is on an erasure.

³ *cum partibus inferioribus*] On
an erasure.

⁴ *et*] Interlined.

⁵ *notabile est*] On an erasure, ex-
cept the first two syllables.

⁶ *abundantia*] habundantia, MS.

⁷ *redundantia*] The first two syl-
lables are on an erasure.

duorum descenderet pretium solidorum. Verumtamen A.D. 1248. Terræ Sanctæ hostilis, Ytaliæ inimicus; Germaniæ letifer, Franciæ et Angliæ depredatorius; mundialis termini multiplicibus argumentis indicativus. Totaque hiems in vernam versa est temperiem; videres igitur arbores in Februario regerminare, et aviculas, velut in Aprili, canendo lascivire.

fol. 144 a. *Dominus rex Londoniis fuit ad Natale.*

Anno Domini M^o.CC^o.XLIX^o., qui est annus domini A.D. 1249. regis H[enrici] III. xxxiii^{us}., fuit idem dominus rex ad Natale Domini Londoniis. In qua etiam sollempnitate comes Ricardus, frater ejus, fuit apud Walingeforde, cum copiosa magnatum¹ multitudine convivantium. Comes insuper Gloverniæ in partibus Walliæ conterminis, juxta Gloverniam, non minoris gloriæ secularis curiam suam eisdem diebus sollempniis serenavit. Et dum ibidem dominus rex moraretur, venit comes Le- grecestriæ Simon, rediens de partibus Wasconiae, illuc ad regem, enarrans ei, quomodo de Guastone, filio comitissæ Biardæ, et de aliis domini regis proditoribus gloriose triumpharat.

A civibus Londoniarum extorquetur pecunia.

Anno quoque sub eodem dominus rex a civibus² Londoniarum, non obstantibus piis³ petitionibus vel libertatibus, duo milia librarum sub brevi termino persolvendarum exegit.⁴ Ab abbatibus vero sigillatim juvamen pecuniare, et prioribus, precibus imperiosis postulavit,⁵ harum literarum tenorem illis trans-

¹ magnatum] mangnatum, MS.

² civibus] The last syllable is on an erasure.

³ obstantibus piis] Partly on an erasure.

⁴ exegit] On an erasure.

⁵ postulavit] On an erasure, and so corr. in marg.

Henry keeps Christmas at London, and earl Richard at Wallingford.

Return of Simon, earl of Leicester.

The king extorts money from the citizens of London.

He demands a loan from

A.D. 1249. tendo: "H[enricus], Dei gratia, etc. Universis abbatibus et prioribus constitutis in comitatu Essexiæ et Hertfordiæ, salutem." Respice quæ sequuntur in Rotulis super hoc confectis.¹

Rex, accepto episcopatu Dunelmensi in manu sua, elaborat, ut Athelmarus, frater ejus, substituatur.

The king takes the bishopric of Durham into his own hands. He endeavours to secure the election of his brother Athelmar as bishop. Walter de Kirkeham, dean of York, is elected.

Resignato autem episcopatu Dunelmensi, ut præactum est, rex episcopatum in manus suas ilico suscepit, et ab omnibus ipsius episcopatus hominibus magnam cepit² pecuniam. Et, misso ad conventum Dunelmensem magistro Laurentio de Sancto Martino, petiit instantissime et elaboravit vigilanter, ut Athelmarus, frater ejus, ibidem substitueretur, in episcopum electus Dunelmensem. Sed conventus ejusdem A[thelmari] considerans juventutem,³ Walterum de Kirkeham, decanum Eboracensem, optenta eligendi licentia, unanimiter in episcopum et pastorem suarum elegit animarum. Assignata sunt igitur episcopo Nicholao, ad sui sustentationem,⁴ tria maneria, Hovedene videlicet, cum pertinentiis, Stoctuna, et Esintona. Rex autem, ut fructus episcopatus colligeret,⁵ electo de die in diem in funiculo pendentis spei favorem protraxit, moleste ferens⁶ quod frater ejus non eligebatur, ut quamplures opinabantur. Erat namque⁷ electus memoratus vir idoneus per omnia, et multa merito domino regi familiaritate conjunctus, et qui eidem in arduis nego-

¹ *Respice . . . confectis*] Written on an erasure. The king's writ is in B.C. (ed. Wats, p. 759). E. reads, in *Rotulo Scaccarii*.

² *magnam cepit*] On an erasure, with the exception of the first two letters, but the corresponding correction in the margin is *magnam accepit*.

³ *juventutem*] On an erasure, and so corr. in marg.

⁴ *sustentationem*] *sustencionem*, MS.

⁵ *colligeret*] On an erasure, and so corr. in marg.

⁶ *moleste ferens*] On an erasure, and so corr. in marg.

⁷ *namque*] *nanque*, MS. throughout.

tiis servierat. Nec erat in eo offendiculum reproba- A.D. 1249.
tionis, nisi senium; et magna fuit quondam capitis
reverentia cani.

Fretherici fama et potestas declinat.

Ipsis quoque temporibus, Fretherici fama et potestas The fame
magnum diatim suscepit¹ decrementum; et merito. and power
Desævit enim tyrannice in personas ecclesiasticas,² nec of the em-
pepercit viris religiosis, nec etiam episcopis. Inter peror
quos suspendi jussit dominum Marcellinum, Arethi- decrease
mum episcopum,³ apud Victoriam, ab eodem F[rethe- daily.
rico] fundatam, sed titulis fidelium ascribendam. Hoc Marcelli-
autem est⁴ actum non sine stupendo miraculo, tertio nus, bp. of
videlicet die ante suum et loci illius exterminium. Arezzo,
Et sequebatur tertio die sequenti magna Fretherici hung, by
confusio. Exercitu⁵ enim ejus turpiter dissipato, extur- order of
bato et aufugato, interemptus [est]⁶ magnus ejusdem Frederic.
Fretherici consiliarius Thadeus, qui in concilio Lug- His sub-
dunensi pro viribus nitebatur eundem F[rethericum] sequent
justificare. Fratres autem Ordinis Minorum corpus defeat.
sancti martiris, videlicet de quo superius fecimus men- The body
tionem, episcopi, clanculo de loco pœnali pie de nocte of the
rapuerunt. Et, factis pro eo sollempnibus pro posse bishop
exequiis, illud honorifice, quod eisdem versum by
in honorem et commodum,⁷ intumularunt.⁸ the Minor-
ites.

¹ *suscepit*] Added in marg.

² *ecclesiasticas*] Added above the line.

³ See a fuller account of this, *postea*, p. 52.

⁴ *est*] Interlined.

⁵ *Exercitu*] *Excercito*, MS.

⁶ *est*] Supplied to complete the sense.

⁷ *commodum*] *comnodum*, MS.

⁸ *Et sequebatur . . . tumularunt*] Written on a piece of vellum pasted over the original text, which, al-

though partially erased, can be read as follows: *triumphale. Hujus autem eventus seriem in epistola elegantissima et proliza in Majoribus Cronica scripta sedulus indagator poterit invenire ad hoc signum*

 *Quæ epistola audita*

* This epistle of Cardinal Reinerius of Viterbo to the pope is inserted in MS. B., fol. 229 b, with the same mark of reference annexed as above; also in C. (ed. Wata, p. 761).

A.D. 1249. *De maxima confusione, quæ contigit Wintoniensibus.*

Punish-
ment of
the robbers
at Win-
chester and
the neigh-
bourhood.

Tempore autem instante Quadragesimali, cum apud Wintoniam et in¹ Wintoniæ² partibus supra modum latrones multiplicarentur, et Henricus de Mara, justiciarius itinerans, et socii ejus illuc destinati ad mundandum patriam a tali peste, nec, propter multitudinem latronum ad invicem confœderatorum, profecissent, contigit quod dominus rex illuc adventaturus,³ præmitteret vina sua; quod cum latronibus memoratis innotuisset, positis insidiis, omnia rapuerunt, et duces ac veredarios⁴ vulneraverunt et spoliaverunt, cachinando et dicendo, cum de vinis usque ad ebrietatem biberent, "Bibite, amici, et inebriamini carissimi."⁵ Eodemque tempore, duo mercatores de Brebancia, de ducentis marcis spoliati in eisdem partibus, querimoniam super tam enormi injuria coram domino rege lacrimabiliter ac clamose⁶ reponentes, ipsum dominum regem usque ad cordis amaritudinem commoverunt. Dixit igitur rex, "Quid adhuc expectamus? Ecce jam latronibus invadimur multiplicatis!" Et venit in propria persona iratus nimis Wintoniam. Et, convo-

horribilis ad multos cum evenisset, medullas auditorum penetrando contra Frethericum hostiliter omnes erexisset, nisi curia Romana maculis symoniæ et usuræ, et aliorum vitiorum coinquinaretur. Sed heu! heu! quod sine lacrimis non possumus recitare, cruentissimus hominum adhuc favorem retinet, in odium curiæ memoratæ. Equinimius [sic pro Æquanimius] enim laici deliramenta populus sustinet, quam ipsius, qui speculum morum esse universo mundo reveretur. Cf. B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 763). In the margin also is added the following note, referring to the

latter part of the passage, as corrected: *Fratres autem Minores corpus defuncti, quia sanctum, petierunt, et honorifice penes eos sepelierunt; et hoc in epistola scribitur.*

¹ et in] On an erasure.

² Wintoniæ] Vintonie, MS.

³ adventaturus] At first written adventurus.

⁴ veredarios] veradarios, MS.

⁵ Bibite . . . carissimi] On an erasure.

⁶ clamose] clammose, MS.

catis in castro Wintoniæ civibus¹ Wintoniæ et Suhan-A.D. 1249.
toniæ et partium adjacentium omnibus ballivis, jussit,
postquam intrassent, valvas claudi² castri. Et, facta
diligentissima et subtilissima inquisitione, cum minis
et terribilibus juramentis, quod³ veritatis archana
usque ad plenam certificationem perscrutabitur, ita,
ut de regis subtili astutia, omnes vehementer admira-
rentur. Cujus rei prudentissima executio prolixius ac
fol. 124 b. manifestius [in]⁴ Rotulis clericorum domini regis pote-
rit inveniri.⁵ Sed, ut brevibus expediamus, circiter
centum⁶ convicti suspendio perierunt. Nec est ipsa
curia regis munda inventa a latrocinii contagione.

De pugna⁷ inter scolares et burgenses Cantebrugiæ.

Per idem tempus, scilicet in Quadragesima, ex levi Quarrel be-
occasione orta est discordia apud Cantebrugiam inter tween the
scolares et burgenses. Ex qua post lites, pugna⁸, spo- scholars
liationes, domorum confractiones, vulnera et homicidia and bur-
sunt secuta. Ascendit igitur clamor querulus ad regis gesses of
audientiam, cum gravi offensa; unde utrobique damp- Cambridge.
num et scandalum ventilatum jacturam non minimam
suscitavit. Hoc dignum non arbitror silentio, quia,
instante humani generis inimico, qui scit de scholaribus
nobiles ecclesiæ columpnas surrecturas, de more, in
sancto tempore Quadragesimali inter clericos et laicos
discordia suscitatur, ut simul cum sacro tempore per-
sonæ nobiles violentur.

¹ *civibus*] On an erasure.

² *claudi*] Added in marg.

³ *quod*] Added in marg.

⁴ *in*] Omitted in MS.

⁵ *inveniri*] inveniri, MS. From
Rotulis to *inveniri* is written on a
slip of vellum pasted over the ori-
ginal text, which, although much
erased, may yet be deciphered thus,

*in libro Additamentorum poterit in-
veniri. A fuller detail of the affair
is in B.C. (ed. Wats, pp. 760, 761),
but it does not appear in the "Liber
Additamentorum."*

⁶ *centum*] triginta, B. C.

⁷ *pugna*] punga, MS.

⁸ *pugna*] punga, MS.

A.D. 1249.

*Quomodo Frethericus potionem¹ et balneum
intoxicatum evasit.*Escape of
the empe-
ror from a
poisoned
draught
and bath.Death of
Peter de
Vinea.

Eodem tempore Frethericus diversis et arduis causis exagitatus, qui citra montes in ira magna venerat, revocante eum urgentiori negotio, scilicet Parmensium² rebellione, cum confusione in Apuliam est reversus. Qui cum infirmaretur, purgatione indiguit medicinali et balneo. Sed, procurantibus Petro de Vineis, consiliario suo speciali, et ejus phisico, in quibus anima sua confidebat, intoxicata fuit medicina, similiter et balneum. Super quo præmunitus Frethericus, fecit duos³ morti addictos⁴ mortis haurire potionem et balneum intrare, et ilico expirarunt. Fecit igitur tam Petri quam phisici oculos erui. Et quia Pisani letaliter oderant Petrum, pro quibusdam⁵ meritis, missus eis est ad eorum arbitrium occidendus. Quod cum Petro innotuit,⁶ ait illud Senecæ, "Heu mihi! quia semivivus⁷ arbitrio hostium meorum sum perimendus; quia arbitrio inimicorum mori, est bis mori."⁸ Et statim ad columpnam, ad quam vinctus fuit, caput suum fortiter allidendo seipsum excerebravit.

*Rex Francorum in Cypro hiemans, penuriam patitur
cibariorum, sed cito ei succurritur.*Louis IX.
winters at
Cyprus,
and sends

Per idem tempus, cum dominus rex Francorum in⁹ Cypro insula hiemans moraretur, et penuriam cibariorum pateretur, misit comitem de Bar et dominum de

¹ *potionem*] pocionacionem, MS.
Corr. from B.C.

² *Parmensium*] In the text *pmen-*
sium, and *Par* afterwards written in
the margin.

³ *duos*] duos reos, E.

⁴ *morti addictos*] Added in marg.

⁵ *quibusdam*] The last syllable
interlined.

⁶ *innotuit*] In the text *innuit*, but
corr. in marg.

⁷ *semivivus*] semivivus, MS.

⁸ This quotation is not in Seneca's
works, as published. See vol. ii.
p. 220.

⁹ *in*] Interlined.

Beugiu ad Venetos et alios vicinarum insularum, lito- A.D. 1249.
 rum et urbium incolas, petens obnixius,¹ ut sibi, qui to the Ve-
 pro ecclesia universali militavit, in cibariis saltem netians for
 venalibus subvenirent. Cui Veneti miserentes et mi- provisions.
 serantes, sex magnas naves frumento, vino, carne,
 ficubus, amigdalibus, uvis passis, et aliis victualium gene-
 ribus onustas, liberaliter transmiserunt.² Quod autem The empe-
 Frethericus cum audisset, ne inferior³ civibus videre- ror sends
 tur, transmisit eidem uberiora; unde rex, ne ingratus Louis.
 videretur, supplicavit devotissime domino papæ, ut
 ipsum F[rethericum] in gratiam suam susciperet, ac-
 ceptans aliquam pacis formam ab humiliato, ne paga-
 nismus de discordia tanta⁴ lætaretur, et Christianitas
 perturbaretur, et ne peregrinationis suæ inceptum
 negotium præpediretur.

*Henricus, filius imperatricis Ysabellæ, supplicat pro
 rege Angliæ.*

Et circa idem tempus sollicitavit Henricus, filius Henry,
 Fretherici et imperatricis Ysabellæ, regem Francorum son of the
 precibus humillimis,⁵ obsecrans pluries per plures, per empress
 quos pretiosissima munera eidem transmiserat, pro Isabel, soli-
 rege Angliæ, avunculo suo, quatinus pro salute animæ cits Louis
 suæ, sic⁶ pius ac justus peregrinus, jura reddat ipsum in behalf of
 contingentia, ne peccatum patris, ira traduce, in in- the king of
 England.

¹ obnixius] obnoxius, MS., as elsewhere.

² Here is added in the margin the following note: "Ibi missi fuerunt ad eum nuncii Soldani Babilonis, qui optulerunt formam [pacis] Christianis valde utilem et honorabilem; obetitit autem infelicitate magister Odo, frater de Ordine Prædicatorum." It is marked for insertion in the text, but disturbs the narrative. It is omitted in B.C., but in E. is found in the text

directly after the mention of the arrival of the king of France in Cyprus. According to Michaud, "Histoire des Crusades," iii. 136, this mission was not sent till after the capture of Damietta.

³ inferior] inferior, MS.

⁴ tanta] Interlined.

⁵ humillimis] humilimis, MS.

⁶ sic] So also B. C., but in Edd. altered to *sit*. Perhaps we should read *sicut*.

A.D. 1249. sontem filium transfunderetur truculenter, et negotium Crucis, Deo vindice, retardaretur. Jussitque tam Frethericus quam filius ejusdem H[enricus]¹ memoratus, eodem tempore, ne per Siciliam, Calabriam et Apuliam cibaria venalia domino regi Francorum negarentur; similiter pro rege Anglorum supplicando.¹ Prædictæ autem patris et filii petitioni sic dicitur pius rex Francorum respondisse, "Per sanctissimam² qua signor crucem, libenter vellem precibus et desiderio utriusque obsecundare, si consilium meum permetteret, et ipsum Henriotum mihi habere collateralem et adoptivum." Idem autem rex Francorum, in sua petitione præacta, papam durum invenit et inexorabilem.

Reply of
the king of
France.

*Venerunt in Angliam archiepiscopus Rothomagensis
et episcopus de Tortosa.*

Arrival of
the archbp.
of Rouen
and bp. of
Tortosa in
England.

Et in Paschali sollempnitate archiepiscopus Rothomagensis, vir quidem sanctus et discretus et frater de Ordine Minorum,³ natione Francus, venit in Angliam, ut quasdam terras, quæ in Anglia sunt et ecclesiæ Rothomagensi pertinere dinoscuntur, a quibus, cum a Normannis possessiones in Anglia nuper auferebantur, spoliabatur, ad suam revocaret, facto ob hoc domino regi Anglorum homagio, ditionem. Et, quod petiit a domino rege, liberaliter optinuit. Et eodem tempore episcopus de Tortosa, quæ est in Siria, natione Anglus,⁴ in Angliam venit, gratia natale solum et, si quos inveniret, parentes visitandi. Qui cum ad patriam suam, quæ juxta Radingum fuit, venisset,⁴ nec domum nationis suæ nec parentes inveniret, dolens reversus est. Hic requisitus inquirentibus enarravit, quod qui residui

¹ similiter supplicando]
Added in marg.

² sanctissimam] sanctitissimam,
MS.

³ Minorum] In E. is added, *Riganus nomine*.

⁴ venisset] Added in marg.

fuerant in Terra Sancta Chorosmini sese ad invicem, A.D. 1249.
 Deo ultore, cujus natale solum coinquinaverant, inter- News from
 fecerant. Principes quoque Sarracenorum, qui sese the Holy
 Land.
 guerris mutuis infestaverant, contra regis Francorum
 adventum concordati sunt. Soldanus autem Babiloniæ,
 qui vel eorum præcipuus, vel de præcipuis esse dinos-
 citur, eidem regi significavit, quod Sarraceni ipsum
 fol. 145 a. regem et ejus exercitum, si in decuplo major esset,
 alacres expectant, ut bellum conserant cum eodem
 campestre ac generale; et cui sors victoriam con-
 tulerit, optatam teneat monarchiam.

De magnatibus Londoniis convenientibus.

Ad clausum Pascha convenerunt magnates Angliæ 11 April.
 Londoniis, ut, quod dominus rex sæpe promiserat, Meeting of
 saltem tunc benivulus adimpleret, videlicet de can- the nobles
 cellario, justiciario et thesaurario per communam regni at London,
 constituendis. Sed cum omnia postularentur, breve whose de-
 responsum reportarunt, videlicet, quod nimis cupiebant mands are
 the king.
 dominum suum in servitutem redigere, ut, quod cuili-
 bet eorum licet facere, eidem facere non liceret. Et
 sic dominus rex ad ulteriora se¹ transtulit jam re-
 motus.

*De fratribus Prædicatoribus et Minoribus de Cruce
prædicantibus.*

Eisdemque temporibus, fratres Prædicatores et Mi-
 niores prædicationibus suis intendentes,² necnon et alii
 in peritia prædicandi expediti et eruditi, prædicando

¹ *postularetur ulteriora se]*
 Written on a piece of vellum pasted
 over the original text, which, al-
 though partially erased, can be read
 thus, *se certissime sperarent accep-*
turos, comitis Ricardi absentia, qui

se, ut dicebatur, gratis absentaverat,
progressum negotii penitus impedivit.
Ad partes enim Cornubiæ se ante
hoc, quasi ex industria; nearly as in
 B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 765).

² *intendentes]* Added in marg.

A.D. 1249. et in agro Domini semina profutura spargentes, fructum fecerunt multiformem. Et, ut fideles Christi præmio tantæ veniæ, quam in negotio Crucis promittebant cruce signandis,¹ minime frustrarentur, secundum uniuscujusque possibilitatem redemptionem benigne susceperunt, ut penes Domini largam munificentiam prompta² voluntas pro facto reputaretur. Considerarunt namque, quod mulieres, parvuli, valitudinarii, ac plebei pauperes et inermes parum contra infidelium multitudinem proficerent communitam.³

Multiplicatur infamia Fretherici.⁴

The ill fame of the emperor Frederic increases in consequence of the execution of the bishop of Arezzo.

Diebus quoque sub eisdem Fretherici fama cœpit non mediocriter denigrari, dominum enim Marcellinum, episcopum Aretinum, irreverenter nimis, postposito Dei timore et contempta ecclesiæ sanctitate, viliter fecit trahi ad patibulum, in eo miserabiliter suspendendum. Positis vero custodibus, ac triduo episcopus furcis pendens miserum spectaculum et toti ecclesiæ probro-

¹ *cruce signandis*] Originally written after *frustrarentur* (and so copied in E.), but marked to be transposed.

² *prompta*] *prompta*, MS.

³ *suis intendentes . . . communitam*] Written on a piece of vellum fastened down over the original text, which has been partially erased, but can be thus deciphered, *diligenter jam questuosis intendentes, et pro negotiis Crucis multum laborantes, homines cujuscunque ætatis, sexus, vel conditionis, immo etiam valitudinarios, cruce signaverunt, prædicando et usque ad faucium rancitudinem clamitando. Sed in crastino, vel incontinenti pro quantocunque pretio crucem reaccipientes, signatos a voto peregrinationis absolrebant, et in ærarario (sic) alicujus*

potentis coacervabant. Quod simplicibus videbatur inconveniens et absurdum. Et exuss[us] lata est multorum devotio, quia quasi oves pro velleribus venundabatur; unde non minimum scandalum est exortum; very much as in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 766), but earl Richard is there named as the person here alluded to, who reaped the profit of this transaction.

⁴ The two first words of this rubric are covered over by the piece of vellum on which the preceding correction has been made. In the margin also, opposite to this chapter, is written, "Vacat, quia hoc prius," namely, in fol. 144, but differently there related. See previously p. 45.

sum præbuit intuentibus. Minores tandem fratres **A.D. 1249.** sanctum¹ corpus intumularunt dampnati² episcopi, et³ illud Fretherici carnifices de tumulo extrahentes, ac per lutum trahentes, iterum suspenderunt, non depouendum absque novi Pilati licentia speciali. Aliosque ecclesiæ eminentes personas, prælatos sanctos, adeo odibiliter persequabatur, ut multorum gratiam amittere cœpit et favorem. Hæc autem in epistola plenius conscripta in libro Additamentorum poterunt reperiri.⁴

De obitu archiepiscopi Maguntini, et de ampliacionis potestatis archiepiscopi Coloniensis.

Temporibus quoque sub eisdem obiit archiepiscopus **Death of** Maguntinus, vir in Germaniæ partibus auctoritatis **the abp. of** maximæ, magnus et indefessus inimicus Fretherici. Sed **Mayence,** ne de ejus morte idem F[rethericus] diu gratularetur, **and favour** dominus papa tradidit ipsum archiepiscopatum jam **shown by** vacantem potestati ac ordinationi archiepiscopi Coloniensis, Deo et ecclesiæ fideliter militantis. Et præterea, **the pope to** omnes proventus cujusdam nobilissimæ abbatiae tunc **the abp. of** vacantis, cujus abbas superstes tenetur obsequio imperatoris tria milia militum exhibere; nomen illius cœnobii **Cologne.** Volsa. Memoratus igitur archiepiscopus Coloniensis omnes thesauros utriusque ecclesiæ accepit,⁵ et in negotiis expendit militaribus. Significavit insuper domino legato, qui in Alemannia negotia ecclesiæ procuravit, dominus papa, ut hanc suam gratiam et concessionem curaret observare inviolabiliter.

¹ *sanctum*] qui sanctum, MS.

² *dampnati*] dampni, MS. The words *qui . . . dampnati* are written over an erasure, partly on a slip of vellum pasted above and partly in the margin. The text at first stood thus, *furati sunt corpus ipsius*, as in B. C.

³ *episcopi, et*] On an erasure.

⁴ See note, *ante*, p. 45.

⁵ *accepit*] Originally written *abrasit*, but corrected on a slip of vellum pasted above.

A.D. 1249.

*Civitas Parmensis artatur.*¹

Ensus,
son of the
emperor,
takes 200
soldiers of
the city of
Parma
prisoners.

Sub eisdem diebus, dum Parmenses nimis iterum artati ad quoddam castellum, quod non longe a civitate sua construxerant, ad sui tuitionem ducentos milites transmitterent, Ensus, rex Sardiniae, filius videlicet Fretherici naturalis, inde secreto præmunitus, paratis insidiis, incautos omnes occupavit. Quos cum vellet patibulis in conspectu civium suspendere, significaverunt ei cives, quod si ipsos suspenderet, ipsi cives quos detinebant captivos de exercitu Fretherici, talionem rependentes, patibulis præsentarent. Et sic suis captivis pepercit Ensus, ipsos reservans redimendos. Parmenses igitur et Bononienses diligentius solito ipsi Ensio insidias paraverunt, et, ut plus nocerent,² confederati sunt indissolubiliter.

De inundationibus pluviarum in mense Junii.

Unusual
rains and
inunda-
tions, par-
ticularly
near
Abingdon.

Eodem anno, mense Junii, quando frumenta florere dicuntur, tanta pluviarum inundatio per omnes fines Angliæ, maxime tamen juxta³ fines Habenduniæ et ubi fluviales ripæ fuerant, sese dilataverunt, quod salices et alias arbores et domos fluviis conterminas, immo etiam caulas cum ovibus, et unam capellam, non procul ab Habendunia, obruit et asportavit. Segetes vero tunc florentes et fructus pubescentes irrestaurabiliter deterioravit; unde fructus et fruges ipso anno, quæ spem promittebant, colonos fefellerunt.

De iterata translatione beati Edmundi, Cantuariensis archiepiscopi et confessoris.

Second
translation
of St. Ed-

Eodemque anno, fabricato elegantissimo ex auro et argento et cristallo feretro, iterato translatus est

¹ The whole of this chapter is marked in the margin with a red line, and the word "*dubium*."

² *et, ut plus nocerent*] On an erasure.

³ *omnes . . . juxta*] On an erasure.

corpus beati Edmundi, Cantuariensis archiepiscopi et A.D. 1249.
 confessoris, apud Pontiniacum, et honorifice ac sollemp-
 niter nimis collocatum est, assistente praelatorum et mund, abp.
 magnatum¹ copiosa multitudine. Inventum est et con- of Canter-
 servatum integrum et incorruptum, et flexibile ac bury.
 odoriferum, ad honorem Dei et universalis ecclesiæ,
 maxime tamen ad gloriam regnorum Franciæ et Angliæ,
 die quo fuit de terra levatum, videlicet v^o. idus Junii, 9 June.
 qui est dies sanctorum Primi et Feliciani.

*Comes Legrecestriæ Simon inimicos domini regis in
 Wasconia viriliter expugnat.*

Tempore sub eodem comes Legrecestriæ Symon, qui Simon,
 in omnibus studet patrissare, inimicos domini regis in earl of
 Wasconia viriliter expugnavit; multos ex eis² capiens, Leicester,
 et multos eorum cogens ad dicti domini regis redire defeats the
 fidelitatem. king's
 enemies in
 Gascony.

*Multi nobiles de regno Anglorum accinguntur ad iter
 Jerosolimitanum.³*

Diebusque sub eisdem Willelmus Longa-spata con- William
 siderans pii regis Francorum indigentiam, filio suo com- Longespée
 mittens omnia, ad iter se accinxit Jerosolimitanum.⁴ assumes
 Similiter et multi nobiles in Anglia, et etiam prælati. the cross,
 Verumtamen idem W[illelmus] cito postea clitellas suas with many
 electo replens numismate,⁵ adjunctis sibi aliis nobilibus, other
 iter arripuit Jerosolimitanum, ut piissimo Francorum nobles.
 regi jungerentur in auxilium.

¹ *magnatum*] mangnatum, MS.

² *eis*] Interlined.

³ This chapter has also been ori-
 ginally marked in the margin as

"dubium," but the word afterwards
 erased.

⁴ *considerans* *Jerosolimi-*
tanum] On an erasure.

⁵ *numismate*] nummismate, MS.

A.D. 1249. *Multa adversa contigerunt Fretherico, nec immerito.*

Many adversities befall the emperor.

Circa eosdem dies, cum¹ Frethericus in multos tyrannizans, impudenter nimis Arethinum episcopum, ut prædictum est, et irreverenter suspendisset, et multas alias personas ecclesiasticas turpiter tractasset, immo etiam² familiaribus suis et secretis consiliariis ultor fuerat immisericors et punitor, Thadeus insuper³ sine redemptione interemptus fuerat, Petrus de Vineâ et phisicus ejus exoculati, ipso sic jubente, iratus est Dominus, et factus est adversarius⁴ eidem, juxta illud Augustini, super illum locum in Psalmo,⁵ "Cum sancto sanctus eris: ⁶ Qualis homo Deo, talis Deus homini; et qualis homo proximo, talis Deus homini."

Capitur Ensus, filius Fretherici.

Ensus is defeated and captured by the Boionians.



Mense igitur Maio, dum Ensus, filius Fretherici naturalis, rex videlicet Sardanæ, cum suis commilitonibus, adjunctis Cremonensibus, iter faceret per confinia Bononiæ suis insidiando adversariis, ipsi Bononienses per sagacissimos exploratores de proposito ipsius Ensii certificati et plenius præmuniti, paratis insidiis subitum impetum fecerunt in ipsum et ejus exercitum, ad quendam pontem, qui dicitur pons Sancti Ambrosii, per quem fuerat transiturus, qui etiam est in medio itineris inter Bononiam et Cremonam. Et, facto congressu repente cruentissimo, captus est ipse Ensus, et de suo exercitu et Cremonensibus ad septem

¹ cum. Or an exasure.

² etiam. Added on to the text.

³ insuper. Or an exasure.

⁴ adversarius. In the text adversus, but even in margin.

⁵ Psalms. Salmo, MS.

⁶ Ps. xvi. 26, but I do not find the words here quoted in the Commen-

tary of Augustine on this passage, Cyp. rom. iv. col. 76, ed. 1691.

In the margin is drawn his shield of arms, viz. party per pale, vert and or, a double eagle displayed sable, and beneath is written in red letters, "Capitur Ensus, filius Fretherici, a Bononiensibus."

milia armatorum; et ducti sunt Bononiam, vinculis A.D. 1249. et carceribus mancipandi. Et, ut haberent carcerem tolerabiliorem, coacti sunt dare xviii. milia librarum de moneta imperialium,¹ quæ fere valet monetam esterlingorum. Eodemque tempore obiit quidam alius² filius³ ipsius Fretherici. Alius quoque filius ejus, videlicet Conradus, jam de regno Alemanniæ præcipitatus, Martem in sua guerra sibi sensit adversantem. Ipse insuper Frethericus in proprio corpore particulari parali si vel lupo³ percussus, non jam poterat equo vehi bellicoso, vel saltem palefrido, sed curru vel carpento. In Apulia etiam, Calabria et Sicilia, procurante domino papa non segniter, et legato ad easdem partes destinato, multi, qui ante steterant cum eo, sunt aversi.

Death of another son of Frederic. Conrad is deprived of the kingdom of Germany. The emperor himself afflicted with paralysis or 'lupus.'

De novo privilegio Cisterciensium.

Anno quoque sub eodem Cistercienses monachi, ne amplius essent contemptui Prædicatoribus et Minoribus, et secularibus literatis, præcipue decretistis et legistis, qui simplicitatem claustralem deridebant, a sede apostolica privilegium impetrabant, ut Parisius et alibi, ubi universitas foret scolarium, scholas licite exercerent;⁴ et ad hoc mansiones⁵ præparaverunt. Et, propter mundi nequitias, rigor est monastici ordinis in hoc⁶ enervatus. Non enim legimus hoc a regula beati Benedicti emanasse. Quinimmo de ipso legimus et canimus, quod idem sanctus, relictis literarum studiis, deserta petere decreverat, ut liberius orationi vacaret et contemplationi.

Privilege granted to the Cistercians, to establish schools at Paris.

¹ *imperialium*] *imperialium*, MS.
² *filius*] *filius naturalis*, B. C. Probably, says Kington, "Hist. of Frederick II.," vol. ii., 503, Richard, Count of Chieti, vicar-general of Romagna.

³ *lupo*] In B. C., *morbo qui dicitur lupus, vel sacer ignis*.
⁴ *exercerent*] *excercerent*, MS.
⁵ *mansiones*] *mansionēs*, MS.
⁶ *in hoc*] Added in marg.

A.D. 1249. *Episcopus Norwicensis rediit a curia Romana.*

The bp. of
Norwich
returns
from
Rome.
His com-
plaints to
the pope of
the state of
ecclesiasti-
cal bene-
fices in
England.

Eodem anno, videlicet in autumpno, rediit episcopus Norwicensis, vir quidem eleganter literatus et facundus, a curia Romana. Qui misertus ac miserans super variis Angliæ oppressionibus suggesserat, ut creditur, precibus ac lacrimis accumulatis, ut Deum habens præ oculis, paterna pietate regno Angliæ, sibi præ omnibus regnis devoto, parcendo misericorditer subveniret, et, quiete concessa qua valeret respirare, benigne¹ provideret. Provisionibus enim urgentibus jam innumerabilibus² diatim supervenientibus, vix valet aliquis prælatus tutus latitare,³ ut possit alicui clerico pauperi perito, et ad curas animarum idoneo, in aliquo reddito, licet tenui, caritatis intuitu providere, cum constet, quod in ecclesiis, quæ ab incursionibus variis infestantur,⁴ et dies mali sunt, necesse sit habere clericos fideles jurisperitos et opportunos⁵ animarum pastores, et in patria lingua ad prædicandum peritos et facundos. Et cum humanum sit, indigentibus consanguineis et familiaribus et amicis omni honore dignis, aliquod vel exile non poterant conferre beneficium, cum dicat apostolus, "Qui suis non providet,⁶ infidelis et infideli deterior."⁷ Episcopus similiter Lincolnensis pro regno interpellavit coram summo pontifice.⁸

¹ *benigne*] beningne, MS.

² *innumerabilibus*] innumerabilibus, MS.

³ *tutus latitare*] At first, *latitare tutus*, but marked for transposition.

⁴ *infestantur*] At first written *infestentur*.

⁵ *opportunos*] oportunos, MS.

⁶ *providet*] provide, MS.

⁷ Altered from 1 Ep. Tim. v. 8.

⁸ *episcopus Norwicensis, vir quidem summo pontifice*] The whole of this, filling half a column, is written over an erasure so carefully made, that scarcely the trace of a letter is now visible.

Rediit archiepiscopus Cantuariensis a Romana curia. A.D. 1249.

fol. 146 a. Et circa idem tempus rediit a Romana curia archiepis- Return of
cantuariensis,¹ jocundos deferens rumores de the abp. of
partibus ultramarinis² transmissos recenter, videlicet Canterbury
quod Christianissimus dominus rex Francorum, sine from
difficultate et mora, miraculose Damiatam occupaverat; Rome.
et certam³ domino regi super hoc ostendens epistolam. Power
Magna siquidem armatus potestate venerat, visitandi given him
ordinem monasticum, præcipue apud monasteria ex- to visit the
empta. Epistola autem de captione Damiatæ in libris exempt
plurimorum⁴ plenius annotatur. teries.
Letter
respecting
the capture
of Dami-
etta.

*De reformatione Ordinis inter Nigri Ordinis
monachos, maxime tamen exemptos.*

Circa idem tempus abbates Nigri Ordinis, malentes Meeting at
suos per se excessus corrigere, quam per aliquem alium Bermond-
visitatorem, apud Bermundesheie die sancti Kalixti sey for the
convenerunt, super reformatione Ordinis sancti Bene- reformation
dicti diligentem tractatum habituri. Cujus reformatio- of the
nis capitula in multorum religiosorum libris plenius Benedic-
annotantur.⁵ tine Order.
14 Oct.

¹ *Et circa . . . Cantuariensis*] Also on an erasure.

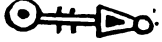
² *ultramarinis*] Originally written *transmarinis*, but corrected on a piece of vellum pasted above.

³ *certam*] At first written *hanc*, but corrected on a piece of vellum pasted above. After *epistolam* also a blank slip of vellum is fastened over an erasure of some letters.

⁴ *libris plurimorum*] Originally written *libro Additamentorum*, but corrected on a slip of vellum pasted above. The same reference is given in B.C. (ed. Wats, p. 768), and three letters on the subject are found in the "*Liber Additamentorum*," [MS. Cott. Nero D. I. ff. 93, 94 b,

95 b,] and printed in ed. Wats, pp. 165-169.

⁵ *reformationis . . . annotantur*]

With the exception of the three first syllables of *reformationis*, this is written on a slip of vellum pasted over the original text, which reads, *reformationis capitula in libro Additamentorum plenius conscribuntur, ad hoc signum* . In the margin also is the correction, *libris multorum*. These Statutes are printed in ed. Wats, pp. 169-173, from MS. Cott. Nero D. I. f. 95 b, where they are found with the same mark of reference affixed.

A.D. 1249. *Walterus de Kirkeham benigne recipitur a rege in episcopatum Dunelmensem.*

Walter de Kirkeham is admitted by the king to the see of Durham. Eodem tempore dominus rex exhilaratus de rumoribus, qui de Terra Sancta allati ipsum de captione Damiatæ certificaverunt, concessit gratiam suam, et accepit electionem de Waltero de Kirkeham, decano Eboracensi factam, ipsique serenum vultum ostendebat cum favore.

De passu Christi domino regi collato.¹

The impression of the foot of Christ in marble given by the king to the abbey of Westminster. Tempore quoque sub eodem fratres Prædicatores comperientes Christianissimi domini regis devotionem, sibi adquisierunt, nescio cujus industriæ argumento, quandam petram albi marmoris, in qua vestigium humani pedis, videlicet, ut a multis creditur et dicitur, Salvatoris, quasi in cera molli impressum apparebat. Quam asserunt Terræ Sanctæ incolæ fuisse vestigium in cælum Domini² ascendentis, ut per tale signum memoriam discipulis relinqueret, quoniam ibi ipsum ultimo viderunt. Dominus autem rex illud ecclesiæ Westmonasterii contulit, sicut nuper sanguinem Christi contulerat, et sicut omne, quod poterat, nobile donativum.

De homullulo et gigantulo.

Prodigious births. Temporibus quoque sub eisdem quidam homuncio, non autem nanus, quia membra habens sibi proportionalia, ætatisque habens circiter xviii. annorum,³ inven-

¹ In the lower margin is a drawing representing the ascension of Christ to heaven. The upper portion of the figure is hidden by clouds, and the right foot is in the act of making an impression on the ground. Below is written in red letters, "Christus

ascendens relinquit suis discipulis pro memoriali ultimo passus sui impressionem in marmore candido, quam dominus rex Henricus III. contulit ecclesiæ Westmonasterii."

² Domini] Added in marg.

³ annorum] Added in marg.

tus est in insula Vectæ, veluti non plus incrementi A.D. 1249. suscepturus, staturæque fuit vix tripedalis, nomine Johannes. Quem, quasi prodigium, regina secum circumduxit. Eodemque tempore quidem puer a quodam dæmone incuba, ut dicitur, generatus, in confinio Walliæ apparuit. Qui infra dimidium annum plene dentatus, ad staturam ascendit adolescentis xvi. annos habentis. Cujus mater in puerperio miserabiliter est exanimata.

Walterus, electus Dunelmensis, consecratur.¹

Anno quoque sub eodem, prima Dominica Adventus Domini, Walterus de Kirkeham, electus Dunelmensis, consecratus est apud Eboracum ab archiepiscopo ejusdem civitatis Waltero, cujus idem episcopus dinoscitur esse suffraganeus. Consecra-
tion of the
bishop of
Durham.
5 Dec.

Orta est discordia inter abbatem Westmonasterii et ejus conventum, et abbatem de Burgo et ejus conventum.

Circa eosdem quoque dies orta est dissensio inter abbatem Westmonasterii et ejus conventum, in totius Ordinis Nigri scandalum et obprobrium. Cujus causa et series in libris Partium² plenius continetur. Tandem vero, procurante domino rege, qui specialis amator illius cœnobii esse dinoscitur, pax est inter eos reformata. Eodemque tempore inter abbatem de Burgo Willelmum et ejus conventum orta est discordia. Idem enim abbas consanguineorum suorum, in dampnum ecclesiæ

Discord
between
the abbat
of West-
minster
and his
convent.

Also be-
tween the
abbat of
Peter-
borough
and his
convent.

¹ In the margin are drawn a crosier and mitre.

² *libris Partium*] Originally written *libro Additamentorum*, then partially erased and altered to *libris*, and *Partium* added in the margin; and lastly corrected, as printed

above, on a slip of vellum pasted over the line. In B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 769) a reference is also given to the "*Liber Additamentorum*," but no documents on the subject are now found in it.

A.D. 1249. suæ; amator et ditator, accusatus de dilapidatione et
 He is de- convictus, depositus est. Cujus loco Johannes de Ca-
 posed, and domo, prior ecclesiæ Sancti Suithuni Wintoniæ, domino
 replaced by the prior of St. Swi-
 thun's, Winches-
 ter. rege procurante, subrogatur.

*Orta est discordia inter abbatem Westmonasterii et
 cives Londoniarum, et abbatem Sancti Albani et
 abbatem Westmonasterii.*¹

Quarrel
 between
 the abbat
 of West-
 minster
 and the
 citizens of
 London.
 Also be-
 tween the
 abbat of
 St. Alban's
 and abbat
 of West-
 minster,
 relative to
 Aldenham.

Orta quoque est discordia inter prædictum abbatem
 Westmonasterii et cives Londoniarum. Vendicabat enim
 abbas quædam in dampnum et præjudicium civium, per
 novas cartas, quas abbas adquisierat a rege, cui nimis
 fuerat familiaris; sed per suorum magnatum sanius
 consilium, est abbatis propositum infirmatum.² Simi-
 liter est dissensio orta inter abbatem Sancti Albani et
 abbatem Westmonasterii sæpeditum, eo quod³ idem
 abbas Westmonasterii nova et inaudita quædam in
 villa de Audenhamia⁴ sibi, per quasdam novas sibi a
 rege adquisitas cartas, vendicavit, contra antiquas car-
 tas Sancti Albani, ante conquestum Angliæ et post a
 piis regibus et viris apostolicis ecclesiæ ejus concessis
 et confirmatis.

*Item.*⁵

Geoffrey
 de Childewike ob-
 tains from
 the king a
 grant of

Eisdemque diebus quidam miles, nomine Galfridus
 de Childewike, infeodatus terris Sancti Albani et ejus-
 dem martiris vassallus, rebellis, perjurus, infidelis et
 innaturalis, et de multis sibi et antecessoribus ejus⁶

¹ This claim of the abbat of Westminster against the citizens of London, and the injuries alleged by the abbat of St. Alban's, are noticed in the larger Chronicle under the year 1250 (ed. Wats, p. 783). See hereafter, p. 80.

² *infirmatum*] *infirmatum*, MS.

³ *quod*] Added in marg.

⁴ *Audenhamia*] Audenham, MS., and so in MS. Cott. Nero D. I. fol. 62 b. In B. C. *Aldenham*.

⁵ Opposite to this chapter is written in the margin the word "*vacat*," in red letters.

⁶ *ejus*] On an erasure.

impensis beneficiis immemor et ingratus, ope suffultus A.D. 1249.
 Johannis Mansel, domini regis consilarii specialis, ejus- warren on
 dem Johannis sororii, novam a domino rege cartam landa be.
 adquisivit, in suæ fidei enormem læsionem, contra anti- longing to
 St. Alban's.
 quas cartas beati Albani, Anglorum prothomartiris, a
 sanctis et autenticis regibus et prælatis ei datas, con-
 firmatas, et usitatas, ante Angliæ et post conquestum ;
 et etiam a nunc superstite et regnante rege Henrico
 III. optentas, de warennā habenda super terram Sancti
 Albani, qua infeodabatur. Insuper, in dedecus ejusdem
 domini sui abbatis, fecit ipsum abbatem sacramentum
 facere in propria persona.

De Roberto Passelewe.

fol. 146 b. FERIA vero v^{ta}. ante festum beatæ Lucie, Robertus 13 Dec.
 Passelewe, de quo multa præscribuntur, curiæ volumina Robert
 detestans, ad frugem melioris vitæ, quia jam senuit, Passelewe
 convolavit, ad gradum promotus sacerdotii. takes
 priest's
 orders.

De paagio de Gismes.

Anno quoque sub eodem dominus rex Francorum The king
 relaxando paagium de Gismes, gravamina injuriosa, pro of France
 abolishes
 magna parte,¹ transeuntium miserando multorum delevit. the road-
 tax at
 Guisnes.

Ecclesia de Bello-loco dedicatur.

Eodemque anno abbas de Bello-loco, Ordinis Cister- Dedication
 ciensis, ecclesiam suam, quam rex Johannes a funda- of the
 mentis construxerat, præsentibus rege Henrico III. et Beaulieu.
 comite Ricardo, fratre ejus, et multis aliis magnatibus
 cum prælatis,² sollempniter fecit dedicari. Cujus fun-
 datio, simul cum alio memorabili, quod idem rex

¹ pro magna parte; Interlined. ² cum prælatis; Added in marg.

A.D. 1249. J[ohannes] fecisse commemoratur, facto, animæ suæ multum creditur subvenisse. Quod huic paginæ duximus annotandum.

*Nota factum laudabile regis Johannis.*¹

Praiseworthy act of king John, in reference to some Greek philosophers. Quidam philosophi Græci, vultu et gestu severi et venerabiles, tertio vel quarto anno regni ejusdem regis J[ohannis] in Angliam ab Athenis venientes, curiam regis adierunt, sperantes eum, et alios per consequens occidentales, in arcum pravum in articulis fidei convertisse. Senescallo quoque regis dixerunt, "Habemus sermonem domino regi, ad utilitatem totius ecclesiæ, et regni sui utilitatem declarandum. Latini enim Christiani a tramite veritatis in articulis fidei hactenus exorbitantes, enormiter periclitantur, quos desideramus ad cognitionem veritatis salubriter irrefragabilibus rationibus revocare, ut salventur." Quod cum domino regi plenius intimaretur, Spiritu Sancto, ut creditur, edoctus, respondit, "Multorum sanctorum, de quorum sanctitate et auctoritate toti mundo miraculis constat evidentibus, fides, quam suscepimus, roboratur; nolo, ut eorum disputationibus ullatenus discussa vacillet, nec certa pro incertis commutemus. Possent enim cito multos, etiam in fide stabiles, suis ambagibus et dubiis deceptionibus a statu certitudinis concutere, et aliquam novitatem, qua gaudent moderni, persuadere. Recedant igitur confestim, nec amplius in terra mea videantur, vel audiantur." Et sic, imposito eis silentio, vacui recesserunt et confusi.

¹ See a previous notice of this event under the year 1216, in vol. ii. p. 194.

*Instauratur domus Ordinis Cisterciensis, a comite A.D. 1249.
Ricardo nuper fundata.*

Dedicata igitur ecclesia de Bello-loco, ut supradictum est, abbas illius loci, qui in festo dedicationis quingentas marcas exposuerat, ad instantiam comitis Ricardi, domum Cisterciensis Ordinis novam, scilicet Hales,¹ quam idem comes, secundum votum quod in periculis agitatus fecerat marinis, xx. monachis et xxx. fratribus, et quibusdam ad eosdem necessariis, instauravit.

The Cistercian house of Hales is supplied with monks by the abbat of Beaulieu.

*Obiit Alexander rex Scotorum.*²

3 July. Sub ejusdem anni circulo, v^o. nonas Julii, obiit Alexander, rex Scotorum; et infirmatus jam³ usque ad mortem languit rex Daciæ Henricus.⁴ Modus autem, qualiter scilicet obierat rex Scotorum A[lexander], in aliquibus Aquilonarium Rotulis⁵ plenius annotatur. Regnaverat autem rex sanctus et pacificus annis⁶

Deaths of Alexander II, king of Scots, and Henry, king of Denmark.



Scutum regis Scotia.

¹ *scilicet Hales*] Interlined.

² In the lower margin is drawn his shield of arms, reversed, viz., or, a lion rampant gules; a bordure of the first, flory counter-flory of the second.

³ *jam*] Originally written *est*, unde, but corrected on a small piece of vellum pasted above.

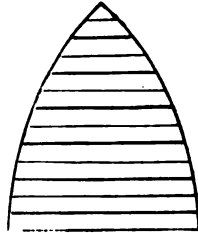
⁴ *Henricus*] An error again for *Ericus*, as in vol. ii. p. 447. Eric VI. was treacherously slain by an emissary of his brother Abel, in August 1250.

⁵ *in aliquibus . . . Rotulis*] Writ-

ten on a slip of vellum pasted over the original text, which, although partially erased, reads thus, in *Magnis Cronicis Sancti Albani*. The account is in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 770).

⁶ *annis*] After this word a mark of reference is added, as if the number was supplied in the margin, but if so, it has been afterwards effaced. Alexander II. reigned nearly 35 years, having been crowned 5 Dec., 1214. He died 8 July 1249.

Obiit Hugo Brun, comes de Marchia,¹ et multi alii nobiles. A.D. 1



Scutum comitis de Marchia, vel filii ejusdem.



Scutum Petri de Geneure.

Sub eodem quoque anno Hugo, cognomento² Brun, comes de Marchia, domini regis Henrici III. victricus, cum apud Damiatam applicuisset, rebus humanis exemptus est; et filius primogenitus³ ejus cito post ibidem in fata concessit.⁴ Eodem quoque anno, tam in Cipro quam in mari, nobiles multi de regno Franciæ, dum cum⁵ rege peregrinarentur⁶ Francorum, de hoc mundo ad Deum migraverunt. Quorum nomina longum et Anglorum historiæ impertinens foret huic paginæ inserere.⁷ Quod autem præstantius est, in libro vitæ indelebiter annotantur. Ad memoriam autem Anglorum transeamus.

Obiit Petrus de Geneure.⁸

Obiit autem sub eodem anno Petrus de Geneure, natione alienigena, quem dominus magnifice nimis ditaverat in Hibernia, donando ei nobilem puellam Matildem, filiam Walteri de Laschi, cum terris et possessionibus amplis valde ac⁹ opulentis, licet ipse P[etrus] humili, ut dicitur,¹⁰ prosapia fuisset oriundus.

¹ In the lower margin is his shield of arms reversed, viz., barry of 13, argent and azure.

² cognomento] cognomento, MS.

³ primogenitus] primogenius, MS.

⁴ et filius . . . concessit] Added on to the text.

⁵ cum] On an erasure.

⁶ peregrinarentur] Interlined is *vel rent*, i.e., *peregrinarent*.

⁷ In the lower margin is drawn a shield of arms reversed, viz., azure, a lion rampant gules, impaling or, a cross cercelée sable, both

dimidiated, and below is written in red, "*Per unum istud scutum accipe scuta Barrensiū, scilicet nobilitatū Francorum.*"

⁸ In the lower margin is his shield of arms reversed, viz., sable, a lion rampant argent; but below is a smaller shield, with the colours changed, viz., argent, a lion rampant sable.

⁹ amplis valde ac] Partly on an erasure.

¹⁰ ut dicitur] Added to the text.

Obiit magister Simon Normannus.

A.D. 1249.

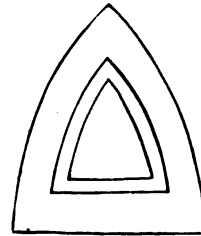
Anno quoque sub eodem obiit magister Simon Normannus, præcipuus quondam domini regis consiliarius, et sigilli regii bajulus, vices agens cancellarii. In quo suam fortuna experta est volubilitatem; fecit enim de eo, quem sullimaverat, exulem et egenum. Eodemque tempore obiit magister Willelmus de Dunelmo apud Rothomagum, rediens a Romana curia, eminentissime literatus, quondam electus Rothomagensis.¹ Quo mortuo, ilico procuravit rex ecclesiam ejus de Wermue uberri-
Deaths of Simon le Norman, and of William of Durham.
 mam conferri fratri suo Athelmaro.

Obiit Rogerus, filius Johannis de Bailloil.²

Death of
Roger de
Bailliol.

The cus-
tody of his
lands given
to William
de Valence.

Eodemque tempore obiit Rogerus de Bailloil, nobilissimus de partibus borealibus Angliæ miles et baro,³ ætate adolescens, in re strenuus militari, conculcatus in quodam torneamento in partibus Franciæ, apud Argenciam. Cujus terræ custodiam rex incontinenti contulit Willelmo de Valentia, fratri suo, cum nobili castro de Wercwurthe, et multis aliis terris ac possessionibus ad prædictum nobilem Rogerum pertinentibus.



*Scutum Rogeri de
Bailloil.*

Annalis conclusio.

Fluxit igitur annus ille minus fructifer, licet arbores Annual
 floribus præoperirentur, frugifer tamen abundanter;⁴ summary.
 in autumpno tamen⁵ imbres inundantes segetes suf-
 focarunt et denigrarunt. Annus quoque iste Romanæ
 curiæ inimicus, Ecclesiæ turbulentus; Terræ Sanctæ
 suspectus, Franciæ, Angliæ, Ytaliæ et Germaniæ im-

¹ *quondam electus Rothomagensis*] Added in marg.

² In the lower margin is his shield of arms reversed, viz., gules, an inescutcheon voided argent.

³ *et baro*] Added in marg.

⁴ *abundanter*] *habundanter*, MS.

⁵ *tamen*] Added in marg.

A.D. 1249. misericors deprædator et perturbator; nam in partibus ~~sol~~ 147
Germaniæ victus est Willelmus de Hoilande, quem
dominus papa, profuso thesauro non minimo, antea
sustinuerat, et ad imperium sullimare proposuerat.

*Dominus rex fuit ad Natale Domini apud Wintoniam;
et in crastino comedit cum episcopo ejusdem civi-
tatis*¹ W[illelmo].

A.D. 1250. Anno Domini m^o.cc^o.l^o., qui est annus Domini regis
Henry Henrici III. xxxiiii^{us}, fuit idem rex apud Wintoniam
keeps ad Natale Domini, ubi festa Natalicia, ut moris est,
Christmas at Win- magnifice celebravit. Et in crastino cum ipsius civitatis
chester. episcopo W[illelmo] magnus conviva dominus rex²
He goes thence to prandebat. Deinde versus Londonias iter festinus
London. maturavit, ut festum beati Edwardi ibidem magnifice
5 Jan. consummaret.

Comitissa Cornubiæ peperit filium.

A son born Eodemque tempore, infra³ videlicet dies Natalicios,
to the comitissa Cornubiæ Cincia, uxor comitis Ricardi, peperit
countess of ei filiam apud Berkamestude. Ad quem baptizandum
Cornwall, comes vocavit archiepiscopum Cantuariensem, infantis
and christ- avunculum, qui ilico gaudens advenit. Et quia comes
ened Ed- amator fuit sancti Edmundi,⁴ vocatum est nomen ejus
mund. Edmundus, ob honorem sancti Edmundi, Cantuariensis
archiepiscopi et confessoris.

*Citantur coram episcopo Lincolniensi omnes religiosi
diocesis suæ.*

Robert, bp. Tempore quoque sub eodem episcopus Lincolniensis
of Lincoln, Robertus omnes suæ diocesis religiosos fecit citari, ut
summons

¹ civitatis] civivitatis, MS.

² dominus rex] On an erasure.
In B. C. et jam assuetus.

³ infra] infra, MS., throughout.

⁴ qui ilico . . . Edmundi] On an
erasure.

in festo sancti Hilarii apud Legrecestriam convenirent, **A.D. 1250.**
mandatum domini papæ ibidem audituri. Ad hoc enim **the clergy of his**
idem episcopus summo conamine anhelabat,¹ ut religi- **diocese.**
osorum per suam diocesim constitutorum ecclesias et **13 Jan.**
redditus, de quibus iidem² assensum capituli et super
hoc instrumenta testimonium evidens perhibentia non
haberent, in suam revocaret potestatem. Et hoc a
summo pontifice, non sine multarum expensarum effu-
sione, impetraverat, sed inaniter, ut rei exitus compro-
bavit. Papa enim cum eis, qui gravamina sua intima-
runt, benigne dispensavit.³

Transfretant multi nobiles Angliæ.

Tempore quoque sub eodem transfretarunt multi **Many**
Angliæ nobiles, nec patuit causa alicui de populo, vide- **English**
licet, comes Ricardus, comes Gloverniæ, Henricus de **nobles and**
Hastingo, baro, Rogerus de Thurkebi, et multi alii **prelates go**
nobiles cum illis. Præterea de prælatis, Lincolnensis, **abroad.**
Londoniensis et Wigorniensis episcopi, et de episcopatu
Lincolnensi, Oxoniensi et Bedefordensi archidiaconi, et
multi alii clerici. Comes autem Ricardus cum max- **Earl**
ima gloria et honore⁴ inter omnes et præ omnibus, **Richard**
comitante Henrico, filio suo primogenito, Franciam per- **received**
transiens, Lugdunum⁵ pervenit; et venienti omnes fere **with much**
cardinales occurrerunt, honorem maximum eidem exi- **honour in**
bentes. Causa autem solius episcopi Lincolnensis, quare **France.**
scilicet transfretavit, omnibus patuit manifesta. Sed
in fine, cum sese multi versus papam redemissent pe-

¹ *anelabat*] *hanelabat*, MS.

² *iidem*] At first written *idem*, as in B. C.

³ *Papa enim . . . dispensavit*] On an erasure. In the lower margin are some lines written with a plummet, of which the only words legible are, *Ipsis (?) autem contra*

impetum episcopi Lincolnensis ad præsentiam domini papæ appellantis, causa solius episcopi Lincoln. quia scilicet transire

⁴ *gloria et honore*] On an erasure, and so corr. in marg.

⁵ *Lugdunum*] Lugdonum, MS.

A.D. 1250 cunia,¹ venit idem episcopus querulus ad papam, dicens, "Domine, credidi ut, auxiliante consilio vestro, omnes, de quibus conquestus sum, suppeditarem, castigarem, et ab errore potenter revocarem.² Ipsi vero de Prato-monstrato³ et quidam alii⁴ sibi pacem, data pecunia, proh pudor!⁵ redimerunt." Cui papa, "Frater, liberasti animam tuam; quid ad te de gratia mea? Fecimus eis gratiam. Nunquid oculus tuus⁶ nequam est, quia bonus sum?" Et sic, de consilio cardinalis Johannis, quem vulgariter⁷ Album dicunt cardinalem,⁸ vacuus recessit episcopus Lincolnensis, a suo proposito fraudatus et confusus, multorum evacuatis crumenis, et, ipso episcopo sene et infirmo, cum multis aliis frustra fatigatis.

The bishop of Lincoln is foiled in his complaint to the pope.

Multi nobiles vendunt et impignorant terras suas.

Many nobles sell and pledge their lands, to go to the Holy Land. Eodem quoque tempore multi nobiles Angliæ crucesignati terras et possessiones suas, in præparationem suæ peregrinationis peragendæ, vendunt et impignorant. Multi autem in cordibus suis secreto propositum pium conceperunt peregrinandi, ut Christi vestigia in Terra Sancta adorarent, sed noluerunt crucem in humeris palam bajulare, piam tamen intentionem retinentes.⁹

¹ *pecunia*] This word is underscored with red, for omission.

² *castigare* *revocare*] Added in marg.

³ *de Prato-monstrato*] Probably the Premonstratensian monastery of Newhus is here referred to.

⁴ *alii*] Added in marg.

⁵ *data . . . pudor*] These words are underscored with red, for omission.

⁶ *tuus*] Added in marg.

⁷ *vulgariter*] vulgariter, MS.

⁸ *cardinalem*] The cardinal

alluded to was John de Tolet, otherwise Johannes Anglicus (so called from his English origin), who having been a Cistercian, was named *Albus* from the habit of his Order. See the larger Chronicle of Matthew Paris, ed. Wats, pp. 636, 842; and Ciacconius, *Vita Pontif.* ii. 118.

⁹ *piam . . . retinentes*] On an erasure. In B. C., *muscipulas Romanæ curiæ formidantes*.

Frethericus de multis suis triumphat adversariis. A.D. 1250.

Ipsis quoque diebus, devicto et affugato Willelmo The em-
de Holande, nuper in regem Alemanniæ promoto, et ^{peror} Frederic
multum per papam ditato et elevato prius, sed in fine triumphs
confuso, et multis aliis adversariis suis contritis, Fre- ^{over many}
thericus in Parmenses et alios Ytalicos desævit et de- ^{of his} enemies.
bacchatur,¹ et in multos tirannizat² vehementer.

*Dominus rex Angliæ cruce signatur.*³

Tempore quoque sub eodem dominus rex crucem Henry as-
accepit de manu archiepiscopi Cantuariensis B[onefacii],⁴ ^{sumes the} ^{cross, with}
et postea ipse archiepiscopus, Willelmus de Valentia, ^{many of}
frater domini regis, Radulfus filius - Nicholai, domini ^{the no-}
regis senescallus, Paulinus Peivre, domini regis consili-
arius specialis, et multi alii nobiles et aulici; clerici
quoque, domini regis consilarii, Johannes Mansel, Æd-
wardus, Philippus Luvel, et multi alii, regis vestigia
sequi cupientes. Solus autem abbas Sancti Edmundi, ^{The abbat}
nomine Edmundus, licet monachus, spiritu tamen pio ^{of St. Ed-}
admonitus,⁵ cruce signatus est. ^{mund's}
^{alone imi-}
^{tates their}
^{example.}

*De unanimi concilio magnatum Angliæ cruce-
signatorum.*⁶

Eodem etiam tempore dominus rex omnes cives The king
Londoniarum apud Westmonasterium fecit convocari. ^{asks for-}
^{giveness of}

¹ *debacchatur*] debacatur, MS.

² *et in multos tirannizat*] On an erasure.

³ In the margin is drawn a crown surmounted by a cross, and this note is added: "Dubium a quo recepit crucem, creditur tamen quod de manu Norwicensis episcopi."

⁴ *B[onefacii]* At first written

archiepiscopi B., but *archiepiscopi* afterwards expuncted.

⁵ *licet . . . admonitus*] On an erasure.

⁶ This rubric applies only to a portion of the chapter, beginning with the words, "*Magnates autem interim.*" The previous portion is entered in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 774),

A.D. 1250. Quibus ex parte domini regis supplicatum est, ut pro the citizens Deo remitterent ei omnes offensas, injurias et peccata, of London, quibus ipse¹ se timebat irretiri, eorum pecuniam multo- on account tiens et multipliciter accipiendo² per tallias, per inju- of the taxes riosas extorsiones, tam mercimoniorum quam victualium, imposed on them. quas Prisas vocant, contra civium voluntatem et liber- tatem. Rex tamen in illa supplicatione læsis vel spo- liatis nihil satisfecit. Cives tamen videntes aliud sibi

fol. 147 b.

He sends to the pope to obtain authority to prevent the English crusaders from embarking.

non expedire, omnia benigne remiserunt. Rex igitur incontinenti ad dominum papam nuncios destinavit expeditos, ad impediendum progressum magnatum Angliæ cruce signatorum, ut potius regis transitum expectarent. Cui dominus papa, immemor, ut dicitur,³ regis Fran- corum Deo in Terra Sancta militantis, et impetus Saracenorum cotidianos sustinentis, assensum præbuit

27 April. Meeting of those who had taken the cross at Bermondsey.

repentinum. Magnates autem interim hoc nescientes, v^o. kalendas Maii Londoniis apud Bermundeshei de communi assensu convenerunt, de sua peregrinatione tractaturi. Non mediocriter enim condolebant Franco- rum regi et exercitui⁴ Christiano, sese pro ecclesia uni-

The bp. of Worcester appointed their head.

versali mortis periculis exponenti. Hujus congregationis et concilii capitaneus constituebatur episcopus Wigor- niensis Walterus, cruce signatus. Et cum constituissent sibi terminum suæ communis motionis, festum sancti

24 June. The papal prohibition is made known to them, and they re- turn home.

Johannis Baptistæ, ecce, tam regalis quam papalis urgens prohibitio, ne scilicet ante regis transitum se ullatenus movere præsumerent, sicut terras et posses- siones suas diligebant et excommunicationis sententiam devitare. Quod cum intelligeretur, tristes ad propria remearunt, turpiter decepti, quod suas terras et posses- siones inaniter in armorum et equorum atque viatico-

before the last chapter, and has this heading, "*Dominus rex petit ven- nium a civibus Londoniarum.*"

¹ *ipse*] On an erasure.

² *accipiendo*] In the text, *acce- perat*, on an erasure, which is evi-

dently wrong; and in the margin we have *precipiendo*, half erased.

³ *immemor, ut dicitur*] On an era- sure.

⁴ *exercitui*] *exercitui*, MS., as elsewhere.

rum præparationes vendiderant, vel impignoraverant.¹ A.D. 1250. Verum licet hoc ad laudem impredientium non sit ascribendum,² hoc feliciter evenit, quia per idem tempus infeliciter accidit regi Francorum et ejus exercitui, sicut in sequentibus plenius declarabitur.

Wasconienses regi rebelles edomantur.

Eodem quoque anno Guasto de Biarde,³ in quem dominus rex, quando fuerat in Wasconia⁴ multa con- gesserat beneficia, et Burdegalenses et alii Wasconenses, domino regi Anglorum ingrati et rebelles, per comitem Legrecestræ Simonem edomantur, et suppeditantur, atque depauperantur. Unde creditur, Burdegalenses hoc promeruisse, prodicionem enormem domino suo regi, cum ad ipsos confidenter confugisset declinans persecutionem Francorum, facientes. Dicuntur enim ipsum violenter retinuisse repatriare proporem, donec, ad voluntatem eorum, cartam de multa pecunia ipsis, ut fertur, persolvenda,⁵ extorsissent. Guasto autem, pro- ditor convictus, captus est, et domino regi præsentatus, sed precibus amicorum⁶ in pace dimissus. Sed postea cito, in arcum versus deteriorem, multa domino regi dampna irrogavit.⁷

¹ *impignoraverant*] *impugnora-*
rant, MS.

² *ascribendum*] *ascribendum*, MS.

³ *Biarde*] *Biardo*, MS.

⁴ *in Wasconia*] *Interlined*.

⁵ *ipsis . . . persolvenda*] *On an*
erasure.

⁶ *amicorum*] *On an erasure. In*
B. C., intercedente regina.

⁷ *multa . . . irrogavit*] *On an*
erasure. In the margin the last
four lines relative to Gaston were
marked in red "vacat," to be omit-
ted, but the word has afterwards
been erased.

A.D. 1250. *Franci apud Damiatam commorantes, impetum faciunt in hostes, primo quidem bene, sed crastino adverse contigit.*

The French forces at Damietta attack the enemy. Anno quoque sub eodem Franci in castris commorantes juxta Damiatam, convocatis ipsis qui in civitate commorabantur, impetum fecerunt in hostes, qui vias et convalles obsidentes, victualia arcebant. Invaluerat enim fames vehementer in Christi exercitu. Quibus

9 Feb. prima die, scilicet Cinerum, prospere accidit, sed in crastino, in idipsum redeuntes, deteriore calculum

Famine in the camp, and many apostatize. reportarunt; unde tanta fames in exercitu, Deo irato, invaluit, ut confecti fame, equos suos in Quadragesima comedere cogerentur. Unde multi exeuntes et hostibus additi apostatarunt, et plus aliis nobis nocuerunt.

The Soldan offers terms of peace, but the French require the cities of Cairo, Babylon, and Alexandria to be given up. Verumtamen Soldanus Babiloniæ, omnium regum famosissimum regem Francorum formidans, maxime quia Damiatam tam cito et leviter subjugarat, pacem optulit honestissimam, ut videlicet Terra Sancta et quæcunque aliquando Christianorum fuerat, Christianis restitueretur. Et multa alia ad commodum¹ et honorem Christianorum optulit profutura, ad quæ superbia Francorum minime potuit inclinari, nisi dictus Soldanus Cairum, Babiloniam et Alexandriam Christianis resignaret. Super quo cum postulasset Soldanus tempus aliquot dierum, ut, convocatis suis magnatibus, super hoc deliberaret, ventilatus est rumor vanus per diversa Christianorum climata, quod memoratæ tres

The Saracen chiefs refuse. civitates redderentur ditioni Christianæ. Sed cum congregarentur nobiles Sarracenorum coram domino suo Soldano, et audissent avaritiam et superbiam Francorum, nullatenus adquieverunt. Quinimmo dixerunt, "Christiani nimis improbi et superbi exigunt quod injustum est, et nobis intolerabile. Ut quid impetunt nos, nisi ratione Terræ Sanctæ? Quid eis cum Damiatam? quid cum Cairo, Babilonia vel Alexandria?

¹ commodum] comodum, MS.

Jesus, Deus eorum, odio habens super omnia arrogan- A.D. 1250.
tiam, qui humillimus¹ fuit, et præbens eis exemplum
omnimodæ humilitatis et mansuetudinis, confundet eos
in hac eorum improba exactione et superbia intolera-
bili!" Ex tunc igitur, meritis eorum exigentibus, The con-
cœpit Francorum conditio non mediocriter deteriorari, dition of
maxime, cum secreta eorum inedia per apostatas, qui the French
ad Soldanum se contulerunt, patuit revelata. Tempore army be-
sub eodem obiit ille Soldanus, et alius, Christianis comes
nocivior, est loco ejus substitutus. worse.
Death of
the Soldan.

*De maximo honore, quem exhibuit Blanchia, et postea
papa, comiti Ricardo.*

Temporibus sub eisdem regina Francorum Blanchia Great
tot et tantos concessit honores in comitem Ricardum, honours
et in eos qui in comitatu ipsius² erant, ut omnes vi- paid to earl
dentes et audientes merito poterant admirari. Et Richard
Lugdunum venienti, occurrit fere tota curia papalis, by queen
Et ipse sereno vultu illi applaudens dominus papa,³ Blanche of
ipsum ad mensam invitavit, et coepulabantur imme- France and
diate, scilicet octavis Paschæ. Eadem die captus est the pope.
rex Francorum, ut dicetur in sequentibus.⁴ Et, facto Earl
negotio pro quo ierat, occulto tamen, rediit per Sanc- Richard
tum Dionisium. Et comparavit sibi quoddam mane- purchases
rium ab abbate, quod idem abbas habuit in Anglia, the manor
satis opulentum, cum pertinentiis, non procul existens of Deer-
a Glovernia, Derhurst⁵ appellatum.⁶ Die vero Lunæ hurst from
proxima ante dies Rogationum venit prospere in the abbat
Angliam. Remansit autem in partibus transmarinis per of St. De-
fol. 148 a. aliquot dies, ut sibi parceret perendinaturus episcopus nys.
Wintoniensis Willelmus, qui comitis Ricardi vestigia He returns
secutus fuerat irrediturus. to England,
25 April.
William,
bp. of Win-
chester,
remains
abroad.

¹ *humillimus*] humilimus, MS.

² *ipsius*] On an erasure, and so
corr. in marg.

³ *dominus papa*] On an erasure,
and so corr. in marg.

⁴ *scilicet . . . sequentibus*] Added
in marg.

⁵ *Derhurst*] In C. *Hurst*, but in-
correctly. See *Monasticon*, iv. 665.

⁶ *appellatum*] apelatum, MS.

A.D. 1250. *De brachio sancti Edmundi confessoris absciso.*¹

The aim of St. Edmund is cut off by the monks of Pontigni, and miracles cease then. Anno sub eodem monachi Pont'niacenses ausu temerario brachium beati corporis sancti Edmundi, Cantuariensis archiepiscopi et confessoris, nescitur qua consideratione, quod Deus conservarat incorruptum, absciderunt. Deo igitur proinde irato, cessarunt miracula ibidem ut prius celebrari.

*De horribilibus et variis tempestatibus.*²

Horrible thunderstorms. Tempore quoque sub eodem dampnosa in diversis locis mugierunt tonitrua; fulgura muros turrium et robora maxima dissiparunt, et inundationes pluviales vias invias reddiderunt,

Judæorum pecunia ab illis extorquetur.

The Jews are heavily mulcted, but pitied by no one. Diebus quoque sub eisdem tota fere, quam habuerunt Judæi, pecunia ab eisdem est extorta. Verumtamen ipsi nulli miserabiles extiterunt, quia de falsitate cartarum sigillorum et monetæ crebro convinci probatum est ipsos fuisse,³ atque manifestum. Quorum facinora tractatus exigunt diffusiores.⁴

De quodam Armenio, qui apud Sanctum Ivonem obiit.

Death of an Armenian bishop at St. Ives. Anno quoque sub eodem tres fratres Armenii, exterminio Tartarorum effugati de partibus natalibus, vene-

¹ *absciso*] *absciso*, MS.

² This rubric, with the entire chapter (with the exception of the first four words), is written over an erasure. In the lower margin is a plummet note, "Dapsilitas regie mensæ abbreviatur;" and it is pro-

bable that the text originally referred to this subject, as related in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 773).

³ *fuisse*] Added in marg.

⁴ *tractatus exigunt diffusiores*] On an erasure. Fuller detail is given in B. C.

runt ad Sanctum Yvonem ibidem oraturi; fuerat A.D. 1250. enim beatus Yvo natione orientalis. Erantque facie barbata, et gestu ac sanctitate viri venerabiles. Ibidem quoque unus eorum, qui videbatur eorum summus, infirmitate præreptus est, et sanctissime migravit ibidem a seculo, nomine Georgius; et quia episcopus fuisse credebatur, prout a sociis suis, qui barbari erant, elici potuit, juxta ecclesiam est veneranter sepultus, ubi et miraculis cœpit chorscare.¹

Remansit in curia Romana episcopus Lincolnensis Robertus, proposito² suo exequendo.³

Redeuntibus⁴ a partibus transmarinis magnatibus memoratis anno eodem, circa Pentecosten, remansit in curia Romana Lincolnensis episcopus, ut propositum conceptum effectui manciparet. Sed cum foret in enorme dampnum religiosorum, multi sibi pacem redimerunt, ut prædictum est.⁵ Unde episcopus, circa festum sancti Michaelis, spe frustratus⁶ ad propria⁷ remeavit.

Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis B[onifacius] venit Londoniam, visitationem facturum.

Quarto vero idus Maii, videlicet die sancti Pancratii sociorumque ejus, venit archiepiscopus B[onifacius] Londoniam, ut ibidem episcopum Londoniensem et ejus capitulum, necnon et religiosos civitatis visitaret, sicut jam abbatiam de Feversham et prioratum Rofensem, ubi procuraciones opimas,—numerosam enim

¹ *chorscare*] In the margin is added this note, "in [et ?] postea, in ecclesia est sepultus."

² *proposito*] proposito, MS.

³ *Robertus . . . exequendo*] On an erasure. This chapter is marked in the margin "*vacat*."

⁴ *Redeuntibus*] Rediuntibus, MS.

⁵ *est*] Interlined. See *ante*, p. 70.

⁶ *frustratus*] frustatus, MS.

⁷ *propria*] pripria, MS.

15 May.
The bishop
of Lincoln
fails in his
suit at
Rome.

29 Sept.

12 May.
Boniface,
archbishop
of Canter-
bury, holds
his visita-
tion at
London.

A.D. 1250. habuit familiam, et, ut archiepiscopum decuit, honorabilem comitatum,—recepit ab illis ecclesiis, non sine earum gravamine non modico.¹

Qualiter archiepiscopus visitandus receptus sit ab episcopo Londoniensi.

How the
abp. was
received by
the bishop
of London
at Fulham.

Shameful
conduct of
the abp.'s
servants.

Cum igitur archiepiscopus Cantuariensis Londonias appropinquasset, ut ecclesiam Sancti Pauli et alias ecclesias religiosorum, quæ in civitate Londoniarum sunt, visitaret, episcopus Londoniensis Fulco, vir quidem moribus, literatura et sanguine spectabilis, occurrit eidem adventanti, et apud Fulham,² manerium suum, quod non multum distat a Londoniis, ducens enim, splendide serenoque vultu procuravit quicquid ei necessarium videbatur. Necnon in munusculis, quæ etiam nobiles munera cara poterant appellare,³ ipsum archiepiscopum et suos clericos, et milites ac servientes gratanter respexit ac munifice. Quæ omnia cum servientes non nobiles sed vulgares archiepiscopi obliquis oculis ingratanter respexissent, dixerunt hæc non de gratia, sed debito et uberiora sibi exhibenda. Nesciente igitur domino suo archiepiscopo, prout credendum est, fecerunt ferros a suorum equorum pedibus, licet bonos, avelli, novosque apponendos sibi incontinenti exhiberi, comminantes et improbe tumultuantes. Unde tam canonici Sancti Pauli et alii de civitate Londoniarum, quam ipse episcopus, talibus angariis adhibere remedia procurarunt, videntes quod plus pro oppressionibus quam moram reformationibus talis fieret, ut censebant, visitatio.

¹ modico] medico, MS. The whole passage, from *ubi procuraciones* to *modico*, is written on an erasure.

² Cum igitur . . . Fulham] On an erasure. Some words also have

been added in the margin, and then erased, but which can be deciphered as follows: *Sciens se, asportata favore papali et regali, efficaciter auxiliari.*

³ appellare] apelare, MS.

Ut archiepiscopus receptus sit apud Sanctum Paulum. A.D. 1250.

Veniens inde archiepiscopus ad ecclesiam Sancti Pauli, cum ibidem visitaturus non admitteretur, excommunicavit decanum cum quibusdam aliis ecclesie personis dignioribus. Similiter ad ecclesiam canonicorum Sanctæ Trinitatis. Inde ad Sanctum Bartholomæum, nec hic nec ibi admissus, ipsos excommunicavit. Deinde venire ad Herwes,¹ manerium suum, quod non multum a cœnobio Sancti Albani distat, properavit, ut ad idem cœnobium veniens, abbatem et monachos visitaret. Sed cum audisset, magistro Hugone de

The abp. excommunicates the dean of St. Paul's and others.

He proceeds to his manor of Harrow, in order to visit St.

¹ *Herwes*] From the beginning of the previous chapter, "Cum igitur," to this word, the whole of the original text has been partially or entirely erased, and re-written, partly over the erasure, and partly on a piece of vellum pasted above. The first seven lines are totally erased, and five others only in part to be deciphered. The rest is tolerably clear, as follows: cum visitasset sua visitaret. Ubi cum non admitteretur, excommunicavit decanum et quosdam alios canonicos digniores ecclesie Sancti Pauli Et confestim veniens ad prioratum Sanctæ Trinitatis, ubi non admissus, venit ad ad prioratum Sancti Bartholomæi, ut ibi canonicos visitaret. Et cum non admitteretur, iratus est valde, et in verba abusiva et contumeliosa prorumpens, ipsos canonicos multam passos (?) injuriam indecenter nimis tractavit; ejusque ministri catervatim irreverenter ruentes sanguinem, ut dicitur, fuderunt. Tanti igitur patris excessus in factis et dictis, suæ obliiti conditionis, longum esset et probrosum recitare. Et

quia multi ipsum in archiepiscopatu præcesserunt viri sanctissimi, tam martires quam confessores, factum istud enorme enormius videbatur, cum contraria juxta se posita magis apparent. Omnes igitur eos, qui visitationem suam non admiserunt, et episcopum de consensu excommunicavit. Decanus autem et canonici appellantes dominum papam adierunt, super talibus conquesturi. Et cito post ipse archiepiscopus transfretavit, se ipsum justificaturus. Et secum deferens literas domini regis et reginæ, quam dominus papa suam dixit (?) consanguineam, ab ipso papa favorabiliter receptus est et exauditus, sicut actus sequentes protestantur. Sed hæc in sequentibus plenius describentur.

Archiepiscopus veniens apud Herwes, et ibi pernoctans, reversus est.

Archiepiscopus vero adhuc ira vehementi pertumescens, in crastino, postquam apud Londonias tam irreverenter quam impetuose se gesserat, ad Herewes. Cf. B. C. (ed. Wats, pp. 780, 781.)

A.D. 1250. Mortuo-mari, officiali suo, suggerente,¹ quod ipsa Beati Alban's, Albari ecclesia supra omnia Angliæ cœnobîa privilegia fuisset, ne forte novissimus error pejor priore esset, reversus est. Episcopus autem Londoniensis non mediocriter perturbatus, petens consilium et auxilium ab amicis in jure peritis, appellavit ad summum pontificem pro enormi gravamine. Quia si ab pauperibus domibus procuraretur, omnes miserabiliter depauperaret.²

The bp. of London appeals to the pope.

De capitulo fratrum Prædicatorum generalissimo.

General chapter held of the Friars Preachers. 24 June.

The king and others supply them with provisions.

Diebus autem sub eisdem, videlicet circa festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptistæ, communi vocatione congregati sunt de universis terris Christianitatis, etiam de Terra Sancta, fratres de Ordine Prædicatorum apud domum suam de Hôleburne Londoniis, ut de statu Ordinis sui et eorum officio diligenter contractarent. Et quia proprias non habebant facultates, magnates et prælati ex liberalitate sua eis per aliquot dies victualia invereunt. Erant autem fratres quadringenti et amplius. Rex autem prima die capituli venit illuc, orationum suffragia petiturus ab eisdem; et pavit eos eadem die. Postea in crastino, regina; deinde episcopus Londoniensis. Postea Johannes Mansel. Deinde alii, utpote abbas Sancti Albani, abbas de Wautham, et alii prælati circumdegentes, quibus et ipsi literatorie supplicabant. fol. 148 b.

De perturbatione Londoniensium.

Claim of certain liberties

Diebus sub eisdem cives Londonienses perturbati sunt³ vehementer, eo quod dominus rex quasdam

¹ magistro . . . suggerente] Added in marg.

² ab amicis . . . depauperaret] On an erasure.

³ sunt] On an erasure, as also the first syllable of the next word.

exegit libertates ad opus abbatis Westmonasterii, in A.D. 1250. enorme dampnum¹ eorum, et contra libertates civitatis eorumdem.² Rex autem a magnatibus suis super hoc correptus, saniori usus consilio, civibus Londoniarum sua jura, tam per aquam quam per terram, præcepit restitui. Quod cum vidisset abbas, ab incepta lite, quam moverat, benigne cessavit.³

Commissum est sigillum regium magistro Willelmo de Kilkenni.

Tempore quoque sub eodem dominus rex, sano fretus consilio, custodiam sigilli sui magistro Willelmo de Kilkenni, viro prudenti et circumspecto ac juris perito commendavit.⁴

The custody of the Great Seal given to William de Kilkenni.

Rex Francorum a Damiatâ recedens, versus plagam tendit orientalem.

Per idem tempus, postquam dominus rex Francorum exierat a castris Damiatæ, apposita diligenti ac fideli custodia in civitate, ducis videlicet Burgundiæ et quamplurimorum magnatum cum eo, militum ac manus pedestris numerosæ; simulque legato et quibusdam cum ipso prælatis, regina quoque, et multis nobilibus dominabus cum suis familiis; versus plagam orientalem infelici sidere cum exercitu suo iter direxit et vexilla. Secutusque est eum Deo devotus Willelmus Longa-spata, licet in exercitu Francorum multas

The king of France leaves Damietta, and proceeds eastward.

He is followed by William Longespée.

¹ *dampnum*] Interlined.

² *eorundem*] On an erasure.

³ *consilio . . . cessavit*] Written on a piece of vellum pasted over the original text, in great measure erased, but still to be deciphered thus, *consilio a proposito resiliivit, abbate, qui ad hoc dominum regem inclinaverat (?)*, graviter [a] multis

redarguto. Similiter autem per quasdam cartas de novo a domino rege impetratasavit abbas memoratus abbatem et conventum de Sancto Albano, [contra] cartas regum antiquorum.

⁴ *ac . . . commendavit*] On an erasure.

A.D. 1250. antea injurias tolerasset, exercitu suo ipsum con-
sequente. Et sic divisus est exercitus¹ Christianus in
plures partes, et ideo nimis enervatus; magna enim
pars remansit ad classem tuendam, et major ad cus-
todiam civitatis, ut prænotatur.

*Galfridus de Langeleia, miles, constitutus justiciarius
de foresta, pecuniam acquirit² infinitam.*

Largesums
of money
exactd for
the king's
use by
Geoffrey de
Langeley. Sub eisdem itaque temporibus quidam miles, domini
regis ballivus et de foresta justiciarius, inquisitor
argumentosus nimis transgressionum factarum in eadem,
nomine Galfridus, cognomento³ de Langeleia, plures
Angliæ partes peragrans, adeo in pecuniam, ad opus
regis, de forestis, præcipue in partibus Angliæ boreali-
bus, intendit acquirendam,⁴ ut quantitas thesauri collecti
fidem in auditorum cordibus excederet, vel stuporem
generaret. Respectu autem hujus quilibet præcedens,
Robertus etiam Passeleuve, piissimus censebatur. In
transgressionibus enim compertis, licet minimis, pœna
culpæ minime valuit respondere.⁵

Transfretat archiepiscopus B[onefacius].

The abp.
of Canter-
bury goes
to Rome. Tempore quoque sub eodem archiepiscopus Cantua-
riensis B[onefacius], comperiens quod decanus Sancti
Pauli, concomitantibus quibusdam ejusdem ecclesiæ
canonicis, et eorum, quos læserat, procuratoribus,⁶ con-
silio legistarum animatus, et regiis literis armatus,
necnon et generis sui potentiæ confisus, curiam Roma-

¹ *exercitus*] *excercitus*, MS.
throughout.

² *acquiri*] On an erasure.

³ *cognomento*] *congnoemento*, MS.

⁴ *in pecuniam . . . acquirendam*]
On an erasure.

⁵ From the words *ut quantitas* to
respondere, the text is marked in
the margin for omission by the
word "*vacat*," in red letters.

⁶ Some words appear to be here
wanting, but B. C. agree with the
text.

nam aditurus in magno¹ apparatu transfretavit. Con- A.D. 1250.
sideravit perspicaciter, quod si ecclesiam Londoniensem
posset subpeditare, nulla ei in Anglia resistere præ-
sumeret.

Obiit Robertus de Lexintonia.

Eodemque anno, iiii^o. kalendas Junii, obiit Robertus 29 May.
de Lexintonia, clericus, qui in justiciariæ officio diu Death of
commoratus, nomen famosum et amplas sibi adqui- Robert de
sierat possessiones. De quo etiam multa in hoc libro Lexington.
præscribuntur.

Frethericus Parmenses et multos rebelles oppressit.

Diebus quoque sub eisdem rumores jocundissimi False ru-
aures Occidentalium vanis demulcebant consolationibus, mours of
videlicet de captione Kairi, Babiloniæ et Alexandriæ. of the capture
Quorum causam prætermitto, quia, of Cairo
and Alex-
andria.

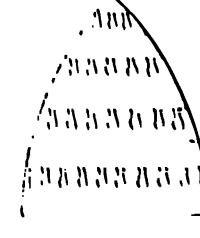
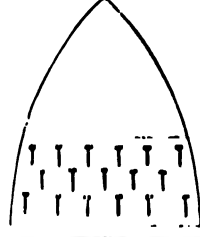
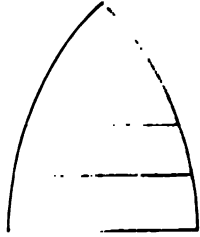
“Tota trahit series ex turpi fine pudorem.”²

Et per idem tempus Frethericus Parmenses et alios Oppression
Ytalicos sibi rebelles vehementer, victo Willelmo de of the Par-
Holandia, oppressit. mesans by
the em-
peror.

*Mandatum flebile transmissum de Terra Sancta
comiti Ricardo.*

Die vero beati Kenelmi, videlicet kalendis Augusti, 1 Aug.
comite Ricardo existente Londoniis, et ad scaccarium News
sedente, venit ad ipsum nuncius quidam festinus et brought
tristis, rumorum et literarum bajulus teterrimarum, Richard
hujus sententiæ tenorem continentium: “Totus exer- from the
citus Christianus in Terra Sancta, constans ex exercitu Holy Land
of the de-
feat of the

¹ magno] On an erasure. In the margin is added *et pompa*. In B.C., in *magna pompa et apparatu*. | ² From the “Nova Poetria” of Geoffrey de Vinesauf. Cf. vol. ii. p. 276.



regis Francorum et quorundam Anglorum, Templario-
rum, Hospitalariorum, Theutonicorum et fratrum Sancti
Lazari, confusus, triumphantibus Crucis hostibus, de-
victus occubuit.¹ Cujus ruinæ causa comes Atraba-
tensis Robertus, infelix et superbus, fuisse perhibetur.
Hujus autem infortunii plena enarratio in carta missa
domino regi prolixius enarratur.² Quod autem lugu-
brius erat, multi Christiani apostatarunt et fides titu-
lavit Christiana, et Damiata restituta est Sarracenis;
et dominus rex Francorum, quod nunquam antea eve-
nerat, a Sarracenis captus est, et pro multis³ milibus
marcarum redemptus; unde tota Francia, immo etiam
tota Christianitas, induit dolorem et cum diffidentia
confusionem.

A.D. 1250.
Christian
army, and
capture of
Louis.
The cause
of this
disaster
ascribed
to Robert,
count o
Artois.

*Rex Francorum remittit fratres suos in Franciam, fol. 149 a.
pro succursu.*

Rex igitur Francorum sub conductu Sarracenorum
Acon perductus, post solutionem redemptionis suæ,
misit duos fratres suos superstites, quia comes Atraba-
to raise

Louis sends
his bro-
thers home
to raise

¹ In the lower margin are drawn
six shields of arms reversed of
nobles who were slain in the con-
flict with the Saracens, with in-
scriptions in red letters beneath
each shield, namely, 1, azure six
lioneels, 3, 2, 1, rampant or; above
the shield are two hands issuing
from the clouds, holding a dove, as
the emblem of the Holy Spirit; and
beneath, "Comitis Willelmi Longa-
spite;" 2, azure a fess argent,
"Castellani de S. Edemaro;" 3,
party per fess, ermine and sable,
"Castellani de Gant;" 4, gules, a
lion rampant argent, "Comitis Bo-
lonie;" 5, azure, six fleurs-de-lis,
3, 2, 1, or, a bend of 8 points gules,
"Comitis Atrabatisensis Roberti,"
by the side of which is drawn a
black bird, as the symbol of the

Evil Spirit; 6, barry of eight, argent
and vair gules, "Engelrami de
Cusci." Below these inscriptions
is written in red, "Multique alii de
nobilitate Francie ceciderunt, quo-
rum nec scuta nec nomina nobis in-
notuerunt. Præter eos, militia Templi
et Hospitalis confusa est." There
are also two lines written below
with a plummet, but so indistinct
that only the following words are
legible . . . cia confusionem, et
. . . si placuit, plus animarum
quam corporum lucra s . . ti.

² in carta . . . enarratur] Writ-
ten on an erasure. The letter is in
B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 796.) See also
postea, p. 102.

³ multis] On an erasure, and so
corr. in marg.

tensis Robertus, tertius frater, in Nilo submersus A.D. 1250. perierat, in Franciam, ad matrem suam Blanchiam et magnates terræ, supplicans attentius, quatinus ei in arcto posito succursum mitterent, in ultionem tantæ, quam perpessus est,¹ pro Christo confusionis. Et cum desideraret domino regi Anglorum² omnia jura ultramarina reddere, ea conditione, ut ei efficaciter succurreret, et hoc suis nobilibus Franciæ significaret per fratres suos memoratos, scilicet Pictaviæ et Provinciæ comites, non adquieverunt primates Francorum, ne Franciæ prosperitas penitus expiraret.³

forces to aid him.
He proposes to restore to Henry his continental territories, but the French nobles refuse to sanction it.

De insolita maris commotione.

Sub eisdem temporibus, mense videlicet Octobris, luna existente prima, die mensis quoque prima, cœpit mare densa caligine perturbari, et perturbatum fines solitos pertransire, occupans partes litoreas, quas nunquam se meminit aliquis prævidisse.

Unusual inundation of the sea.

Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis B[onefacius] multorum constantiam enervavit.

Diebus quoque sub eisdem archiepiscopus Cantuariensis B[onefacius] adeo per suum officialem et alios suos⁴ ministeriales canonicos de Sancto Bartholomæo⁵ perterruit, quod causam suam non sunt ausi, licet enormiter læsi, ventilare, nec querimoniam coram papa vel aliquo alio reponere; unde, quia pauper ubique jacet,⁶ siluerunt, nec sunt jus suum, ut ultio debita sequeretur, persecuti, sed causam suam Deo et patrono suo beato Bartholomæo commendarunt.

The canons of St. Bartholomew's abandon their suit against the archbishop of Canterbury.

¹ *est*] Interlined.

² *Anglorum*] The last syllable is on an erasure.

³ *Et cum . . . expiraret*] The whole of this is marked in the margin "*dubium*," in red letters.

⁴ *suos*] Repeated superfluously after *ministeriales*.

⁵ *canonicos . . . Bartholomæo*] Added in marg.

⁶ *jacet*] Interlined.

A.D. 1250. *De obitu episcopi Wintoniensis Willelmi.*¹

21 Sept. Eodemque anno, circiter festum sancti Mathæi,
 Death of William obiit episcopus Wintoniæ Willelmus de Rale, apud
 de Rale, bp. Turonim. Qui, ut sibi parceret in expensis, ibidem
 of Win- circiter xi. mensibus moram cum castigata familia con-
 chester. tinuarat. Obligabatur enim episcopatus ejus debitis
 inæstimabilibus. Exposuerat enim non minimam pecu-
 niam, tam in primitiis sui præsulatus ac relegatione.²

Monachi Wintonienses coacti sunt postulare Æthelmarum, fratrem regis.

The monks of Win- Monachi igitur Wintonienses ex tunc³ in arcto con-
 chester are stituti, inter se⁴ hoc⁵ diligenter conferentes, pristinas
 compelled tribulationes, quas pro Willelmo, electo⁶ Valentino,
 to elect graves, et graviores pro postulatione Willelmi, episcopi
 Æthelmar Norwicensis jam defuncti, perpassi sunt, memoriter
 as their recitarunt. Elegerunt igitur vel postularunt ipsum
 bishop. Æthelmarum, secundum domini regis urgentem⁷ peti-
 tionem, in episcopum et pastorem animarum suarum,⁸
 licet ætate tenerum et scientia erudiendum.⁹ Rex
 autem ilico nuncios sollempnes ad curiam Romanam
 destinavit, ut idem Æ[thelmarus], frater suus,¹⁰ confir-
 maretur.

¹ In the margin are drawn a mitre and crosier, reversed.

² *Exposuerat . . . relegatione*] Written on an erasure, and the sense seems incomplete. Cf. ed. Wats, p. 800.

³ *ex tunc*] On an erasure.

⁴ *inter se*] On an erasure.

⁵ *hoc*] Added in marg.

⁶ *electo*] elicto, MS.

⁷ *urgentem*] On an erasure.

⁸ In the margin are drawn a mitre and crosier.

⁹ *tenerum . . . erudiendum*] On an erasure.

¹⁰ *frater suus*] Written above the line.

*Obiit Rofensis episcopus. Eligitur magister Laurentius de Sancto Martino.*¹ A.D. 1250.

Eodemque anni tempore, circa festum videlicet sancti Michaelis, obiit episcopus Rofensis, et, procurante domino rege, sepultum est corpus ejus apud Westmonasterium. Cujus loco monachi Rofenses elegerunt magistrum Laurentium de Sancto Martino in episcopum suum, domini regis clericum et consiliarium specialem, et in curia Romana efficacem procuratorem, natione Anglicum, et eleganter literatum. Archiepiscopus autem Cantuariensis B[onefacius], malens jure² magistrum Hugonem de Mortuo mari, officialem suum, in eundem episcopatum promovere, electionem illam nitebatur enervare.³

Death of [Richard de Wendene,] bishop of Rochester. 29 Sept. Laurence de S. Martino elected to succeed him. The abp. of Canterbury endeavours to make the election void.

Redit episcopus Lincolnensis a curia Romana, frustratus a desiderio suo.

Et circa idem festum, beati scilicet Michaelis, episcopus Lincolnensis Robertus, cum in curia Romana infinitam pecuniam et dies plurimos frustra⁴ expendisset, et conceptum propositum ad votum [perficere]⁵ minime⁶ valuisset, tristis et vacuus, cum multos religiosos multipliciter fatigasset, ad propria remeavit.

Return of the bp. of Lincoln from Rome.

De terræmotu in Anglia, scilicet in Ciltria.

Anno quoque sub eodem, die videlicet sanctæ Luciæ, circa horam tertiam, factus est terræmotus in Ciltria,

13 Dec. Unusual earthquake in the Chilterns.

¹ In the margin are drawn a mitre and crosier, reversed, and in the lower margin another mitre and crosier, erect, with these words in red, "*Magister Laurentius de Sancto Martino creatur in episcopum Rofensem.*" By the side of this appear a second mitre and crosier, with some words in red, now erased.

² *jure*] On an erasure.

³ *Archiepiscopus . . . enervare*] This passage is marked "*vacat*" in the margin in red letters, and some additional words have been added, but afterwards wholly erased.

⁴ *frustra*] On an erasure.

⁵ *perficere*] Supplied from B. C.

⁶ *minime*] On an erasure.

A.D. 1250. ubi a tempore, cujus non extat memoria, nullatenus visum est tale quid evenisse. Ipsa enim patria solida est et cretosa, nullatenus cavernosa. Unde talis eventus insolitus et innaturalis admiratione dignus censebatur, licet in ædificiis non dampnosus.¹ Factus est etiam cum ipso terræmotu tanquam terribilis tonitrus et mugitus subterraneus. Significare igitur dicebantur vel futuram pestem non minimam, vel regnorum immutationem, vel mortem alicujus principis famosissimi.²

At the end of this year twenty-five quinquagenaries of years had

Finito hoc anno, consummata sunt viginti quinque quinquagenæ ex tempore gratiæ.

Completo igitur hoc anno, jam fluxerunt ex tempore gratiæ viginti quinque quinquagenæ amorum, id est, mille ducenti et quinquaginta. Notandum autem est, et non leviter attendendum, quod in nulla *xxⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}*.

¹ *dampnosus*] *dapnosus*, MS.

² At the end of this chapter another has been added in the margin, relative to the death of the emperor Frederic, but the latter and larger portion of it subsequently erased, so that only the following fragment can be read:

“De morte Fretherici.”

Obiit igitur eodem die maximus principum, mundi stupor, Frethericus, in Apulia, absolutus a sententia qua innodebatur, et . . . habitu Cisterciensium condidit nobilissimum testamentum, quo . . . per ipsum dam . . .” Cf. B. C. and ed. Wats. p. 804. In the margin, also, is a drawing of the imperial shield, reversed, viz., or, a double-headed eagle displayed sable, with the words beneath, “*Scutum imperatoris F[retherici].*”



in red. On each side of the shield is a crown reversed, inscribed “*Corona Jerusalem,*” and “*Corona Sicilia,*” with the addition, “*Hee [sic pro Hæ] sunt adeptæ.*” Lower down, are three other crowns, also reversed, with the following long rubric: “*¶ Triplici corona coronatur imperator Romanorum. Aurea, ratione imperii Romani; quod quasi aurum toti mundo. Argentea, ratione Alemanie, quæ numismate argenteo ditatur, et habundat commerciis. Necnon est famosa, unde vulgariter dicitur imperator Alemanie. Argentum enim sonorum est. Ferrea, ratione Ytalie, quæ armis et commu (sic) urbibus roboratur: ferrum namque pro armis accipitur, scilicet materia pro materiali.*” Beneath this again is written in red. “*¶ Rex autem Angliæ tres in scuto suo gerit leopardos, quia rex, dux et comes est.*”

quinquagenarum antecedentium tot evenerunt mira- A.D. 1250.
 bilia et insolitæ novitates, sicut in hac ultima quin- elapsed
 quagena, scilicet vicesima quinta. Et sunt nonnulli since the
 historiographi qui asserunt, quod nec in omnibus aliis æra of
 quinquagenis visa sunt tot prodigia aut novitates ad- Grace.
 mirandæ, sicut in hac jam terminata.

*Nota mirabilia, quæ in hac quinquagena annorum
 contigerunt.*

In hac enim quinquagena Tartari de suis longin- Marvellous
 quis et occultis sedibus exeuntes, multa Orientalium events in
 fol. 149 b. climata¹ tam fidelium quam infidelium ferali exter- this half-
 minio vastaverunt. Admiralius Murmelinus, Affrica- century,
 norum et Hispanorum rex potentissimus incredulo- viz. :
 rum, cum toto suo exercitu a Christianis dissipato, Incursion of
 victus est in Hispania, et vexillum ejus captum, et the Tartars.
 primogenitus ejus, eo elapso, peremptus est.² Prædi- Defeat of
 cante magistro Olivero in partibus Germaniæ, apparuit the Moors
 omnibus manifeste in aere crucifixus Dominus³ noster in Spain.
 Jhesus Christus. Recessit Græca ecclesia a subjectione
 Romanæ, Battacio scismatizante.⁴ Damiata, civitas Schism of
 Ægypti famosissima, bis capta est a Christianis, et bis the Greek
 amissa. Anglia interdictum passa est per annos circiter church.
 vii., et tantundem fere temporis guerram intestinam, Damiata
 et a rege Francorum procuratam et illatam, toleravit. twice cap-
 Ipsa autem tandem facta est tributaria. Rex Anglo- tured and
 rum Johannes Normanniam et multas alias terras⁵ lost.
 ultramarinas cum jam amiserat, et⁶ Angliam papæ Interdict
 Innocentio III. subjugaverat, in extremis laborans, and civil
 nihil⁷ terræ pacifice possedit. Unde, juxta multorum war in Eng-
 land.
 King John
 loses his
 continental
 dominions.

¹ *climata*] *climita*, MS.

small slip of vellum pasted over an
 erasure.

² *et vexillum . . . peremptus est*
 On an erasure.

⁵ *terras*] Added to the text.

³ *crucifixus Dominus*] At first
 written *Dominus* only.

⁶ *et*] On an erasure.

⁷ *nihil*] *nichil*, MS.

⁴ *scismatizante*] Written on a

A.D. 1250. *prænostica*, mortuus est¹ in summa cordis amaritudine. Prohibitum est iudicium, quod solebat fieri per ignem et aquam. Permissum est impudenter uni personæ fructus plurium episcopatum recipere, et tamen episcopum non esse.² Permissum est, ut in Anglia, et maxime Londoniis, ut³ habitent Christiani usurarii, et sub nomine mercatorum papalium palliari; quos populos *Caursinos* appellant. Prohibitum est, ne quis ecclesiæ rector patri suo, rectori ecclesiæ, succedat immediate; et ne quis duos redditus possideat. Sed papa cum multis talibus non *patrissantibus*⁴ dispensavit. Illegitimi quoque simili modo legitimantur. Electus est ab Anglis in regem et dominum, filius regis Francorum Philippi, Ludowicus, patris sui primogenitus⁵ et heres; sed in superbiam erectus, a pactis resiliuit fere optinens.⁶ Ludouicus tamen, fidei et promissorum transgressor, inglorius recessit. Otto et Frethericus, imperatores Romanorum, papæ rebelles, excommunicantur et cassantur, et turpiter obierunt.⁷ Capti,⁸ occisi sunt et dissipati conventus Templi, Hospitalis, Sanctæ Mariæ Theutonicorum, et Sancti Lazari, bis. Et civitas sancta Jerusalem, cum suis ecclesiis et locis, Christi præsentia consecratis, bis destructa, nunc a Choro-minis, nunc a Babiloniæ Soldano exterminata. Eclipsis solis bis contigit per triennium; et aliud mirabile signum apparuit, prout evidenter describitur in hoc libro, anno gratiæ M^o.CC^o.XXX^o.III^o. Terremotus in Anglia pluries. In partibus Sabaudie v. villæ, cum suis

Ordeal of fire and water forbidden. Several bishoprics held by a person not a bishop. Usurers allowed in England. No rector permitted to succeed to his father, or hold two benefices.

Louis of France elected king of England.

The emperors Otto and Frederic excommunicated. The Templars and Hospitaliers defeated. Jerusalem twice destroyed.

Two eclipses of the sun, and other atmospheric phenomenon.

Frequent earthquakes.

¹ *multorum . . . mortuus est*] On an erasure.

² *Permissum est . . . non esse*] This paragraph is marked "*cucut*" in the margin, in red letters.

³ *ut*] Interlined.

⁴ *non patrissantibus*] Written on a slip of vellum pasted over an erasure in the original text.

⁵ *primogenitus*] *promogenitus*, MS.

⁶ *Sed in . . . optinens*] On an erasure. The sense seems imperfect.

⁷ *et turpiter obierunt*] The first and third of these words are on an erasure, and the second added in marg.

⁸ *Capti*] On an erasure.

ecclesiis, domibus et incolis, montibus conglomeratis A.D. 1250.
sunt subversæ. Maris ascensus factus est insolitus et Inundations
of the sea.
dampnosus, qualis non est prævisus. Una noctium Falling
stars.
visæ sunt stellæ cadere, ita quod semel x. vel amplius.
Item, in bello commisso apud Bovenas, die vii. Dor- Battle of
Bovines.
mientium, scilicet Dominica, imperator Otho prostratus 27 July.
de equo et iterum vix insellatus, victus fugit, cum
omnibus suis. Et Hugo de Boves, cum omnibus suis
ex alia parte, et cito post submersus in mari. Rex
quoque Francorum Philippus, equo prostratus, vix a
mortis discrimine liberatus est; victor tamen et voti
compos a campo recessit. Capti vero ibidem sunt
Saresbiriæ, Flandriæ et Bononiæ comites præclari; et
omnes complices regis Anglorum J[ohannis] confusi.
Comes quoque Pelu, et omnes qui venerant cum im-
peratore, vel victi vel capti fuerunt ignominiose.¹ Con- A General
Council
twice cele-
brated.
cilium generale bis celebratum est, Romæ scilicet² et
Lugduni. In ultimo cassatus est imperator Frethericus.
In mari, non procul a Janua, captus est Otto cardi- Cardinal
Otho and
other pre-
lates cap-
tured at sea.
nalis, quondam legatus in Anglia, cum pluribus archie-
piscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prælatis et clericis quam-
plurimis, necnon et Januensibus multis ducatum pre-
stituris. Wallia quoque,³ Leolino, principe suo, viduata, Wales sub-
jected to
the English
rule.
et postea duobus filiis suis, legitimo David⁴ et naturali
Griffino, præmatura morte occumbentibus, legibus An-
gliæ et dominatui regis incurvatur. Wasconia quoque Gascony
subdued.
recalcitrans, per comitem Legrecestriæ Simonem edo-
matur. Rex Henricus III. bis, ut jura sua ultramarina Henry III.
fails to re-
cover his
continental
territories.
adquireret, transfretavit; sed Fretherici falsis pro-
missionibus delusus, nihil profecit in suo proposito,
scilicet, ut ea⁵ in manu forti reposceret, cum exercitu

¹ *Item in bello . . . ignominiose*] Added on to the text in the lower margin.

² *scilicet*] *silicet*, MS.

³ *Wallia quoque*] On an erasure.

⁴ *David*] On an erasure.

⁵ *adquireret . . . ut ea*] Written over an erasure. After *sed*, the words *per imperato[rem]* were at first written, but subsequently expuncted.

A.D. 1250. bis transfretavit, et bis inglorius remeavit. Magna pars Hispaniæ, cum suis nobilibus civitatibus Corduba et Sibilla, et multis aliis urbibus et insulis, cultui Christiano et regi Castellæ mancipatur. In partibus autem aquilonaribus, ampla pars Frisiæ et Rusciæ per regem Daciæ Æthelmarum Christianis inhabitatur, expulsis infidelibus. Papa velut exul et profugus, persequente imperatore Fretherico, et expulsus ab urbe, latitans nunc Agnaniæ, nunc Perusii,¹ nunc aliis commemoratur civitatibus. Imposuit enim ipse² imperator F[rethericus] papæ, quod cum Deo in Terra Sancta militaret, sibi imperium niteretur subjugare. Templarios quoque, de proditione accusatos,³ idem imperator persequabatur. Post obitum Gregorii, papæ, vacavit sedes papalis per annum et ix. menses. Tres apostolici viri sederunt infra duos annos. Unus quoque cardinalis, omnibus præstantior, Anglicus natione, magister scilicet Robertus de Sumercote, dum de⁴ electione tractaretur in palatio, quod dicitur Regia Solis, obiit, ut dicitur, potionatus; cœptis tamen residui insistebant.⁵ Tandem electus Sinebaldus cardinalis, qui et dictus Innocentius IIII.; sequens sui prædecessoris vestigia, ipsum imperatorem F[rethericum] excommunicavit et persequabatur; fugiensque de loco ad locum, tandem Lugdunum pervenit, ubi, concilio generali celebrato, ipsum deposuit. Et, post ejusdem F[retherici] depositionem elegit ecclesia dominum⁶ Andegravium de Duringia, et postea Willelmum, comitem Holandiæ, nitebatur subrogare; sed uno mortuo, alio victo, minime adhuc⁷ profecit in proposito. Suspenduntur prælati a collatione beneficiorum, donec satisfiant illis pro quibus

Great part of Spain subdued by the king of Castille. Friesland and Russia conquered by the king of Denmark. The pope exiled from Rome.

The Templars accused of treachery. The papal chair vacant a year and nine months. Three popes filled the see within two years. Cardinal Robert de Sumercote poisoned. Innocent IV. excommunicates the emperor. General Council held at Lyons, where Frederick is deposed. The Landgrave of Thuringia and William count of Holland elected in his place. Prelates compelled to provide

¹ *Perusii*] Perisii, MS.

² *ipse*] Repeated by error, but underscored for omission in the second instance.

³ *accusatos*] acusatos, MS.

⁴ *de*] Interlined.

⁵ *dum de . . . insistebant*] On an erasure.

⁶ *post ejusdem . . . dominum*] On an erasure, and no doubt written at first, as in B. C., *extorta ab ecclesia prælati impudenter infinita pecunia*.

⁷ *adhuc*] Added to the text.

papa scribit, ut illis in beneficiis uberibus provideatur, A.D. 1250
 ita quod ad tantam pecuniæ quantitatem ascenderunt, benefices for the pope's nominees. The Orders of Preachers and Minors favoured by the pope.
 fol. 150 a. ut regii redditus creduntur aestimari.¹ Fratres Prædicatores et Minores, ex præcepto domini papæ urgente et obedientia cogente, officium subeunt in negotiis palatibus peragendis. Quibus a domino papa conceditur potestas supra præcellentes ecclesiarum, tam cathedralium quam conventualium, prælatos. Quod, paucis elapsis annis, videlicet triginta, non credimus posse evenire. Multi² sancti in Anglia, et præcipue sanctus Edmundus,³ archiepiscopus⁴ et confessor, sollemniter canonizatus, apud Pontiniacum choruscat miraculis. Sanctus Robertus heremita apud Knarebure virtutibus claret manifestis. Episcopus quoque Londoniensis Rogerus, et alii plures in Anglia, et sancta Elizabeth in Many Saints in England. Alemannia, filia regis Hungariæ, vidua; necnon et sancta Hildegardis, prophetissa, signis insignibus decorantur. Insuper in eisdem partibus ecclesia militans sanctas novæ religionis quasdam mulieres producit, quas St. Elizabeth and St. Hildegardis in Germany.

¹ *illis . . . aestimari*] (On an erasure. Instead of *ut* (inserted by a recent hand) before *regii*, the word *quantitatem* was at first repeated, and then erased. After this sentence, in the lower margin is written with a plummet, "Plurimorum Ordinum fratres floruerunt, Prædicatores, Minores, Cruciferi, Carmeliani, Begewini.")

² *Multi*] The small capital letter has been omitted to be filled in.

³ *Fratres . . . Edmundus*] Written on a piece of vellum pasted over the original text, half erased, and partly added in the margin, which reads thus: *Papa de ipsis, licet aliquibus inuitis, suos facit theos [I]o neareos et legatos transformatos et nuncios secretos, atque moriturorum vel mortuorum in testamentis execu-*

tores. Insuper collectarum in negotio Crucis potentes executores, et in prædicationibus quæstores, et pecuniarum multiformes exactores. Unde in pluribus sanctitas et fama primitica videret expirare, nisi violentius obedientiæ ipsos excusaret, qui propter obedientiam optemperarunt. Sanctus Edmundus, Cantuariensis archi. (Cf. ed. Wats, p. 805. In the lower margin five lines have also been written with a plummet, but only a part can now be read, as follows: *nobilis sedes Cant. in qua sederunt sancti præelecti, ut Alphagus, Anselmus, Lanfrancus, Ricardus, Edmundus, viri sanctissimi, ad libitum regis aliis prioribus dissimilibus contradix . . . electoribus . . . possidenda.*

⁴ *archiepiscopus*] episcopus, MS., as now left.

A.D. 1250. *Rise of the Beguines. The church of Westminster rebuilt by Henry III.* *Gifts made to the church.* *Various heresies are put down in Italy.* *The Cistercians found a school at Paris.* *populus nominat Beguinas, continentiae, orationum et jejuniorum virtutibus insignitas. Reædificatur ecclesia Westmonasterii, sumptibus domini regis Henrici III.; et feretrum aureum, ad opus sancti Edwardi, gemmis et artificio pretiosissimum, ejusdem regis sumptibus fabricatur. Vasa autem carissima et admiratione digna, olosericis et gemmis, cum novis cartis et libertatibus, necnon et nundinis,¹ ab eodem rege eidem ecclesie conferuntur. Albigenium, Jovinianorum, et multorum Ytalicorum hæreses, quæ pullulaverunt, diligentia vigilantissima prælatorum, fratrum Prædicatorum et Minorum, necnon et² miraculis, quibus choruscabant, qui in hac diligentia prædicando, disputando, convertendo et docendo fideliter decertarunt, et pro eadem causa feliciter occubuerunt, exsufflantur.³ Monachi Ordinis Cisterciensis, ne propter eorum simplicitatem contemptui a viris literatis et scolæ exercentibus⁴ haberentur, qui in eosdem probra congesserunt, ita ut ipsos bubulcos et ovium tonsores appellarent, salubre sibi⁵ remedium procurarunt. Procurante enim abbate Clarevallis, natione Anglico, constructa est Parisius nobilissima mansio, ubi ipsi monachi decenter et honeste conversari possunt et studere, ita ut confluant ad ipsos scolarium numerosa multitudo, qui in theologia, decretis⁶ et libris moralibus non minimum profecerunt, de re publica sustentati; licet legamus de sancto Benedicto, quod⁷ relictis literarum studiis, ut⁸ liberius orationi et con-*

¹ *necnon et nundinis*] On a slip of vellum pasted over the original text, which reads, *utinam non in aliorum læsionem.*

² *et*] Added in marg.

³ *exsufflantur*] *exufflantur*, MS., added in marg.

⁴ *exercentibus*] *excercentibus*, MS.

⁵ *sibi*] In the text *si*, but corr. in marg.

⁶ *decretis*] *decreti*, MS.

⁷ *quod*] Added in marg.

⁸ *diligentia vigilantissima . . . studiis, ut*] The whole of this is written on a piece of vellum pasted over the original text, which has been partly erased, but can still be read, as follows: *destruuntur. Te-puit fidelium omnium tam cleri quam populi devotio, immo potius exasperatum est odium contra Romanam ecclesiam, adeo quod Frethericus,*

A.D. 1250. templationi vacaret, [deserta]¹ petere decrevisset. Hæc autem novitas adinvent² est propter moderni temporis malitiam, ut obstruatur³ os iniqua loquentium.⁴ Sarracenis ad votum multotiens triumphantibus, Christianorum generalis exercitus, videlicet Francorum, rege præsentē, Templariorum, Hospitaliarorum, Theutonicorum, fratrum Sancti Lazari et incolarum Terræ Sanctæ, prohi dolor! vincitur, captivatur, trucidatur. Rex Angliæ, H[enricus] III., cruce signatur, et multi in Anglia nobiles cum illo; in Francia in multo plures. Multi quoque reges cruce signantur⁵ in diversis mundi partibus, rex scilicet Hispaniæ, et rex Norwagiæ.⁶

Defeat of the French army by the Saracens.

Many sovereigns and nobles take the cross.

licet suspecta in fide persona, omnium fere Christianorum favorem habuerit, in odium Romane curiæ. Rex Norwagiæ Haco, antea princeps, in regem unctus coronatur. Monachi Cistercienses, ex dispensatione papali, constructis competentibus ædificiis Parisius et alibi, ubi viget scolarium universitas, student; et hoc factum est, ne amplius Prædicatoribus, de sua scientia jactantibus, contemptui habeantur. Nobilis sedes Cantuariensis, suorum prædecessorum archipræsulum illustrata sanctitate, viluit omnibus odiosa, eo quod causa vel occasio fuisse videbatur multorum et magnorum malorum in Anglia, videlicet, interdicti generalis, tributū et guerræ, et ultimo, quod, spretis viris sanctis et indigenis, alienigenam insufficientem, Bonefacium, sibi in pastorem suarum animarum, in archipræsule Cantuariensem, et totius Angliæ primatem in-circumspectius sibi monachi elegerunt. Unde idem archiepiscopus to factus est flagellum totius

Cf. ed. Wats, p. 806.

¹ *deserta*] Supplied from a previous passage in p. 57.

² *adinventa*] adinvenita, MS.

³ *obstruatur*] obstrua, MS.

⁴ *liberius . . . loquentium*] Written on an erasure.

⁵ In the margin are drawn five shields of arms of sovereigns who had taken the cross, in the following order: 1, gules, a castle or triple tower argent, with the inscription, "Scutum regis Castellæ, cruce signati;" 2, azure, six fleurs-de-lis, 3, 2, 1, or, with a banner reversed, by the side, bearing azure, three fleurs-de-lis or, "Scutum regis Francorum, sed vexillum prostratum in bello;" 3, gules, three lions passant gardant or, "Scutum regis Anglorum, cruce signati;" 4, gules, three galleys or, the first of which bears a cross, "Scutum regis Norwagiæ, cruce signati;" 5, or, a cross argent between fourteen smaller crosses, "Scutum regis Jerusalem, cognomento Bresne." All these shields have a crown by the side of each, and each is surmounted by a red cross.

⁶ *in diversis . . . Norwagiæ*] On an erasure. Some words by the side are also erased.



A.D. 1250. Antiochia artatur, quam Turci obsident, facto usque ad
 Siege of Antioch. muros exterminio. Migraverunt autem ad Christum hoc
 Deaths of many noble crusaders. anno nimis letali, pro Dei hereditate acquirenda decer-
 tantes fideliter, relictis natali patria, uxoribus et liberis,
 consanguineis et amicis, nobiles infiniti, præcipue autem
 de Francorum regione, quos constat esse martires glo-
 riosos, et eorum nomina, quæ propter sui multitudinem
 hoc volumine scribi nequeunt, in libro vitæ titulo in-
 delebili suis profecto meritis annotantur. Hæc autem
 mirabilia et novitates, quæ nec visa nec audita, immo
 nec scripta¹ reperiuntur a cunctis patrum nostrorum
 retroactis temporibus, in hujus ultimæ annorum qua-
 dragenæ² tempore contigerunt.³

Operis hujus finalis conclusio.

Proposed
 termina-
 tion of the
 Chronicles
 of Matthew
 Paris.

Disturbance
 of all the
 elements in
 this last
 year.

¶ *Ignis.*

¶ *Aer.*

¶ *Aqua.*

Hic terminantur fratris Mathei Parisiensis, monachi
 Sancti Albani, Cronica. Quæ pro utilitate posteritatis
 subsecuturæ, et amore Dei, et beati Albani, Anglorum
 prothomartiris, honore, ne memoriam eventuum mo-
 dernorum vetustas aut oblivio deleteret, literis com-
 mendavit. Creditur quoque non vacare a significatione,
 quod omnia hoc ultimo anno elementa insolitum et
 irregulare passa sunt detrimentum. Ignis, quia nuper,
 transacta nocte Natalis Domini, fulgur, quod est ignis,
 terribiliter emicuit, contra naturæ cursum consuetum.
 ¶ *Aer.* Aer, quia innaturalis tonitrus et intempestivus rebo-
 avit⁴ eadem nocte in episcopatu Norwicensi, et in⁵
 ¶ *Aqua.* confiniis audientes perterriti aera perturbando. Mare,
 quia solitas metas transgrediens, loca contermina de-

¹ *immo nec scripta*] On an era-
 sure.

² *quadragenæ*] So also B. C. In
 Edd. altered to *quingagenæ*:

³ In the margin is here added the
 following note: "Pascha in suo

loco anno quinquagesimo evenit.
 Hoc nunquam ante." On which
 the bishop of Lincoln [John Rus-
 sell] remarks, "Mentiris!"

⁴ *reboavit*] On an erasure.

⁵ *in*] Supplied from B. C.

vastavit. Terra, quia in Anglia, inmo etiam in Ciltria, A.D. 1250
quæ cretosa est et solida, pluries contigit terræmotus. ¶ *Terra.*

Versus.

Virginis a partu jam mille volumina Phœbus,
Cum bis centenis et quinquaginta peregit
Annua; sed visum¹ non est sub tempore tanto,
Aprilis sexto fuerit quod Pascha kalendas,
Dum quinquagenus orbem percurreret annus,
Hoc tamen evenit anno, cui terminus hic est.

fol. 150 b.

Terminantur hic Mathei
Cronica, nam Jubilei
Anni dispensatio
Tempus spondet requiei;
Detur ergo quies² ei,
Hic, et cœli solio.

*Hucusque scripsit frater Matheus Parisiensis.*³

Siste tui metas studii, Mathee, quietas,
Nec ventura petas, quæ postea proferet ætas.⁴

¹ On this word the bishop of Lincoln has made the following note: "Erras, Mathee, erras nimis, quia is idem casus accidit a°. d°. clxxxvi. et a°. d°. dccxviii. et a°. d°. dclxv. et a°. d°. dcccxcvii. et multis aliis annis. Mirum est, quod Matheus ita volebat scribere, quia, in spectro kalendario in mense Marcii, patet quod quocienscumque *b.* est litera dominicalis, et luna currit per xvi., per v., per xiii., aut ii., oportet ut Pascha cadat vi^{to}. kalendas Aprilis, ubi scribitur *Resurrectio Domini*, per hanc regulam,

'Post nonas Martis, ubi sit nova luna requiras,

VOL. III.

Inde dies Domini tertia Pascha tenet.'

JO. LINCOLN."

This censure is ill-founded (as proved by Selden in his *Notæ*, in ed. Wats, for Matthew Paris does not say that Easter had never fallen on the 6 kal. Apr. [27 March], but that in no quinquagenary year (such as 1050, 1150, etc.) since the birth of Christ had Easter fallen on that day.

² *quies*] *ques*, MS.

³ *Parisiensis*] *Pariensis*, MS.

⁴ Here ends the Cottonian MS. Nero D. V. (marked C.)

A.D. 1251. *Dominus rex fuit apud Wintoniam ad Natale Domini. De tonitru hiemali intempestivo.*

Henry keeps Christmas at Winchester. His conduct in regard to the vacant see. Anno Domini M^o.CC^o.LI^o., qui est annus regni domini regis Henrici III. ~~xxxx~~^{us}~~us~~, fuit idem dominus rex ad Natale Domini apud Wintoniam. Et quia sedes episcopalis vacabat, et ad eandem promovendus erat¹ Æthelmarus, frater ejus, cohibuit manus suas,² ne bona distraheret episcopatus, ut solebat; verumtamen, quia aegre dediscitur usus, partem silvarum³ præcepit abscondi et vendi, et inde pecuniam ærario suo addi accumulandam, licet satis ei diceretur, quod peregrinationis et Deo militaturis talis rapina nullatenus fuerat profutura.

Pronosticum.

A thunder-storm on Christmas day prognosticates evil. Nocte autem Natalis, in signum, ut timebatur, iræ Domini, tonitrua horribilia nimis, per episcopatum præcipue Norwicensem et confinia, reboarunt, chorcationes terribiles emicuerunt, et intempestiva aeris perturbatio auribus audientium et cordibus intelligentium maximum timorem incussit pariter et horrorem. Dicebantque augurantes, hoc in triste pronosticum secundum plebeiam⁴ opinionem evenisse.⁵

Rex solito parcius effectus in distribuendis⁶ festivis indumentis. Factusque est rex amator auri.⁷

He omits to give festive gar- Eisdemque diebus dominus rex de peregrinationis suæ viaticis sollicitus et solito parcius effectus, prout

¹ *promovendus erat*] On an erasure.

² *manus suas*] On an erasure.

³ *partem silvarum*] On an erasure.

⁴ *plebeiam*] plebeam, MS.

⁵ *secundum . . . evenisse*] Written on a piece of vellum pasted over an erasure.

⁶ *distribuendis*] distribuendiis, MS.

⁷ This chapter, and the one following, are written on a piece of vellum pasted down over the original text, much erased, but still legible, as follows: (*Rubric totally erased.*) *Eodemque celeberrimo*

consueverat, festiva indumenta in Nataliciis sollempni- A.D. 1251.
tatibus minime distribuit. Et qui videbantur in regia ments at
diariis cotidianis refici superflue, tam milites quam Christmas,
servientes, jussit ad tempus, ut sic thesaurus suus and dimi-
susciperet incrementum, subtractos amoveri. Et quia nishes his
noverat se iturum in partes orientales, ubi aurum household.
cedit in monetam, mercimonia et præmia stipendiario-
rum in expeditione militantium, aureos cepit deside- He collects
rare et colligere. Unde magnates regia gratia indi- gold from
gentes, jam tam in aureis quam argenteis sibi xenia the nobles.
pretiosa facere studuerunt.

De quibusdam factis in imperio.¹

Tempore quoque sub eodem tres vel ⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}. ad minus The priso-
de qualibet civitate Ytaliæ, et aliqui de civitatibus ners taken
Apuliæ Fretherico adversantibus, in carceribus sunt² by the
detenti, quos omnes proditores suos et rebelles vocare emperor
solebat. Mortuoque³ Fretherico, missi sunt omnes ad are sent to
Palermo.

rimo festo, licet omnes prædecessores sui indumenta regalia et jocalia pretiosa soliti fuissent distribuere, ipse tamen rex, forte de sua peregrinatione sollicitus, et iccirco factus parcus, nulla penitus distribuit. Immo cum abbatibus et clericis et viris humilibus hospitia quæsivit et prandia, moraturus et munera postulaturus. Nec jam civilis habebatur, qui regi et regalibus hospitia et prandia ministraret, licet sumptuosa, nisi muneribus nobilibus et magnis regem ipsum et aulicos suos respectos honoraret. Immo nec erubuit ipsa quasi debita postulare. Cum Roberto quoque Passelowe, quem nuper obprobriis in capella sua apud Westmonasterium turpibus lacecevit, prandens dominus rex, amplius est respectus muneribus. Nec

appretiebantur (sic) aulici et regales donativa, nisi pretiosa et sumptuosa, utpote palefridos desiderabiles, cup- [p]as aureas vel argenteas deauratas, monilia cum gemmis præelectis, et zonis imperialibus, et consimilia. Et facta est curia regalis Romanæ consimilis, in quæstu pro meretrice sedens vel prostans veracius; nearly as in B. and ed. Wats, p. 807.

¹ This is the rubric prefixed, but at the lower corner of the slip of vellum, on which the two last chapters are written, another rubric is added, *De statu imperii*, which is superfluous.

² *carceribus sunt*] The second word and last two syllables of the first are on an erasure.

³ *que*] Added in marg.

A.D. 1251. Palernam, civitatem Siciliæ, ut ibi tutius custodirentur, a Conrado, filio F[retherici]. Et hoc de consilio patris, dum in extremis ageret. Aliqui tamen captivorum dati sunt Henrico,¹ filio F[retherici] et nepoti domini regis Angliæ, quos tradidit Conrado custodiendos. Inter quos incarceratos fuit filius marchisii Montis-Ferrati, qui commutabilis fuit pro Ensio, filio F[retherici], quem Bononienses adhuc captivum retinebant. Cœperunt igitur filii et amici F[retherici] roborari, et roborati calcaneum contra papam levare; et sic, amputato uno capite, more Ydræ, quam Hercules occidisse dicitur, multa capita succreverunt. Erat autem Conradus, quia filius fuit filiæ regis Jerusalem, Johannis de Bresne, militis invictissimi, et ipse Conradus² miles strenuissimus, omnibus de imperio formidabilis. Et Henricus, frater ejus,³ quia filius fuit imperatricis⁴ Ysabellæ, omnibus amabilis, et nepos Christianissimi regis Angliæ, universis imperialibus extitit carissimus. Erat insuper uterque elegans et⁵ speciosus. Henricus autem, secundum suæ ætatis exigentiam, prudens et civilis, et nobilium amator specialis;⁶ unde ecclesia, multiplicatis persecutoribus, non mediocriter periclitabatur, dampna multiformia tolerando. Eratque præteritorum infortuniorum recordatio quasi spina in oculo, omnibus papæ consentientibus. Henricus enim Raspe, Andegravius Duringiæ, quem papa proposuerat in imperatorem sullimare, et pro cujus promotione infinitam effuderat pecuniam, periit in mortem præcipitatus. Post mortem cujus, in loco

A son of the marquis of Monferrat is exchanged for Ensio, son of Frederic. Characters of Conrad and Henry, sons of the emperor.

Ill success of the papal party in the election of an emperor.

¹ *Henrico*] Henrio, MS.

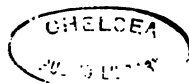
² *Conradus*] Superfluous, but so also in B.

³ *frater ejus*] On an erasure.

⁴ *imperatricis*] ymperatricis, MS.


⁵ *elegans et*] After this word was added in the margin, *pro sua ætate*, but afterwards erased.

⁶ *Henricus . . . specialis*] Written on a piece of vellum pasted over the original text, partially erased, which reads, *Papa vero, tum propter curiæ suæ (?) avaritiam, tum propter sui generis aviditatem, exosus omnibus habebatur*, nearly as in B. (ed. Wats, p. 807).



eiusdem H.¹ electus est comes Gelrensis; sed mortem A.D. 1251. ignominiosam prioris considerans, recusavit. Post hunc dux Brabantiae, qui et Lotharingiae, sed et ipse refutavit.² Post hunc comes Ricardus, frater domini regis Angliae, qui et onus renuit et pericula. Post quem, elegit papa Willelmum, Holandiae comitem. Qui temere consensit, et jam, omnibus amissis, ad suam terram, quam fratri suo reliquerat et dederat, est³ repulsus; unde muscipulas et promissiones papales detestans, mendicare cogeatur.

Mota est discordia inter duos potentissimos Soldanos Sarracenorum.

Diebus autem sub eisdem mota est discordia inter duos Sarracenorum potentissimos, scilicet Alapiensium et Babiloniorum Soldanos, quae discordia spem de sua tribulatione Christianis generavit. Super quo, ut melius certificaremur, literas a Magistro Hospitalis suscepimus, sub hac forma. Respice in libro Additamentorum, ad hoc signum ⁴. Qui enim Soldanum Babiloniae interfecerat, in tantum elatus est superbiam, quod omnes ad iram commovit orientales. Ipse enim Soldanus vir fuerat discretus et modestus, et suae legis zelator indefessus. Et cum graviter redargueretur super hoc, quod regem Francorum vivum et redemptum abire permisisset, sic dicitur respondisse, "Amici, scitis quoniam omnium Christianorum nobilissimus est ille. Si igitur occideretur, consanguinei ejus et successores toto spiritu anhelarent⁵ ad vindictam. Præterea, suam

Discord between the Soldans of Aleppo and Babylon. Letter from the Master of the Hospital. The Soldan of Babylon blamed for allowing the king of France to be ransomed.

¹ H.] The count of Gueldres at this period was named *Otho*. His brother *Henry* was made bishop of Liege in 1247. See Pertz, "Monumenta Germanica," x. 396.

² *refutavit*] On an erasure.

³ *est*] Interlined.

⁴ in libro *Additamentorum*] The same reference is given in B. (ed. Wats, p. 808), and the Letter is printed by Wats, p. 131, from MS. Cott. Nero D. I., fol. 121.

⁵ *anhelarent*] *hanelarent*, MS.

A.D. 1251. penitus amissem redemptionem. Sufficiat igitur nobis, Machometo propitio, tanta tanti regis confusio; victus est,¹ captus est, redemptus est, nec erat notabilis qui evaderet. Corporibus, armis eorum et equis gaudemus, et de victoria, quæ omnem thesaurum exsuperat,² gloriamur." Hæc autem responsio, cum non sufficeret proterventibus, immo magis accenderet, ut dicerent, "Mentiris! immo, si ipsum regem Francorum interfecisses, omnibus per secula occidentalibus formidini essemus et honori, sed avaritia excæcavit te," percussus Soldanus interiit. Hujus quoque mors significata est comiti Ricardo, ut præscriptum est,³ sed modus mortis ipsum latuit atque causa. Et sic commovebantur Orientales universi. Rex autem Francorum omnia adversa patienter tolerans, cumque silentio⁴ apud Acchon commorans, misericordiamque Dei præstolabatur, fratres suos, ut prædictum est, pro succursu in partes Cisalpinas destinando, precibus⁵ pulsavit præcordialibus, ut, in solamen et succursum Terræ Sanctæ, collectioni armatorum et pecuniæ insisterent diligenter. Sed ipsi præteriti memores infortunii, et mandatum tepide exequabantur atque distulerunt, adeo ut nolle viderentur, secundum illud Philosophicum,⁶ "Diu noluit, qui diu distulit."⁷

He is put
to death.

The brothers of
Louis, sent
to obtain
aid for
the Holy
Land,
neglect to
do so.

*De peremptis. Nota numerum.*⁸

Numerus interfectorum in exercitu Francorum per superbiam comitis Atrabatensis R[oberti], fratris regis Francorum, sexaginta milia armatorum, et viginti

¹ *victus est*] Added in marg.

² *exsuperat*] exuperat, MS.

³ *est*] Interlined.

⁴ *cumque silentio*] At first written, *cum silentio*.

⁵ *precibus*] In the margin has been written with a plummet, *nuncios precibus sollicitavit*.

⁶ *Philosophicum*] Philosophicum, MS. This quotation has occurred previously. See p. 34.

⁷ *precibus . . . distulit*] Written over an erasure.

⁸ This short chapter and the next are added in the lower margin, (as also in B.,) with a reference

milia et amplius, exceptis submersis, fugitivis, dispersis, **A.D. 1251.**
et eis qui se ultro hostibus reddiderunt, qui cito post
apostatarunt, et plus aliis nocuerunt.¹

Summa redemptionis.

Summa redemptionis regis Francorum, quasi Deo irato, non multum dissidet a numero interfectorum, scilicet sexaginta milia librarum auri primi et purissimi, exceptis aliis denariis communibus, scilicet sterlingis Turonensibus et Parisiensibus, qui ad infinitum numerum ascendunt. Occisio evenit anno gratiæ M^o.CC^o.L. Redemptio sequenti anno, scilicet, M^o.CC^o.LI^o, est soluta, ita videlicet, quod satisfactum est inde.

*Qualiter rex tunc prohibuit, ne Judæi comederent
carnes feria vi^a, vel in Quadragesima.*

Tempore quoque sub eodem, cum idem dominus rex Francorum, inter cetera proba quæ sustinuit, reprehensionem amaram audisset, ex eo quod² Christiani Judæos, qui Christum crucifixerunt, inter se conversari paterentur cum eisdem etiam communicando, præcepit Judæos a regno suo irrevocabiliter exulare, et a finibus suis amoveri remotius. Sed quia dictum fuit, quod non placet Domino nostro Jhesu Christo, ut penitus de sub cælo deleantur, sed sint in signum instar Caym

The Jews
are driven
out of
France.

to the text after the words *Orientales universi*, but I have preferred inserting them here. In ed. Wats, p. 807, they are introduced into the text higher up, where they are certainly out of place, and the first no doubt refers to the defeat of the French in 1250. See ante, p. 84. A portion of the second of these chapters has been originally writ-

ten in the margin, with a reference to the word *gloriamur*, and afterwards erased. In the MS. the authority is added on which they are given, namely, "Secundum assertionem Magistri Templi in Scotia," but this is omitted in B.

¹ *nocuerunt*] *nocuerunt* Christianis, B.

² *ex eo quod*] On an erasure.

A.D. 1251. maledicti, ne quandoque obliviscantur, nec omnino occidantur, jussit ut paucissimi sub solita captivitate reservarentur, ut eorum miseria toti mundo pateat continuata. Quod cum domino regi Anglorum innotuisset, vix se continuit, ne similia de ipsis imperasset. Sed cum diceretur ei, quod detestabilius erat falsos Christianos, scilicet Causinos usurarios, qui de protectione domini papæ gratulantur impinguati, hos et illos ægramente toleravit, ne videretur in Judæorum omnimoda extirpatione Deum offendisse, et Causinorum effugatione ipsum papam aliquatenus provocasse. Verumtamen districte jussit, ne quis Judæus extunc carnes in Quadragesima vel vi.¹ feria comedere præsumeret. Et si quis regale edictum ac præceptum generale transgrederetur, tam corporaliter quam pecunialiter² graviter puniretur.

Henry wishes to follow this example, but is dissuaded from it.

He orders that no Jew should eat meat on Friday or during Lent.

Rediens Guido, frater regis, venit in Angliam.

Return of Guy, uterine brother of the king, to England. Et dum adhuc solempnitas dierum Nataliciorum³ continuaretur,⁴ advenit Guido, frater domini regis Angliæ, de partibus Terræ Sanctæ, festinus valde; nescitur si de prælio fugitivus. Honestius tamen dici potest, quod de custodia Damiatæ, post pacem formatam, prudenter et licenter est elapsus. Hic cum pauper in Anglia applicuisset, equos abbatis de Fevershamia, licet eodem abbate invito, ascendit, et veniens ad regem, fratrem suum, sacculos suos vacuos approbata moneta implevit. Si autem equos abbatis remisit, novit abbas. In ipsum autem Guidonem et in alios fratres ditandos, tot congegit rex thesauros, quod

His conduct to the abbat of Evesham.

Prodigality of the king to his brothers.

¹ vi.] On an erasure, by a later hand.

² tam . . . pecunialiter] Originally written *tam pecunialiter quam corporaliter*, but marked to be transposed.

³ Nataliciorum] Natalicorum, MS.

⁴ continuaretur] At first written, *continuarentur*, but the last two syllables partly erased.

suum ærarium penitus exinanivit,¹ hujus immemor A.D. 1251. versiculi,

“ Tu quovis caro carior esto tibi.”

Papa Perusium venit, et ibi moratur.

Papa a Mediolano recedens Perusiumque perveniens, The pope
ibidem morabatur, quia datum fuit illi intelligi, quod remains at
si Romam perveniret, Romani exigenter ab eo inæsti- Perugia.
mabilem pecuniam quasi debitam, quia immutabiliter
steterant² cum eo contra Frethericum, et sic multum
thesaurum exposuerant.

Insidiantur multi regi Francorum.

Pisani et Januenses insidiantur regi Francorum, quem Conspiracy
credebant per mare in Franciam rediturum. Quia cum of the
primò in Damiatam intrassent, et ejus magnam partem Pisans and
occupassent, Franci supervenientes eosdem occuparunt³ Genoesse
et procaciter affugarunt, et quæ adquisierant violenter against the
abstulerunt;⁴ et sic adversitates diversæ regem affixe- king of
runt. Insuper navis, quæ suum sibi thesaurum⁵ France.
appor-
tavit, onusta non procul ab Achon in mari est sub-
mersa.

Accusatus⁶ comes Legreestriæ eleganter respondit.⁷

Comes Legreestriæ rediens a Wasconia, a Wasconen- Reply of
sibus graviter accusatur, quod, scilicet, quosdam nobiles the earl of
terræ illius quasi pacifice sed in dolo ad se convocatos, Leicester
incarcerat et interimit. Quibus verbis comes inficiando to the ac-
cusations
made

¹ *exinanivit*] *exinnavit*, MS.

² *steterant*] At first written *stete-
runt*.

³ *occuparunt*] *occupare*, MS., but
e erased, and a blank space of three
letters left.

⁴ *abstulerunt*] *obstulerunt*, MS.

⁵ *thesaurum*] *thesarum*, MS.

⁶ *Accusatus*] *Acusatus*, MS.

⁷ *respondit*] *respondet*, MS.

A.D. 1251. respondit coram rege in propatulo, "Domine, istorum
against proditio vobis satis nota et experta reddit illos incre-
him. dibiles." Et sic, confusis accusatoribus, fortior ad cer-
tamen remeavit.

De "non obstante."

The odious
clause
'Non ob-
stante,'
borrowed
from the
Roman
Court.
Hæc detestabilis¹ adjectio "Non obstante"² a curia
Romana derivata, ad curias laicorum extenditur, et sic
de fontis sulphure rivus olet. Aliqui igitur laicorum, fol. 151 b.
sed infidelium, exemplo Romanorum cartas suorum
cassarunt progenitorum.

Redimuntur quidam, qui mortui credebantur.

Redemp-
tion of
some no-
bles in the
Holy Land.
Liberantur quidam nobilium in Terra Sancta a vin-
culis infidelium et evadunt, qui mortui fuisse in prælio
credebantur, videlicet, Magister Hospitalis, cujus bulla
donec redimeretur fuerat suspensa.

*Henricus de Bathonia accusatur.*³

Henry de
Bath, the
justiciary,
is accused
of trea-
chery.
Henricus de Bathonia graviter accusatur et diffama-
tur, quod proditiose nimis suum peregisset officium
justiciariæ. Et cum ipsum regem et multos alios
habuisset adversarios, tandem, intermeantibus amicis,
videlicet episcopo Londoniensi F[ulcone] et aliis uxoris
suæ consanguineis, necnon et muneribus, liberatus est.

*Comitissa de Harundellia fundavit domum sancti-
monialium.*

Founda-
tion of the
nunnery of
Fundatur quædam domus religiosarum sanctimoni-
alium ab Ysabella, comitissa Harundelliæ, relicta comi-

¹ *detestabilis*] Originally written
detestabiles, but *es* erased, and corr.
in marg.

² *obstante*] *ostante*, MS.

³ *accusatur*] *acussatur*, MS.

tis Harundelliae, non procul a Len, sumptibus propriis A.D. 1251.
et de libero maritagio. Quæ Marram dicitur.

Marram
by Isabel,
countess of
Arundel.

*Scandalum per archiepiscopum B[onefacium], propter
visitationem.*

Ortum est scandalum in ecclesia Anglicana, dum Scandal
orta discordia inter archiepiscopum Cantuariensem occasioned
B[onefacium] et episcopum Londoniensem et ejus cano- on account
nicos ex¹ altera parte, dum sese quasi relativo odio of the
persequentes diffamantur, et nunc hii nunc alii de- quarrel be-
nunciantur excommunicati. Rex autem, quia ipsum tween the
creaverat, et quia genus suum formidabat, et regina, abp. of
quia ejus extitit avunculus, dissimulantes tacuerunt. Canterbury
Papa, qui persecutionem toleravit, noluit sibi plures and the
inimicos suscitare. Et sic justitia detrimentum passa bp. of
[est]² manifestum. London.

*Confirmatur Ælmarus, frater regis, in episcopatum
Wintoniensem.*

Confirmatus est in episcopum Wintoniensem Æthel- Æthelmar
marus, frater regis, non obstante juventute vel alia is con-
insufficientia, papali indulgente paternitate; procurante firmed in
tamen hæc omnia urgenter regis vigili diligentia. the see of
Sed ne videretur dominus papa in sterili litore sine Winchester.
messis utilitate seminasse, ilico exegit a rege provideri
filio regis³ Burgundiae cuidam puerulo, in redditu mar-
carum quingentarum.

¹ *ex*] et, MS.

² *est*] Supplied to complete the sense.

³ *regis*] A mistake for *comitis*, (as in B.). The person alluded to was Jean le Sage, Sire de Salins, who assumed the title of Count of Burgundy. In the "Liber Additamentorum" [MS. Cott. Nero D. I.,

fol. 93 b] are Letters of Innocent IV. to the archbishop of Canterbury, to provide a benefice of 300 marks for Robert, clerk, son of this John, count of Burgundy. In the Transcripts from the Vatican in MS. Add. 15,356, fol. 355, these letters are dated Lyons, 4 Oct. [1250].

A.D. 1251.

*Obiit Willelmus de Cantelupo.*Death of
William de
Cantelupe.

Tempore sub eodem obiit Willelmus de Cantelupo, vir quidam potens et miles strenuus, et regni fidelis amicus, frater episcopi Vigorniensis. Patri autem successit filius ejus Willelmus, cui rex nimis severus extitit, antequam hereditatis suæ plenitudinem valeret adipisci, licet ipse pater et avus diu domino regi famulatum diuturnum impendisset.

*Facta est visitatio de religiosis per episcopum Lincolniensem Robertum.*Visitation
made by
Robert, bp.
of Lincoln,
in his dio-
cese.

Diebus sub eisdem episcopus Lincolnienſis R[ober- tus] visitationem [fecit]¹ in domibus religiosis in sua diocesi² rigide nimis et severe.

Confirm-
ation of the
bps. elect
of Win-
chester and
Rochester.
Death of
John of
Offintone.*Confirmantur Wintoniensis et Rofensis [electi.]³*

Confirmantur Romæ electi Wintoniensis et Rofensis.⁴ Obiit magister Johannes de Offintona, canonicus Sares- buriensis, quo non erat in Anglia clericus celebrior.

*Litteræ papales oppressivæ.*Letters of
pope Inno-
cent IV. to
the abbat of
St. Alban's
in favour
of John de
Camer-
zana.

Tempore quoque sub eodem transmisit dominus papa abbati Sancti Albani literas sub hac forma :
" Innocentius IIII. episcopus, etc., dilectis filiis abbati et conventui Sancti Albani, Lincolnienſis diocesis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Cum dilectus filius Johannes de Camezana, nepos et capellanus noster, ecclesiam de Wengrave, in qua, sicut intelleximus, jus patronatus ad vos dinoscatur pertinere,⁵ discretionem⁶ vestram affectione paterna rogamus, per

¹ *fecit*] Supplied from B.² *diocesi*] diocisi, MS.³ *electi*] Supplied from B.⁴ *Rofensis*] Refensis, MS.⁵ *ad vos dinoscatur pertinere*] So also in B. over an erasure (but originally *optinere*), and ed. Wats,p. 818, but the text seems faulty. In the copy of these letters in the "Liber Additamentorum," fol. 63, the reading is given thus, *habetis, optinere noscatur*.⁶ *discretionem*] *discreſcōm*, MS.

apostolica vobis scripta mandantes, quatinus eidem capellano A.D. 1251. dictam ecclesiam cum alia ecclesia primo vacatura, quæ ad præsentationem vestram spectare noscatur, quam etiam dictus capellanus, vel ejus procurator, duxerit acceptandam, commutetis, illam donationi nostræ nihilominus¹ reservando; inhibitione² seu reservatione qualibet non obstante, aut etiam indulgentia illa, quæ dicitur Anglicis esse concessa, ne beneficia clericorum Ytalicorum cedentium vel decedentium immediate alicui clerico Ytalico conferatur. Datum Lugduni, ii. idus Decembris."

Nota.

¶ Hæc vero huic libro duximus inserenda, ut legenti- Oppression
bus innotescat, quot pressuris et angustiis et servitute suffered
Romana curia nos Anglos exagitat miserandos. Et from the
qualiter corda multorum³ a dilectione domini papæ, court of
quem paterna caritate totis visceribus teneremur am- Rome.
plecti, discedant et longius amoveantur.

Recessit papa a Lugduno.

Eodem anno, arridente verna serenitate, dominus The pope
papa recessit a Lugduno, comitantibus cardinalibus leaves
et ejus familiaribus. Philippus quoque, Lugdunensis⁴ Lyons,
electus, ipsum papam cum ingenti armatorum⁵ escorted by
comitatu Philipp,
salvo conduxit, propter Frethericalium laqueos abscon- the abp.
ditos et insultus. elect.

Obiit Paulinus⁶ Piper.

Anno sub eodem obiit domini regis dapifer et con- Death of
siliarius specialis, Paulinus Piper. Paulin
Piper.

¹ *nihilominus*] nichilominus, MS.

² *inhibitione*] inibicione, MS.

³ *multorum*] At first written *multa*,
but corr. in marg.

⁴ *Lugdunensis*] Lugdunū, MS.

⁵ *armatorum*] Written at first *ar-*
matura, but the last three letters
erased, and corr. in marg.

⁶ *Paulinus*] Paulus, MS.

A.D. 1251.

Abbas Cluniacensis venit in Angliam.

The abbat
of Cluny
visits his
Order in
England.

Diebus sub eisdem abbas Cluniacensis venit in Angliam, monachorum suorum visitator, Ordinis reformatior, et pecuniæ sedulus investigator. Et dum in Anglicanis partibus moraretur,¹ quidam confines sui in ultramarinis partibus sua quædam castra [cum]² pertinentiis infestantes occuparunt; unde oportuit ipsum festinanter remeare.

Nota miraculum de ossibus mortuorum.

The bones
of the
deceased
monks of
St. Alban's
are col-
lected to-
gether and
placed in
a vault.

Sub ejusdem anni circulo, cum consummatum³ fuisset quoddam opusculum structuræ lapideæ, juxta majus altare Sancti Albani, in parte scilicet australi, ossa fratrum mortuorum in cimiterio, qui ad xxx. æstimabantur ibidem, centum vel quater xx. annis in sarcophagis tumulorum transactis, diligenter sunt collecta; et, facto quodam arcu in muro forinsecus, quasi thesaurus sunt reposita pretiosus. Quorundam enim ossa inventa sunt instar eboris candentia, et in fragmentis candidiora, et quasi lita balsamo redolentia. Calciamentorum⁴ insuper eorumdem soleæ integræ, ita ut viderentur adhuc pauperibus profuturæ. Quæ in anteriori parte, sicut in posteriori, rotundæ, et, corrigiis insutis, in circuitu circumseptæ; et calciamentorum superiora corrigiis circumligata. Et talia fuerant calciamenta, ut viderentur indifferenter tam uni quam alteri pedibus convenire; et aliquæ corrigiarum adhuc apparuerunt integræ, ac in substantia et colore, etsi⁵ robur non retinuerint⁶ primitivum, incorruptæ. Quod

fol. 152 a.

Marvellous
state of
preserva-
tion of
their shoes
or sandals.

¹ *moraretur*] In the text *mora* . . ., with an erasure of some letters, but corr. in marg.

² *cum*] Supplied from B.

³ *consummatum*] consummatum, MS.

⁴ *Calciamentorum*] Repeated again after *insuper*, and then struck out in the first instance.

⁵ *etsi*] etsi non, MS.

⁶ *retinuerint*] retinerint, MS.

intuentibus omnibus non tantum admirationem, sed A.D. 1251. etiam stuporem suscitavit, cum tumbæ circiter centenariæ censerentur. Fratrum igitur superstitum aliqui hæc perpendentes ingemuerunt, et ab alto trahentes suspiria intra se, dixerunt, "O quam venerabiles extiterent priores ac patres nostri præambuli, quorum sequi vestigia teneremur et voto obligamur, dum talibus nterentur, quæ indicia sunt sanctitatis, humilitatis et religionis. O qualiter, Deus, testimonia tua credibilia facta sunt nimis, ac bonitatis tuæ ac fidelitatis argumenta manifesta, præcipue in ossium¹ suorum² humiliatorum illorum candore et fragrantia! Tunc nimirum in spiritualibus et temporalibus religiosorum ecclesiæ felix susceperunt incrementum, quæ in præsentiarum, Deo vindice, contempnitur et impugnatur. Erubescant moderni mollibus, subtilibus et pretiosis vestiti, immo potius adornati, cum præcipiat sanctus Benedictus quod est vilius, non pretiosius, monachis induendum. O si hæc sanctus idem Benedictus³ videret in præsentia, immo certe quia videt, qui adhuc in corpore universum mundum⁴ sub solari radio collectum contemplantur, qualiter offenderetur? O si cerneret hæc beatus Bernardus, qualiter obgrunniret? Dicebat namque et scripsit, "Monacho lautius pasto, decentius vestito, strictius⁵ calciato, nihil Deo abominabilius, nam superbiæ sunt indicia."

Obiit Galfridus Dispensator. Crudelitas ad terrorem.

Et⁶ eodem tempore obiit vir nobilis et strenuus, Galfridus Dispensator, in palatio regis consiliator specialis. Dominus papa excommunicavit die Cœnæ solempniter

Death of
Geoffrey
Despenser.
25 May.

¹ *ossium*] osium, MS.

² *suorum*] horum, B., omitting illorum.

³ *idem Benedictus*] Written *Benedictus idem*, but marked to be transposed.

⁴ *mundum*] The second syllable interlined by a late hand.

⁵ *strictius*] stⁱcius, MS.

⁶ *Et*] The letter *t* is on an erasure.

A.D. 1251. nimis et nominatum Conradum, filium Fretherici, et
 The pope omnes ejusdem Fretherici fautores. Sciendumque, quod
 excommu- die Mercurii in ebdomada Paschali, expensæ papæ,
 nicates the emperor's son Con- quas adinvenit Philippus, electus Lugdunensis, ut sub
 rad. manu armata tutius conduceretur, ad plus quam ad
 Expenses trium milium marcarum pretium ascenderunt. Reces-
 incurred in sus igitur papæ a Francorum finibus et absentia,
 escorting the pope cornua dederunt popello illi, qui Pastores in Francia
 from dicebantur, in periculum fidei catholicæ, et ecclesiæ
 France. non minimam læsionem. Isti nempe jam adeo multi-
 Increase of the Pastou- plicati et roborati sunt, ut plusquam quingenta signa,
 reaux in quæ vulgariter vexilla vel baneræ dicuntur, in suo
 France. deferent comitatu; et cuilibet signo xl^a. vel l. ex ipsis
 intendebant. Civitates igitur et civitatum universi-
 tates ipsos jam mediocriter formidabant, ita ut vide-
 rentur Antichristi tempora suscitari. Accesserunt igitur
 Excesses Aurelianum, totum ibi clerum exturbarunt, et, con-
 committed by them at sentientibus civibus, libros clericorum combusserunt;
 Orleans. et, aliquibus ex clericis in Ligerim submersis, aliqui-
 bus aliter interfectis, fere omnes affugarunt. Tandem
 Death of apud Biturim¹ magistro eorum interfecto, detunicata
 their lead- fuit fraus eorum. Et dicebatur fuisse idem impostor,
 ers at qui, jam transactis circiter xl. annis, in Francia pueros
 Bourges. processionaliter incedentes congregavit, et cantantes
 versus mare minavit Mediterraneum.² Sed tam isti
 Pastores quam dicti pueri perierunt. Non tamen, ut
 viri discreti asserebant, post tempora Machomethi tam
 metuenda pestis ingruebat, nec citra tempora Anti-
 christi creditur affutura, maxime cum captio regis
 Francorum corda multorum in fide fecerat vacillare.

Damiata solo tenus complanatur.

Damiatta is Tempore quoque sub eodem Soldanus Babiloniæ
 destroyed, comperiens quod Damiata bis jam præda, in obpro-
 by order of the Soldan.

¹ Biturim] Butirim, MS. | ² Mediterraneum] Mediteraneum, MS.

brium totius paganismi, et adquisitio extitisset [Chris- A.D. 1251.
tianorum],¹ jussit eam cum magna indignatione, ne
iterum Christiani illuc causam haberent veniendi, solo
tenus complanari.²

De quibusdam decretalibus.

Diebus quoque sub eisdem³ dominus papa quasdam New decre-
novas composuit decretales, quas sedulus indagator in tals made
libris Legistarum⁴ poterit reperire. by the
pope.

*Episcopus Lincolniensis beneficiatis⁵ cartas exigit
castitatis.*

Diebus sub eisdem episcopus Lincolniensis, facto The bishop
scrutinio diligenti per suam diocesim, beneficiatos cogit of Lincoln
esse continentes, et suspectas mulierculas ab ipsis compels
longius amoveri. Transgressores autem per beneficio- the bene-
rum suorum privationem puniens, episcopatum suum a ficed clergy
viciis studuit emundare; precibus quoque blandis et in his dio-
austeris persuasionsibus multos trahens et impellens, cese to
ad ordinem et officium subvexit sacerdotale.⁶ observe
Coegit- chastity.
que eos cartas conficere, ut coelibem vitam ducerent;
et si infames⁷ se legitime non purgarent, fecit fusti-
gari. Et si sic se non emendarent, ipsos privavit
beneficio optento, et ab episcopatu studuit elongare.
Improbos autem Romanos literas provisionis afferentes,
quasi venenum respuit aspidale.

¹ *Christianorum*] Supplied from B.

² *complanari*] fecit complanari, MS., but *fecit* is superfluous.

³ *eisdem*] eidem, MS.

⁴ *in libris Legistarum*] In B. the reference is, in *libro Additamentorum*;

and in ed. Wats, p. 182, these Decretals are printed from MS. Cott. Nero D. I., fol. 103.

⁵ *beneficiatis*] beneficiatis, MS.

⁶ *sacerdotale*] sacerdale, MS.

⁷ *infames*] infames, MS.

A.D. 1251. *Rex Francorum preces postulat. Mandatum ejusdem fol. 152 b. regis.*

Letter from the king of France read at the general council of the Cistercians. Temporibus quoque sub eisdem, videlicet quando abbates Cisterciensis Ordinis congregabantur ad generale eorum capitulum, domini regis Francorum nuncius, scilicet quidam abbas ejusdem Ordinis, in capitulo eorum fecit legi literas dicti regis. Quarum tenor talis fuerat: "Rex Francorum et ejus uxor, et parva familia eorumdem, in quali[quali]¹ sanitate fuerant corporali, præstolantes Dei misericordiam post flagella. Spei autem fomitem ministravit funesta discordia et guerra, cum ira et odio inexorabili, mota inter Saracenorum Soldanos potentissimos sese corrodescentes, Babiloniæ scilicet et Halapiæ." Scripsit insuper idem rex fratribus suis, rogans subsidium humiliter, tam pecuniare quam militare. Ipsi autem literas ejus fascinnati verbo et obliquo oculo respexerunt, et sic de proximis suis facti sunt, excepta matre, amici fortunales. Ipse autem rex morabatur apud Cæsaream, firmans eam Templariorum consilio et Hospitalariorum.²

Discord between the Soldans of Babylon and Aleppo. Louis writes to his brothers for aid, but in vain. He fortifies Cæsarea.

Quid rex fecerit apud Sanctum Albanum.

15 Sept. Eodemque anno, in octavis Nativitatis beatæ Virginis, dominus rex Angliæ venit apud Sanctum Albanum, et intrans, prout consuevit, primo ecclesiam, optulit tria oloserica; et tunc ipsa cum aliis prius ab eo oblatis ad xxx^{ta} computabantur. Eaque vice optulit duo monilia pretiosa valde, et jussit ea feretro sancti Albani indelebiter, ad memoriam sui, clavis fortiter affirmari. Et ibidem moram continuavit quadriduanam. In nocte vero sancti Lamberti tenebræ

Offerings made by king Henry at St. Alban's.

17 Sept. Unusual darkness

¹ *qualiquali*] quali, MS. Corr. from B. ² *Hospitalariorum*] Templariorum, MS. Corr. from B.

factæ sunt palpabiles et horribiles, et facta tanta plu- A.D. 1251.
viarum inundatio, ut se viderentur nubes terris infun- and storm
dere perituris. of rain.

Visitatio facta est apud Sanctum Albanum.

Facta est visitatio apud Sanctum Albanum per Visitatio
priorem de Hurle Theobaldum, et suppriorum Sancti of St. Al-
Augustini Cantuariæ Jacobum. Sed antequam in cap- ban's.
itulum intrassent, omnia reformanda prudenter refor-
mabantur.¹

Philippus [Luvel]² ad consilium regis adest.

Philippus Luvel, clericus, vir prudens et circum- Philip
spectus, a senescalcia³ comitis Wintoniæ Rogeri trans- Luvel is
latus est ad servitium domini regis familiare. Et cito taken into
postea graviter accusatus, et se rite purgans, regali the king's
gratiæ est restitutus. service.

Ecclesia de Hales magnifice dedicatur.

Eodem anno, nonas Novembris, comes Ricardus 5 Nov.
solempniter nimis et magnifice⁴ fecit dedicari eccle- Dedication
siam suam de Hales, quam fundaverat, præsentibus of the
rege et regina et omnibus fere Angliæ magnatibus. church of
Hales.

¹ In the lower margin is here added the following note, by a later hand: "Hic visitatus erat Johannes abbas IL., sed antequam capitulum intraret, promisit conventui, quod generale suum et pitancias, quas primus omnium ad cameram suam attraxit, totaliter remitteret, nisi in refectorio vel aliis locis solatio deputatis cum fratribus reficeret, et quod pitancias, quas

W[illelmus], prædecessor suus, a fratribus infirmis abstulerat, integraliter restitueret; sed, completa visitatione, cum nichil de præmissis sibi objectum fuerat, quod prius promisit, adimplere contempsit;" nearly as in B. marg. (by the same hand), and ed. Wats, p. 826.

² *Luvel*] Omitted in MS.

³ *senescalcia*] *senescaltia*, MS.

⁴ *magnifice*] *magnife*, MS.

A.D. 1251.

De fulgure.

Effects of a thunderstorm at Windsor and St. Alban's. 19 May. Fulgur cecidit super thalamum reginæ, et totum caminum contrivit apud Windelshores, die sancti Dunstani, et multa robora in foresta de Windelshores, et homines et pecora dejecit. Et apud Sanctum Albanum in tribus locis pariter, sed non multum dampnum irrogavit, sed omnium corda perterruit¹ vehementer.

Inundation of the sea. Iterum, eodem anno, tempore æquinociali, mare terminos transiens consuetos, dampna² finitimis non minima generavit; litora namque per sex pedum spatia, ultra quam unquam visum est præteritis temporibus quando etiam se dilatavit, terribiliter occupavit.

The queen of Scotland returns home. Et tunc temporis³ regina Scociæ, relicta videlicet regis Alexandri, repatriavit.

De quodam torneamento.

Tournament at Rochester. Et eodem tempore⁴ apud Rofam factum est torneamentum subdolum et aculeatum inter Anglos, quos alienigenæ jam deridentes contempserant, et ipsos alienos. In quo contriti sunt turpiter alienigenæ, dissipati et affugati,⁵ ita ut probrose fugientes ad civitatem gratia refugii, armigeris obviam irruentibus iterum recepti, prostrati, spoliati, et egregie baculis et clavis palluerunt malleati. Et insequentes milites cum supra dorsa eorum fabricassent, ad votum ditati triumpharunt. Et sic ictus, quos injuriose in torneamento⁶ receperant, multiplicato fœnore reddiderunt. Crevit igitur ira et odium inter Anglos et alienigenas, et diatim successive formidabile suscepit incrementum.

¹ *perterruit*] *perturruit*, MS.² *dampna*] *dapna*, MS.³ In B., *circa festum sancti Michaelis* [29 Sept.].⁴ In B., *in festo Conceptionis beatæ Virginis* [8 Dec.].⁵ *affugati*] *afugati*, MS.⁶ *torneamento*] *tornamento*, MS. In B., *torneamento de Brache[le]*. Cf. ed. Wats, p. 768 (under the year 1249).

Annalis conclusio.

A.D. 1251.

Transiit ergo annus ille frugifer et fructifer usque ad sufficientiam et potius abundantiam,¹ quamvis procellosus et fulgure formidabilis. Domino vero papæ et curiæ Romanæ laboriosus, sumptuosus, et propter transmigrationem periculosus. Franciæ et Angliæ sub pace pendula suspiciosus. Romanis autem, Ytalicis, Germanicis, Siculis, Appulis et Calabribus adhuc acephalis, minime securus. Daciæ cruentus, fratres duos inimicos sustinendo, et fraternas acies alteraque regna prophanis decertata odiis. Scociæ quoque, cujus puer [rex]² extitit, titubans,³ exemplo Pompei Magni, prout Lucanus commemorat dicens,

Annual summary.

“Ætas Niliaci nimium suspecta tyranni est,
Ardua nempe fides maturos exigit annos,
Sub oculo tamen fortunali tremebundus.”⁴

*Margareta, filia regis, maritatur Alexandro, regi
Scotorum.*

Anno Domini M^o.CC^o.LII^o, qui est annus domini regis A.D. 1252. H[enrici] III. xxxv^{us}, fuit idem dominus rex ad Na-
tale Domini apud Eboracum, et regina, cum multitu-
dine prælatorum et magnatum copiosa, ut filiam suam
Margaretam Alexandro, regi Scociæ, matrimonialiter
copularet, et ibidem nuptias, ut decuit, celebraret.
Die igitur Natalis Domini rex Angliæ baltheo donavit
militari ipsum regem Scociæ, et cum eo tirones xx.
Qui omnes vestibibus pretiosis et excogitatis, sicut
fol. 153 a. in tam celebri tirocinio debuit et decuit,⁵ ornabantur.

Henry keeps Christmas at York, to celebrate the marriage of his daughter with Alexander II., king of Scots. The king of Scots is

¹ *abundantiam*] *habundanciam*, MS.

² *rex*] Supplied from B.

³ *titubans*] *titubas*, MS.

⁴ Altered somewhat from Lucan,

Pharsal., lib. viii. 281, ed. Oudendorp. In B. the last line reads, *Sub oculo fortunæ tacitus et tremebundus.*

⁵ *decuit*] In the text *debuit*, but corrected with a plummet.

A.D. 1252. In crastino autem, scilicet die sancti Stephani, rex
 26 Dec. Scociæ, ætate ,¹ filiam domini regis Angliæ,
 knighted, ætate ,¹ solempniter nimis desponsavit. Fecit
 and does homage. igitur rex Scociæ domino regi Angliæ homagium.
 The queen Commissa est igitur regina Scociæ tutelæ Roberti,²
 committed to the charge of et regnum Scociæ cum rege, de consilio magnatum
 Robert le utriusque regni, quia integræ famæ et irreprehensibilis
 Noreys. habebatur. Dictumque illi et præceptum, ne permit-
 teret regem et reginam Scociæ condormire, propter eo-
 rum ætatis teneritudinem.

Obiit Nicholas de Sanforde.³

Death of Diebus sub eisdem obiit quidam miles strenuissi-
 Nicholas mus, xiii^o. kalendas Februarii, Nicholas de Sanford.
 de Sanford. Qui quamvis non fuisset divitiis, fama tamen probitatis
 20 Jan. fuerat insignitus.

Extorquetur a Judæis pecunia.

The king Rex, ut se instauret divitiis peregrinaturus, a mi-
 extorts seris Judæis, quicquid habere videbantur, abradendo
 money extorsit, et in aureis plurimis ærarium instauravit.
 from the Jews.

Creantur multi cardinales.

Creation of Verno quoque tempore imminente,⁴ ut serenitate
 cardinals. anni respiraret ipsa ecclesia, septem Perusii⁵ creavit
 [papa]⁶ cardinales provisionibus inhiantes.

¹ Blanks are left here in the MS. "Robertus Norensis, domini regis
 Alexander was now nine years old, hospicialis marescallus."
 (Ann. Burton., p. 296, ed. Luard,) ³ *Sanforde*] Samforde, MS.
 and Margaret was nearly eleven, ⁴ *imminente*] iminente, MS.
 having been born 5 Oct. 1240. ⁵ *Perusii*] Peristil, MS.
² *Roberti*] He is styled in B. ⁶ *papa*] Supplied from B.

Depauperatur Willelmus de Holand.

A.D. 1252.

Eodemque tempore per varios Martis eventus mino-
 ratus et depauperatus est, tam fama quam pecunia,
 Willelmus de Holand, rex Alemanniæ.

William,
 count of
 Holland,
 loses both
 fame and
 money.

De primis bubalis in Angliam missis.

Missi sunt comiti Ricardo de partibus transmarinis
 bubali utriusque sexus, ut hujusmodi animalia in par-
 tibus nostris multiplicentur. Obiit magister Johannes
 de Basingestokes, archidiaconus Legrecestriæ, vir in
 trivio et quadruvio¹ ad plenum eruditus. Graviter ac-
 cusatur comes Legrecestriæ Simon a Wasconensibus,
 sed probabiliter comes omnibus respondet. Et circa
 illud tempus electus est in episcopum Morefensem in
 Scotia, magister Radulfus, ecclesiæ Lincolnensis cano-
 nicus. Venit in Angliam archiepiscopus Burdegalensis,
 cum multis magnatibus Wasconie. Abbas Rameseie,
 cui pertinere ab antiquo constat nundinas sancti
 Yvonis, consilio Roberti Passelewe privatur, in suæ
 ecclesiæ dampnum et enormem læsionem. Nec pro-
 fuerunt ei cartæ regum Edgari vel Edwardi, quas
 inter alios, confirmaverat beatus Thomas, Cantuariensis
 archiepiscopus et martir. Simili quoque modo immi-
 nebat² jactura magna nobili ecclesiæ Sancti Edmundi,
 regis et martiris, cum ventilata fuisset causa inter
 abbatem et conventum ejusdem loci, ex una parte, et
 comitem Gloverniæ Ricardum, ex alia. Contentio
 mota est de donatione ecclesiæ de Flamstude, unde
 scandala mota sunt, et ecclesia ipsa longo tempore
 interdicta; ita ibidem cessarent divina, et mortuorum
 corpora alibi quam in cimiterio sepelirentur.

Buffaloes
 first sent
 into Eng-
 land.
 Death of
 John of
 Basing-
 stoke, arch-
 deacon of
 Leicester.
 Ralph,
 canon of
 Lincoln,
 elected bp.
 of Moray.
 The abp. of
 Bordeaux
 comes to
 England.
 The abbat
 of Ramsey
 is deprived
 of his fair
 at St. Ive's.
 Suit be-
 tween the
 church of
 St. Ed-
 mund's-
 bury and
 earl
 Richard.
 Quarrel
 respecting
 the church
 of Flam-
 stude.

¹ *quodruvio*] *quadruvio*, MS.| ² *imminebat*] *iminebat*, MS.

A.D. 1252.

De mortibus quorundam.

6 June. Eodemque anno, viii^o. idus Junii, obiit apud Waltham
Deaths of Robert Robertus Passelewe, archidiaconus Lewensis, de quo
Passelewe, multa præscribuntur. Hic Robertus mundanis totus
deditus, licet clericus opime beneficiatus, non est veritus regi adhærendo multos multiformiter depauperare, ut regem per fas et nefas¹ impingaret. Sepultus est apud Waltham, sub insculpto marmore² tumulatus.

and of Richard de Wendovre, physician, canon of St. Paul's. Opera autem ejus sequuntur eum. Et sub eodem tempore obiit magister Ricardus de Wendovre, ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli canonicus, phisicus præelectus. Qui sibi providit et præcavit multo circumspectius quam Robertus memoratus. Nam ix. sacerdotibus necessaria providit, qui in perpetuum pro anima ipsius et omnium fidelium hostiam Christo cotidie offerent salutarem.

Ivory cross, with reliques, bequeathed by him to St. Alban's. De quo in hoc libro specialem duximus facere mentionem, quia ecclesiæ Sancti Albani quandam crucem legavit et spontanea contulit devotione; in qua plures reliquiæ continentur, prout tituli earum protestantur. Hæc crux, quæ eburnea est, quandoque fuerat papæ Gregorii, et eidem carissima. Et cum memoratus magister R[icardus], ejus phisicus extitisset, papa moriturus carissimum sibi carissimo, scilicet illam crucem, duxerat conferendam.

Episcopus Lincolnensis auget portiones vicariorum.

The bp. of Lincoln increases the portions of the vicars in his diocese. Episcopus Lincolnensis R[obertus] portiones vicariorum, in dampnum rectorum, adauget,³ considerans quoniam ipsi fervores diei sustinent et labores.

¹ *nefas*] *nephas*, MS.² *marmore*] Repeated in the text, erroneously.³ By authority of a Bull of popeInnocent IV., dated Lyons, "vii. cal. Oct. [25 Sept.], pont. anno viii. [1251], in ed. Wats, p. 840. See *ante*, p. 69.

Concordes fiunt abbas Westmonasterii et ejus conventus. A.D. 1252.

Sopita est discordia, quæ per multos annos duraverat inter abbatem Westmonasterii et ejus conventum, procurante domino rege, qui ejusdem monasterii amator dinoscitur specialis.

Peace made between the abbat of Westminster and his convent.

Libertas eis est concessa.

Rex utique propter multa, quæ dicta ecclesia toleraverat gravamina, in recompensationem et consolationem concessit benigne eidem, ut, vacante abbacia Westmonasterii, disponatur libere de possessionibus ipsum conventum contingentibus, quas consuevit rex, qui pro tempore fuerat, in manu sua, in magnum dampnum domus, donec alius abbas substitueretur, temere retinere;¹ per quam retentionem, ut protelaretur, impedita fuerat electio, nugatoriis exceptionibus retardata. Hujus rei carta alibi, in domo Sancti Albani, Historiæ commendatur.²

Charter granted by the king to the church of Westminster.

Tregæ inter regem Francorum et soldanum Babiloniæ.

Captæ sunt tregæ inter regem Francorum et soldanum Babiloniæ, ex una parte, sibi confaventes, et Soldanum Halapiæ adversantem, ex alia. Et restitutæ sunt quædam terræ cum captivis regi Francorum. Oderant enim se ad invicem Babilonii et Halapenses.

Truce between the king of France and Soldan of Babylon.

¹ *retinere*] *renere*, MS.

² *commendatur*] *comendatur*, MS.

This charter is in B., and in ed.

Wats, p. 841, dated at St. Edmund's, a°. r. 35.

A.D. 1252.

Mortuus est rex Castellæ.

Death of
Alphonso,
king of
Castille.

A son and
daughter
born to
Louis.
His brother
Alphonse,
count of
Poitou,
danger-
ously ill.

Grief of
queen
Blanche.

Eodemque tempore, ne læta tristibus veniant imper-
mixta, rex Francorum non mediocriter turbabatur,
audito rumore, quod illustris rex Castellæ Andefulsus, fol. 153 b.
qui propter sui præeminentiam rex dicitur Hispaniæ,
post præclara gesta sua et super infideles maximas
conquisitiones, quæ diffusos et speciales tractatus exi-
gerent, in fata concesserat. Et iccirco molestabatur
vehementius, quia promiserat ei subsidium conferre effi-
cax et festinum. Blanchia enim, mater regis, multipli-
catis precibus, muneribus et promissis, hoc non mulie-
briter sed viriliter procuraverat. Verumtamen reliquit
dictus rex A[ndefulsus] post se prolem nobilissimam,
milites præclaros, strenuos et elegantes, qui Sarracenis
protervientibus opponent potenter repagula contradic-
tionis. Et dolorem conceptum hæc Dei misericordia
temperavit. Insuper concessit Dominus regi Francorum
de uxore sua regina Margarita prolem inclitam, vide-
licet filium et filiam elegantes. Sed, adversante for-
tuna, frater dicti regis Andefulsus, comes Pictaviæ,
paralisi percussus, in dolorem tam fratris ejus regis
quam matris B[lanchiæ] reginæ, irremediabiliter est
infirmatus,¹ mortis dispendia protelando. Forte ultione
divina sauciatus; fratri enim suo regi in arcto consti-
tuto, sicut promiserat, præstito cum fide juramento,
renuit subvenire; "Qui enim diu distulit,² diu noluit."³
Insuper in comitatum comitis Ricardi, fratris domini
regis Angliæ, se injuste ingessit,⁴ dum idem comes
R[icardus] in Terra Sancta Deo militavit, et Francos
liberavit incarceratos. Blanchia igitur talibus privata
pignoribus, ex illo tempore nunquam recipere poterat
consolationem.

¹ *infirmatus*] infirmatus, MS.

² *distulit*] distillit, MS.

³ This quotation occurs twice
before. See pp. 34, 102.

⁴ *ingessit*] On an erasure.

Wasconia donatur Edwardo, filio regis. A.D. 1252.

Rex, congregatis Wasconensibus, qui tunc Londoniis erant, scilicet archiepiscopo Burdegalensi et aliis, [qui]¹ cum ipso erant, contulit Edwardo, filio suo, Wasconiam, nulla facta mentione de comite Ricardo, fratre suo, vel Symone, comite Legrecestræ; unde comes iratus ilico adiit Wasconiam² festinando. Et, congregata armata manu copiosa, Wasconensibus illuc occurrens hostiliter venientibus subsequenter, tam de ipsis, qui ipsum conviciis provocaverant mendacibus, quam de aliis,³ quos ibi invenerat supplantatoribus, non sine multi sanguis effusione triumphavit. Inter quos divitem cepit, scilicet Rustandum de Solariis, quem regi presentari fecerat moranti Londoniis compeditum.

Grant of Gascony to prince Edward.

Simon, earl of Leicester, returns to Gascony, and defeats his enemies.

Rustand de Solars taken prisoner.

Diuturna siccitas et calor.

Æstate sub eadem ariditas et calor intolerabilis mensibus Aprilis, Maii, Junii et Julii, sine pluviarum respersione vel roris refrigerio, continuatus, ita frugum, fructuum⁴ et pascuorum spem suspendit, ut caristiam nimiam suscicaret, et infirmitates⁵ varias generaret.

Intolerable drought and heat.

*Quædam modificatio papalis rigoris.*⁶

Tempore sub eodem concessit dominus papa hiis, qui dignitatibus gaudebant, et supra modum, in partibus maxime Transalpinis, opprimebantur, ut rite de ipsis dignitatibus ipsi, ad quos pertinebat electio, Deum

Papal letters relative to the filling up of ecclesiastical dignities.

¹ [qui] Supplied from B.

² [Wasconiam] Vasconiam, MS.

³ [de aliis] alios, MS. The last two letters have been partly erased, as if for correction, but replaced by a late hand.

⁴ [fructuum] fructum, MS.

⁵ [infirmitates] infirmitates, MS.

⁶ Before this rubric, at the bottom of the previous column, is written the word "*Temperantia*" in red letters, and was probably meant originally to stand in the place of *Quædam modificatio*.

A.D. 1252. habentes præ oculis, ut melius viderent expedire, sine moræ dispendio ordinarent. Literæ autem super hoc alibi poteris reperire.¹

Ernaldus de Munteinni interimitur.

Ernald de Munteinni killed in a joust. Anno quoque sub eodem milites Angliæ, ut exercitio² militari peritiam suam et strenuitatem experirentur, constituerunt, non ut in hastiludio, quod Torneamentum dicitur, sed potius in illo ludo militari, qui Mensa Rotunda dicitur, vires suas attemptarent. Duo igitur milites electissimi, Ernaldus scilicet de Munteinni³ et Rogerus de Lemburne, dum se lanceis mutuo impeterent, Ernaldus letaliter vulneratus, præceps cadens obiit interfectus, qui in militari exercitio nulli in Anglia secundus censebatur.

Obiit Willelmus de Haverulle.

23 Aug. Death of William de Haverulle, the king's treasurer. In vigilia autem sancti Bartholomæi obiit Willelmus de Haverulle, clericus, domini regis thesaurarius.

Pestis animalium.

Murrain among the cattle. Eodem æstate facta est pecudum pestifera mortalitas, ita ut quicumque de carnibus, vel homo, canis, vel volucris comederet, occubuit veluti toxicatus.

Dedicatur ecclesia Elyensis.

17 Sept. Dedication of the church of Ely. Anno sub eodem, xv. kalendas Octobris, die videlicet sancti Lamberti, dedicata est magnifice ac solempniter nimis Elyensis ecclesia cathedralis; cujus presbi-

¹ In B. and ed. Wats, p. 846, a reference is here made to the "Liber Additamentorum," for these letters of pope Innocent IV., and they are printed by Wats, p. 184, from MS. Cott. Nero D. I., fol. 118, and dated "iii^o. non. Nov., pont. anno xi^o."

² *exercitio*] *exercicio*, MS., here and below.

³ *Munteinni*] *Muteinni*, MS.

terium elegantissimum, opere admirabili ac sumptuoso A.D. 1252.
 nimis, Hugo, ejusdem loci episcopus, propriis sumptibus
 usque ad perfectionem construxerat. Obiit¹ Margareta, Death of
 comitissa de Insula, dicta de Ripariis, relictæ scilicet Margaret,
 Falcasii, de quo multa præscribuntur; de ipso enim Rivers, countess de
 multum fortuna lusit, ipsum tandem deludendo. widow of Faukes [de Breauté].

De magno parlamento, quod fuit Londoniis.

Festo autem beati Edwardi imminente,² edicto con- 13 Oct.
 vocati regio, totius Angliæ prælati et magnates conve- Great par-
 nerunt. Protulit ergo rex in medium papale man- liament
 datum, quod videlicet contulerat regi peregrinaturæ held at
 cruceque signato totam decimam proventuum ecclesiæ London.
 Anglicanæ, ad viatica sua honorifice inveniendæ. Quod Papal man-
 cum auditum esset et diligenter pensatum, omnes³ date read,
 inæstimabili dolore sauciabantur, et constanter tantæ demanding
 contributioni ac servituti contradicentes dicebant, quod a tenth of
 si papa tot oppressionibus sciret Angliam fatigari, the reve-
 manum retraheret tantæ severitatis, sed, suggesta fal- nues of the
 sitate et suppressa veritate, decipiebatur, ut certissime church for
 credebatur. Lincolniensis vero episcopus assertive pro- the king's
 testabatur, quod papa ita ecclesiam, quam Dominus use.
 liberavit, nequaquam subderet⁴ servituti, quia mani- It is re-
 feste injustum est. Rex igitur humiliter postulavit, fused.
 ut, nulla auctoritate papali vel alia compulsi distric- Henry
 tione, sed tanquam domino suo supplicanti cruce- begs for a
 signato, et pro honore universalis ecclesiæ Christo subsidy.
 militaturo, conferrent subsidium pecuniare mera ac The pre-
 spontanea voluntate. Prælati igitur æquanimius se lates agree
 habentes responderunt, quod quicquid rex hactenus to it, if the
 egerit, si de cetero Cartam Magnam de libertatibus king will
 regni, quam pater suus confecit et tenere juravit, faithfully
 et ipse rex præsens totiens promisit et tenere juravit, observe
 the articles
 of the
 Great
 Charter.

¹ In B. the date of her death is given, "vi. non. [2d] Oct."

² *imminente*] imminente, MS.

³ *omnes*] omnium, MS.

⁴ *subderet*] subdere, MS.

A.D. 1252.

The meeting is dissolved, in consequence of the king's cavilling. He extorts money from the citizens of London. Reginald de Mohun appointed justiciary of the Forest. Death of the countess of Winchester. The bones of William Longespée brought to Acre.

inviolabiliter sine aliqua cavillatione tenere vellet, suæ subvenirent indigentia. Sed cum rex cavillationes, dilationes, et diverticula¹ quæsisset, cum omnium indignatione solutum est concilium. Tunc quoque rex a civibus Londoniarum extorsit pecuniam. Amoto Galfrido de Langeleia a justiciaria forestæ, substituitur Reginaldus de Moun. Obiit comitissa Wintoniæ sine liberis,² sicut alia præmortua, filia scilicet Alani de Galeweia. Ossa Willelmi Longæ-spætæ de loco ubi occubuit, propter sui nobilitatem et mortem pretiosam, Achon deportantur, et ibi veneranter tumulantur.

Venit magister Albertus in Angliam.

11 Nov. Albert, the papal notary, comes to England to offer the kingdom of Apulia to earl Richard.

Circa festum sancti Martini venit magister Albertus, papæ notarius, in Angliam; qui jam elapso biennio prævenerat, quando scilicet parabatur transfretare rex Francorum, ex parte domini papæ prohibiturus ne rex Angliæ terras regis Francorum peregrinantis impeteret.³ Nunc autem venit, ut offerret comiti Ricardo regnum Apuliæ. Cui respondit comes, "Dominus papa mihi dat, quod optinere non valet. Nonne vivit Conradus, filius Fretherici, qui regnum illud optinet? Verumtamen, si papa me de thesauro suo juvet, exponens quantum ego expositurus forem, et mihi⁴ conferat castrorum aliqua, præcipue de suis, ut ibi habeam receptacula et tuta refugia, et salvum conductum de rege Francorum, ut securus ego et mei omnes eundo et redeundo optineam, impetret, et super hiis omnibus me per salvos obsides securum faciat, faciam quod hortaris." Magister autem Albertus respondit, quod hæc omnia sine papæ assensu minime auderet⁵ promittere, sed super hoc, misso festino nuncio, papam consuleret. Et dum nuncium idem magister expectaret, negotio proprio vigilanter intendebat, postulando

¹ *diverticula*] *divercula*, MS.

² *de liberis*] Repeated in the text, but expuncted.

³ *impeteret*] *impetere*, MS.

⁴ *mihi*] *michi*, MS.

⁵ *auderet*] *audere*, MS.

redditus ecclesiasticos ab abbatibus maxime et religiosioribus aliis, ita ut qui macer venerat, parvo tempore abundavit¹ saginatus.

A.D. 1252.
He enriches himself from the abbats and clergy.

Mandatum Conradi comiti Ricardo.

Interim Conradus, hujus rei non ignarus, literatorie comiti Ricardo significavit, ne permitteret se fallacibus promissis papæ vel papalium circumveniri, qui plus pecuniæ suæ quam honori inhiabant, nec se periculis, sterlingorum² confusus multitudini. Quia plus abundavit ipse Conradus aureis, quam comes argenteis, materia, numero et pondere præstantioribus, et colore rubicundis. Dicebantque comiti amici ejus, quod aer et cibaria nobis Occidentalibus sunt insoliti et nocivi; incolæ autem suspecti, poculis utentes venenatis, quibus Siculi et Apuli sunt infames.³ Unde cor comitis penitus ab illis est aversum. Cum autem prædicta papæ nunciarentur, corrugans nares ait, "Nolo ipsum comitem thesaurum meum exponendo juvare, nec in aliquo de præmissis." Et sic remansit comes indempnis. Albertus vero, multis ditatus redditibus et refertis numismate⁴ clitelis, recessit. Cogitavit autem extunc papa domini regis simplicitatem circumvenire, cum non poterat comitem circumspectum illaqueare. In octavis autem sancti Martini applicuit in Anglia archiepiscopus Cantuariensis B[onifacius], adventus cujus quosdam lætificavit, quosdam vero perturbavit. Quippe quia si sanctorum sit⁵ sequens vestigia prædecessorum suorum, et⁶ credebatur malos corripere, bonos vero veneranter confovere.⁷

The emperor Conrad dissuades earl Richard from trusting the pope.

The pope refuses to advance money.

Albert, the papal notary, returns with full money bags.

18 Nov. Arrival of Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, in England.

¹ *abundavit*] habundavit, MS., and so below.

² *sterlingorum*] sterligorum, MS.

³ *infames*] imfames, MS.

⁴ *numismate*] nummismate, MS.

⁵ *sit*] Interlined.

⁶ *et*] Seems to be superfluous.

⁷ *quosdam lætificavit . . confovere*]

These lines are written over an erasure by the contemporary hand which here first appears, and which has continued the History at fol. 154 b. The passage as originally written, may be conjectured from the text of B. and ed. Wats, p. 857.

A.D. 1252. *Orta est gravis discordia inter archiepiscopum B[onefacium] et electum Wintoniensem A[thelmarum].*

Quarrel
between
the abp.
and Æthel-
mar, bp. of
Winches-
ter. Anno quoque sub eodem orta est gravis discordia inter archiepiscopum Cantuariensem B[onefacium] et electum Wintoniensem Æ[thelmarum]. Captus enim erat magister Eustachius de Len, officialis archiepiscopi, apud Lamheth, et impositus vilissimo jumento, cujus loris uti non est permissus, usque Fernham,¹ tanquam ibi vel incarcerandus vel interficiendus. Evasit tamen solus, et pedes venit ad domum Ordinis Cisterciensis Waverle; ubi receptus humanitus, vix respiravit. Quod cum audisset archiepiscopus, convocatis quibusdam episcopis, omnes hujus temeritatis auctores excommunicavit. Rex autem, quia utrumque feliciter creaverat, vigilanter paci intendens tandem procuravit, quod electus juravit, tactis evangeliiis,² quod illa captio prædicta non fuit facta per ipsum, immo potius ipso invito et nesciente perpetrata. Et sic sopita est discordia, prout dicitur.³

De morte Blanchiæ, matris regis Francorum.

1 Dec. Circa idem tempus, scilicet prima Dominica Adventus, obiit nobilissima domina Blanchia regina, mater regis Francorum, [et]⁴ apud Pontem-Thesiæ, ubi⁵ fol. 154 b. nobilem domum sanctimonialium fundaverat, est sepulta.

Computatum est et compertum, quod iste papa Innocentius IIII. plures redditus contulit quam omnes prædecessores sui.

The bp. of
Lincoln
proves that Diebus sub eisdem, episcopo Lincolniensi computante, compertum et probatum est, quod iste papa, scilicet

¹ *Fernham*] A verb is wanting, and we should probably supply *trahitur*.


² *evangeliiis*] ewangeliiis, MS.

³ *prout dicitur*] On an erasure.

⁴ *et*] Omitted in MS.

⁵ *Pontem-Thesiæ, ubi*] On an erasure.

Innocentius III^{us}, plures redditus extortos ad suam A.D. 1252. contulit voluntatem, quam omnes ejus prædecessores, pope Inno- prout manifeste patet in lugubri querimonia quam cent IV. had ex- reposuerunt Franci coram papa, pro suis intolerabili- tortured more money than all his predeces- bus oppressionibus, quæ redacta est in scriptum epi- sors. stolæ admodum prolixæ; quæ sic incipit, "Dicturus quod injunctum est mihi," etc. Quære epistolam ad

signum arcus et sagittæ.¹ 

Rex pro accepta pecunia multis warennam concedit.

Multi religiosi, maxime Cisterciensis Ordinis, non The king propter fugationem, quod pro certo constat, sed ut grants pace gauderent a venatoribus, warennam sibi com- rights of parant, data non minima regi pecuniæ quantitate; warren to the ad quam recipiendam rex sinum gaudenter aperuit,² Cister- transgressores enim pecunialiter puniturus, thesaurum cians, on suum non mediocriter sciens taliter accumulare.³ Sed payment of quod concesserat et cartis confirmaverat, non, ut money. Sed Oppression of the monks of Wardon abbey by William de Beauchamp. Peter of Savoy persecutes the monastery of Jervaux. decuit, warrantizavit. Quod experti sunt monachi Waredoniæ, qui infestante eos Willelmo de Bello-campo, William de Beau- suasu uxoris Ydæ, dampna inæstimabilia sunt per- champ. pessi. Modo quoque consimili Petrus de Sabaudia, Peter of cui regis maxima familiaritas cornua præstitit præ- Savoy præ- sumptionis, non est veritus sanctam domum Girival- secutes the lensium decennialibus persecutionibus perturbare, et per- of Jervaux. turbatam continue multipliciter dampnificare.

¹ This very important letter is inserted by Matthew Paris in the "Liber Additamentorum," MS. Cott. Nero D. I., fol. 126, but without the mark of reference noted in the text. At the end Matthew Paris remarks, "Hee [*sic pro Hæ*] literæ multos moverunt, sed commotio

nondum pervenit ad effectum." It is surprising that so remarkable a document should have been omitted by Wats.

² *gaudenter aperuit*] In the text, *apperuit gaudenter*, but marked to be transposed.

³ *accumulare*] *accumulare*, MS.

A.D. 1252.

*Annalis conclusio.*Annual
summary.

Transiit annus ille frugibus et fructibus mediocriter instauratus, pecudum peste mortifera toxicatus, omni hominum generi turbulentus. Cujus perturbationis, [captio regis Francorum,]¹ licet Christianis deploranda, Orientalibus causa fuit exterminii. Sicut enim os projectum in medio canum protervorum, quod cum quilibet nititur apprehendere, alter in alterum nititur desævire, et sese mutuo pro osse corrodendo corrodunt, sic pro optinendo tanto captivo sese Sarraceni infestarent;² ita quod Soldanus Babiloniæ peremptus est, nec est diu de præda sua prædo permissus gratulari. Imperator Romanorum quasi ratis gubernaculo vacillat viduata. Regnum Francorum fama, baronibus, armis et equis, quæ omnia hostes optinent, se deplorat spoliatum. Anglia ab alienigenis [conculcatur];³ Flandria inquietatur; Alemannia perturbatur; Ecclesia multiplaciter dampnificatur.

Rex ad Natale fuit Wintoniæ.

A.D. 1253.

Henry
keeps
Christmas
at Win-
chester.
A Friar
Preacher
killed at
Milan, and
canonized.

Anno Domini M^oCC^oLIII^o, qui est annus regni regis Henrici III. xxxviii^{us}, fuit idem rex ad Natale Domini apud Wintoniam. Et tunc temporis quidam frater de Ordine Prædicatorum, dum prædicasset Mediolani, et civium non palpando redarguisset errores,⁴ præventus ipsorum Mediolanensium insidiis peremptus est. Qui quoniam martir extitit,⁵ testificantibus miraculis manifestis, canonizatus est.

¹ *captio regis Francorum*] Supplied from B.

² *infestarent*] *imfestarunt*, MS.

³ *conculcatur*] Supplied from B.,

which reads, *ab alienigenis conculcata*.

⁴ *errores*] Added in marg. by a contemporary hand.

⁵ *extitit*] *exitit*, MS.

Romani constituunt sibi senatorem triennalem. A.D. 1253

Romani quendam civem Bononiensem sibi elegerunt in senatorem. Qui noluit consentire, nisi constituere-
 tur triennalis, contra Romanorum antiquam consue-
 tudinem, et secundum rigorem justitiæ puniret delin-
 quentes. Et hoc ut¹ ratum haberet, exegit obsides
 frugales a nobilioribus urbis. Quæ omnia concessa
 sunt illi. Senator igitur constitutus est. Nomen
 autem illi Brancaleo. Ipso non fuit aliquis senator
 nostris temporibus justior, aut in executione² ultionis
 in sones rigidior.³

The Ro-
mans elect
a triennial
senator.

De xenio⁴ Wintoniensi.

Regi autem pransuro festo memorati Natalis, fece-
 runt cives Wintonienses xenium⁵ nobilissimum. Rex
 vero eosdem in ducentas marcas obligans, Natalis
 solempnitatem in lugubrem eis convertit lamenta-
 tionem.

Henry re-
ceives a
present
from the
citizens of
Winches-
ter.

*Facta est concordia inter archiepiscopum et electum
Wintoniensem.⁶*

In octabis vero Epiphaniæ,⁷ rege et regina diligenter
 procurantibus, rege pro fratre suo electo, regina pro
 avunculo suo archiepiscopo, plene restitutus est gratiæ
 et paci electus prædictus cum archiepiscopo, et in
 osculo pacis restitutus. Juravit enim in publico elec-
 tus, quod nunquam consenserat illi violentiæ, pro qua

13 Jan.
Peace
made be-
tween the
abp. of
Canter-
bury and
bp. elect
of Win-
chester.

¹ ut] Interlined.

² executione] excucōne, MS.

³ Here ends the handwriting of the author Matthew Paris, and the remainder of this year is written in a different but contemporary hand, which has also completed the fuller

Chronicle in the years 1258 and 1259. See Preface to vol. i. p. l.

⁴ xenio] zenio, MS.

⁵ xenium] zenium, MS.

⁶ Wintoniensem] Vintoniensem, MS.

⁷ Epiphaniæ] Ephiph'e, MS.

A.D. 1253. cum archiepiscopus excommunicaverat, nec illi unquam¹ complacuit, sed, ipso nesciente et invito, fuerat temere perpetrata; et sic est absolutus electus.

De observatione Magnæ Cartæ.

The prelates agree to pay an aid to the king, on condition of his observing the articles of the Great Charter.

Convenientes prelati Angliæ, de concessione memoratæ contributionis pro Cartæ Magnæ observatione, novo contulerunt ad tractandum. Tandem ad hoc inclinarunt, ut officax auxilium regi præstarent et ultro-nouum, si ipse a consuetis injuriis, quibus ecclesiam perturbaverat, prout multotiens promiserat, cessare voluissent. Ad quod rex favorabiliter respondit, quod providerent et secreto scriberent articulos offensionis cujuscumque, et ipse omnia emendaret emendanda.² Et statutus est dies eosdem pronunciandi, unde eos non modicum exhilaravit spes tam sæpius iterata remedii.

Magister Albertus Romam rediit.

Albert returns to Rome.

Magister Albertus expectans mandatum domini papæ, et non suscipiens, repatriavit. Non enim prævaluit negotia sua erga comitem Ricardum expedire, nec fol. 155 a. voluit papa petitioni comitis satisfacere ad hoc, quod ipse comes papæ vellet consentire.

Obiit abbas Sancti Augustini Cantuariæ.³

After the death of the abbat, the king wastes the property of the church

Tempore eodem, cum obiisset⁴ abbas Sancti Augustini Cantuariæ, dominus rex cartam præconcessam se monstrans minime conservare, bona illius ecclesiæ exterminando non formidavit diripere.⁵ Conventus

¹ unquam] unquam, MS.

⁴ obiisset] obiisset, MS.

² emendanda] emendanda, MS.

³ A small mitre and crozier, reversed, are sketched in the margin by the contemporary hand.

⁵ diripere] At first written *eripere*.

autem volens festinanter contravenire, præcentorem suum sibi elegit in abbatem, finem faciens cum rege difficilem. A.D. 1253.
of St. Augustine,
Canterbury.

Judæi effugantur a Francia.

Sub eisdem diebus direxit rex Francorum mandatum de Terra Sancta in Franciam, ut omnes Judæi a regno suo expellerentur.¹ Improperatum enim fuit eidem regi a Sarracenis, quod parum nos Christiani Christum nostrum diligimus, qui peremptores ejus Judæos inter nos degere toleramus. The Jews
are banished from
France.

Filius comitis Gloverniæ desponsavit uxorem.

Anno eodem, procurante rege, desponsavit filius comitis Gloverniæ Ricardi neptem ejusdem regis, de Pictavia oriundam, filiam videlicet Guidonis, comitis Engolismi, fratris prædicti regis uterini. Cui idem rex cum prædicta puella in maritaggio magnifice largitus est v. milia marcarum. In quarum solutione, supplicavit abbatibus de Sancto Albano, de Radingo, et de Wautham, ut fidejuberent pro eo versus comitem, sed minime potuit eorum ad hoc optinere consensum. Marriage
of the son
of the earl
of Gloucester to
the king's
niece.
The abbats
of St.
Alban's,
Reading,
and Waltham, re-
fuse to be
sureties for
her dowry.

Rex Hispaniæ vendicavit Wasconiam.

Postquam comes Legrecestriæ S[imon] a Wasconia recesserat, et cartam de custodia ejus resignaverat, ilico rex Hispaniæ sibi vendicavit Wasconiam,² sibi prius per cartas et confirmationes regum præcedentium collatam. Volente igitur rege prædictum comitem iterum ad eandem inducere custodiendam, idem comes secessit in Franciam; quem vehementer affectabant³ The king
of Spain
lays claim
to Gascony.
Simon,
earl of
Leicester,
retires to
France.


¹ See before, p. 103.

² Wasconiam] Hispaniam, MS.

³ affectabant] affabāt, MS.

A.D. 1258. Gallici retinere pro senescallo Franciæ, sed, ne proditor videretur regi Angliæ fuisse, eisdem renuit consentire.

Moderatio de visitationibus faciendis.

Mandate of the pope respecting visitations. Tunc temporis dominus papa providit et decrevit, ut archiepiscopi et alii prælati, ad quos spectat visitatio, visitationem facerent in suos subditos debitam et consuetam, ita tamen, ut visitati non gravarentur in procurationibus; et ad hoc taxavit pretium cujuscumque visitationis, prout litteræ plenius declarant, ad hoc signum .¹

Provisiones novæ regis, sed non servatæ.

New provisions made for Gascony, but not carried out. Audiens rex quod Wasconenses sibi et verbis et factis injuriarentur, et, captis quibusdam castris in Wasconia, timens ne sic tota pateret Wasconia discrimini, constituit et generaliter acclamari præcepit, ut, secundum antiquam consuetudinem, arma cuilibet assignata monstrarentur, ut, cum necesse fuerit, competentia et parata habeantur. Et quicumque xv. libratas terræ haberet, miles fieret. Præterea, ut excubantes vigiles in qualibet civitate constituerentur, qui vicos et plateas, exitus et introitus diligenter custodirent. Præterea providit, de consilio Sabaudiensium,² ut si quis obiter spoliaretur vel dampnificaretur, ipsi quibus patriæ³ imminebat custodia, læso satisfacerent, et amissa restituerent. Sed, superorto murmure, cepit res dila-

¹ In B. a reference is here made with the same sign to the "Liber Additamentorum;" and in ed. Wats, p. 188, are printed letters of William, bishop of Norwich, [from MS. Cott. Nero D. I., fol. 110 b.] reciting a mandate of the bishops of Lincoln, London, and Bath, touching procurations, dated "iii°. non. Feb. [2 Feb.], pontif. anno viii°." The papal letters are also in ed., p. 186, taken from the same source, fol. 103.

² *Sabaudiensium*] Sebaudien-sium, MS.

³ *patriæ*] *ptie*, MS.

tionem, immo deletionem, præsertim cum tanta legis A.D. 1253.
permutatio sine communi assensu barnagii minime
valuisset constitui.

*Obiit episcopus Cicestrensis, magister Ricardus de
Wiz.¹*

Quarto nonas Aprilis obiit episcopus Cicestrensis, 2 April.
magister Ricardus de Wiz, vir eminentis scientiæ et Death of
eximiæ sanctitatis, beatique Edmundi, Cantuariensis the bp. of
archiepiscopi, clericus quondam et consiliarius specialis. Chichester.
Hic, secundum beati Edmundi vaticinium, promotus Life of Ed-
est in præsulatum. Hujus autem assertionibus, necnon mund, abp.
et magistri Roberti Bacun, fratris de Ordine Prædi- of Canter-
catorum, certificatus frater Matheus Parisiensis, vitam bury, writ-
memorati archiepiscopi scripsit, et quæ a fidedignis ten by
didicit, diligenter digessit. Matthew Paris.

*Confirmatio libertatis præconcessæ ecclesiæ de
Waltham.*

Anno quoque sub eodem, videlicet ad Pascha, domi- Henry con-
nus rex concessit et confirmavit abbati et conventui firms the
de Wautham, prout eis fuerat prius concessum, ut privilege
quotienscumque domum eorum vacare contigerit, granted to
conventus libere bona domus disponat, et plenam habeat Waltham
tam de baronia quam de possessionibus ejusdem dis- abbey.
ponendi facultatem. Duo insuper mercata concessit
eisdem, et quædam alia impendit beneficia, confecta
super hoc carta præoptata.²

¹ In the margin are drawn a small
mitre and crosier, reversed.

² In B. reference is made for these

charters to the "Liber Additamen-
torum," but they are not found in
MS. Cott. Nero D. I.

A.D. 1253. *Rogatus est dominus papa, ut Romam veniret.*

The Romans ask the pope to return to them, which he does.

Per idem tempus, cum dominus papa diutius extra Romam moraretur, Romani, missis nunciis solempnibus, rogaverunt eum ut Romam rediret, more boni pastoris gregem suum minaturus.¹ Et cum venire distulisset, iterum vocabant eum sub hac forma, ut, scilicet, tunc veniret, vel nunquam. Volens igitur eisdem satisfacere, et periculum in mora protrahenda evitare, illuc properavit, reverenterque susceptus est, ut decuit.

De transfretatione regis, et contributione sibi facienda,

20 April. Parliament again assembled. The king is required to concede to the church the liberties previously guaranteed.

In quindena vero Paschæ, convocata ad parlamentum nobilitate Angliæ, cum de magna regis exigentia, qui postulavit sibi peregrinaturum infinitam exhiberi pecuniam, diutius pertractassent, tandem rogatum est ex parte omnium prælatorum, ut permitteret dominus rex, prout sæpius jurando promisit, sanctam ecclesiam suis gaudere libertatibus, maxime de electionibus prælatorum, tam in cathedralibus quam conventualibus ecclesiis.

¶ *Nota quæ conceduntur regi pro concessionem Magnæ Cartæ et libertatum.*

He promises to observe all the articles of the Great Charter.

Et si hunc et alios errores secundum Magnæ Cartæ tenorem emendaret, ipsi usque ad gravamen magnum petitionibus suis inclinarent. Concessa est igitur regi, eorum petitionem concedenti, decima pars proventuum ecclesiasticorum per triennium recipiendorum; et a militibus scutagium illo anno, scilicet ad scutum tres marcæ. Rex igitur hujusmodi promissione exhilaratus, bona fide promisit se Magnam Cartam et omnes ejus articulos fideliter observaturum; jubens super hoc in omnes contravenientes sententiam proferri in publicum. fol. 155 b.

¹ *minaturus*] Altered improperly in Edd. to *juvaturus*.

*Notantur magnates praesentes.*¹

A.D. 1253.

Tertio igitur² idus³ Maii, in majori aula regia Westmonasterii, sub praesentia et assensu domini H[enrici] III.,⁴ Dei ¶ *Concessa est Magna Carta, et sententia datur super hoc.* gratia regis Angliæ illustris, et dominorum R[icardi], comitis Cornubiæ, fratris sui, et⁵ R[ogeri], comitis Nortfolchiæ et Suthfolchiæ, marescalli Angliæ, H[umfredi], comitis Herefordiæ, H[ugonis], comitis Oxoniæ, J[ohannis], comitis Warwick, et aliorum optimatum regni Angliæ, nos B[onifacius],⁶ divina miseratione Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ primas, F[ulco], Londoniensis,⁷ H[ugo], Elyensis, R[obertus], Lincolnensis, W[alterus], Wigorniensis, W[alterus], Norwicensis, P[etrus], Herefordensis, W[illelmus], Saresbiriensis, W[alterus], Dunelmensis, R[icardus], Exoniensis, S[ilvester], Carleolensis, W[illelmus], Bathoniensis, L[aurentius], Rofensis, T[homas], Menevensis episcopi, pontificalibus induti, candelis accensis, in transgressores libertatum ecclesiasticarum,⁸ et libertatum seu liberarum consuetudinum regni Angliæ, et præcipue earum, quæ continentur in Carta Libertatum⁹ regni Angliæ¹⁰ et Carta de Foresta, excommunicationis sententiam solempniter tulimus, sub hac forma:

*Sententia excommunicationis talis.*¹¹

Auctoritate Dei omnipotentis,¹² [Patris]¹³ et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, et gloriosæ Dei Genitricis semperque Virginis Mariæ, excommunication et¹⁴ beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, omniumque apostolorum, et¹⁴ beati Thomæ, archiepiscopi et martiris, omniumque martirum, beati Edwardi, regis Angliæ, omniumque confes-

sors.

¹ This document has been collated with the copies in B. and E., and the "Liber Additamentorum," [MS. Cott. Nero D. I., fol. 112.] as also with the text of Rymer, taken "Ex Orig. inter Archiv. Eccles. Wellensis," i. 289.

² Anno Domini m^occ^oliiii^o, iii^o, Cott. and Rymer.

³ *idus*] die, B., interlined, and E.

⁴ *III.*] Om. B. and Ry.

⁵ *et*] Om. Ry.

⁶ *Bonifacius*] After this name has been written, *Dei gratia*, but afterwards expuncted.

⁷ *Londoniensis*] MS. Cott. adds *episcopus*.

⁸ *libertatum ecclesiasticarum*] libertatum et ecclesiasticorum, MS. and B. E., but corr. from Cott. and Ry.

⁹ *Libertatum*] communium libertatum, Ry.

¹⁰ *Angliæ*] Om. Cott.

¹¹ In the margin, a hand of the 15th century has written, "Nota de illis qui faciunt contra Magnam Cartam Angliæ, quomodo incurrunt sententiam excommunicationis."

¹² *Omnipotentis*] At first written, *patris omnipotentis*, but *patris* afterwards expuncted.

¹³ *patris*] Supplied from Cott. and Ry.

¹⁴ *et*] Om. Ry.

A.D. 1253. sorum atque virginum, omniumque sanctorum Dei, excommunicamus, anathematizamus, et a liminibus sanctæ matris ecclesiæ sequestramus omnes illos, qui amodo scienter et malitiose ecclesias privaverint vel spoliaverint suo jure. Item, omnes illos, qui ecclesiasticas libertates vel antiquas regni consuetudines probatas,¹ et præcipue libertates, et liberas consuetudines, quæ in Cartis communium Libertatum Angliæ² et de Foresta continentur, concessis a domino rege Angliæ³ archiepiscopis, episcopis, et ceteris Angliæ prælatis, comitibus, baronibus, militibus et libere tenentibus, qualicumque⁴ arte vel ingenio temere⁵ violaverint,⁶ diminuerint seu immutaverint, clam vel palam, facto, verbo, vel consilio, contra illas vel earum aliquam, in quocumque articulo temere veniendo. Item, in⁷ illos, qui contra illas vel earum aliquam statuta ediderint, vel edita servaverint, consuetudines introduxerint, vel servaverint introductas, scriptores statutorum, necnon consiliarios et executores, et⁸ qui secundum ea præsumpserint judicare. Qui omnes et singuli superius memorati hanc sententiam incursum se noverint ipso facto, qui scienter aliquid commiserint de prædictis. Qui vero⁹ ignoranter, nisi commoniti infra quindenam a tempore commonitionis se correxerint, et arbitrio ordinariorum plenius satisfecerint de commissis, extunc sint hac sententia involuti. Eadem etiam sententia innodamus omnes illos, qui pacem regis et regni præsumpserint perturbare. In cujus [rei]¹⁰ memoriam sempiternam, nos sigilla nostra præsentibus duximus apponenda.

The bp. of
Lincoln
causes this
sentence to
be read in
his diocese.

Hanc autem sententiam, a rege et omnibus alijs
voluntarie concessam, fecit episcopus Lincolnensis
Robertus in diocesi sua frequenter recitari.

*Fit querimonia a Wasconensibus de Symone, comite
Legrecestria.*

Complaints
of the
Gascons
against the

Per idem tempus fecit rex acclamari in Wasconia,
quod nullus extunc comiti S[imoni] intenderet vel
obediret. Mandaverant enim prius regi Wasconenses,

¹ *probatas*] approbatas, Cott. and Ry.

² *Angliæ*] Om. Ry.

³ *Angliæ*] Om. Cott. and Ry.

⁴ *qualicumque*] quacunq̃ue, Cott. and Ry.

⁵ *temere*] Om. Cott. and Ry.

⁶ *violaverint*] violaverint, infregerint, Cott. and Ry.

⁷ *in*] omnes, Cott. and Ry.

⁸ *et*] Om. Ry.

⁹ *vero*] autem, Cott.

¹⁰ *rei*] Supplied from E., Cott., and Ry.

quod per tirannidem comitis Legrecestriæ S[imonis] A.D. 1258. multos subditos et amicos perdidisset, quod falsum est; et, nisi festinanter in Wasconiam veniret, omnia foret amissurus. Remandavit igitur rex, quod indubitanter, vita comite, illuc quamcitius veniret, quod multum eisdem, prodicione latente, complacuit.

De miraculis ad tumbam Ricardi, episcopi Cicestrensis.

Sublato, ut prædictum est, de medio episcopo Cice- Miracles at the tomb of Richard, bishop of Chichester. trensi Ricardo, miracula ad tumbam ejus choruscarunt manifesta; unde sanctitas jam patuit, quæ prius occultata latebat. Cujus corpus cum portaretur ad lavandum, inventum est ciliciatum et circulis ferreis constrictum. Eligitur autem magister Johannes Clippinge, Election of John Clippinge. ejusdem ecclesiæ canonicus, eidem in episcopatum successurus.

De visitatione facienda in Nigro Ordine.

Tunc temporis providit dominus papa, ut quilibet The pope orders a visitation of the Black [Benedictine] Order. archiepiscopus et episcopus quoslibet monachos Nigri Ordinis in sua diocesi constitutos visitaret, injungens eisdem, ut eos cogerent quosdam articulos observare regulæ sancti Benedicti impertinentes.¹ Unde Franciæ monachi, datis iii^{or} milibus librarum Turonensium domino papæ, hujusmodi impetum compescuerunt; abbas Appeal made by the abbat of St. Alban's. vero et conventus² Sancti Albani, cum suis paribus, ad sedem apostolicam appellarunt.³

Summonentur omnes servitium regi debentes milites.

Circa kalendas Junii dominus rex fecit summoneri 1 June. Henry summons omnes sibi servitium militare debentes, ut in octavis

¹ *impertinentes*] *impertinentes*, MS.

² *et conventus*] Interlined.

³ See in ed. Wats, p. 173, the Statutes of the Order as emended by Innocent IV., and, at p. 228, the

Replies of the Monastery of St. Alban's to the proposed innovations, both taken from the "Liber Additamentorum" [MS. Cott. Nero D. I., ff. 113, 147].

A.D. 1253. Trinitatis parati essent apud Portesmue in Wasconiam
his military transfretaturi. Congregatis igitur ibidem cum rege
retainers to accompany necessariis omnibus, negato diutius vento, mora otiosa
him to Gascony, protrahitur, et thesaurus cum jacturis aliis minoratur.
on the 16 June.

Rex transfretat in Wasconiam.

6 Aug. Octavo¹ vero idus Augusti, vento arridente, rex,
He em- constitutis comite Ricardo et regina regni custodibus,
barks at navem ascendit apud Portesmue, comitantibus tre-
Ports- centis² magnis navibus, cum classe numerosa. Circa
mouth, and centis² magnis navibus, cum classe numerosa. Circa
lands at Assumptionem beatæ Mariæ applicuit apud Burdega-
Bordeaux, lim. Susceptus igitur reverenter, ut decuit, jussit
15 Aug. ilico Regulam obsidione vallari, ubi quamplurimi hos-
La Réole tium suorum Gasconensium³ latitabant, ipso Gastone
is besieged. ad regem Hispaniæ confugente.

Litteræ episcopi Lincolniensis Roberti ad papam.

Letters Cum per apostolica scripta significatum esset ali-
written by quibus, et præcipue episcopo Lincolniensi Roberto,
Robert, bp. quatinus quiddam facerent, quod eis videbatur injus-
of Lincoln, tum, rescripsit eidem papæ Innocentio episcopus præ-
to the pope. dictus, in hæc verba :

A.D. 1253.

*Litteræ episcopi.*⁴

Salutem.⁵ Noverit⁶ discretio vestra, quod mandatis aposto-
licis affectione filiali devote⁷ et reverenter obedio. Hiis quo-

¹ Octavo] On an erasure.

² trecentis] trescentis, MS.

³ Gasconensium] Gastonensium, MS. and E.

⁴ This celebrated letter has been collated with the copies in B. and the "Liber Additamentorum," in MS. Cott., fol. 117 b, (both written by the hand of Matthew Paris,) and with E. and the Chetham MS. of *Flores Historiarum* (both written

under his own eye); also with "Roberti Grosseteste Episc. Linc. Epistolæ," ed. Luard, p. 432. Many variations in the printed text of Parker and Wats proceed only from the arbitrary alterations made by the former, and are not here noticed.

⁵ Salutem] Om. Cott. and Luard.

⁶ Noverit] Noverit autem, Cott.

⁷ devote] omnino et devote, Cott.; omnino devote, Lu.

que, quæ mandatis apostolicis adversantur, paternum¹ zelans A.D. 1253.

honorem, adversor et obsto. Ad utrumque enim² teneor ex divino mandato. Apostolica enim mandata non sunt, nec esse possunt, alia quam apostolorum³ doctrinæ, et ipsius Domini nostri⁴ Jhesu Christi, apostolorum magistri et Domini, cujus tipum et personam maxime gerit in gerarchia⁵ ecclesiæ⁶ dominus papa, consona et conformis.⁷ Ait enim ipse Dominus noster Jhesus Christus, "Qui non est mecum, contra me est."⁸

fol. 156 a. Contra ipsum autem nec est, nec esse potest apostolicæ sedis sanctitas divinissima. Non est igitur prædictæ litteræ tenor apostolicæ sanctitati consonus, sed absonus plurimum et discordans. Primo, quia de illius litteræ et ei⁹ consimilium¹⁰ longe lateque dispersarum super-accumulato "Non obstante," non ex legis naturalis observandæ necessitate inducto, scatet cathaclismus inconstantiae, audaciæ et procacitatis, inverecundiæ¹¹ mentiendi, fallendi,¹² diffidenter¹³ alicui¹⁴ credendi, vel fidem adhibendi; et ex hiis consequentium vitiorum, quorum non est numerus, Christianæ religionis puritatem, et socialis conversationis hominum tranquillitatem commovens et perturbans. Præterea, post peccatum Luciferi, quod idem erit in fine temporum ipsius filii perditionis Antichristi, "quem interficiet Dominus spiritu oris sui,"¹⁵ non est, nec esse potest alterum genus peccati tam adversum et contrarium apostolorum doctrinæ et evangelicæ, et¹⁶ ipsi Domino Jhesu Christo tam odibile, detestabile, et tam¹⁷ abominabile, quam animas

¹ *paternum*] parentalem, Cott. and Lu. In Cott. there is a marginal gloss, *id est, paternum*.

² *enim*] After this word Cott. and Lu. insert, *similiter et æqualiter*.

³ *apostolorum*] apostolicæ, E.

⁴ *nostri*] Om. Lu.

⁵ *gerarchia*] So also Cott.; ierarchia, E. and Cheth. In our MS. a later hand has interlined, "id est, potestate."

⁶ *ecclesiæ*] ecclesiastica, Cott. and Lu.

⁷ *conformis*] conforma, Cheth.; conformia, Lu.

⁸ Matth. xii. 30.

⁹ *ei*] aliarum ei, Lu.

¹⁰ *consimilium*] In Cott. is added this marginal note by Matthew

Paris: "per hoc quod dicitur *consimilium*, involvitur reprehensio, sed tacita, de usuris, symonia et rapina, quæ fit per Provisiones, quas Romana Curia committit impudenter. Cogitque nos subdere colla usurariis suas per oppressiones. Usura profecto, quam exemplo etiam Romanorum laici excercerent, in utroque Testamento prohibetur."

¹¹ *invrecundia*] inverecundæ, Cott.; etiam inverecundiæ, Lu.

¹² *fallendi*] et fallendi, Lu.

¹³ *diffidenter*] diffidentiae, Cott. and Lu.; diffidencio, Cheth.

¹⁴ *alicui*] cuiquam, Cott. and Lu.

¹⁵ 2 Thess. ii. 8.

¹⁶ *evangelicæ*] ewangelice, MS.

¹⁷ *tam*] Om. E., Cheth. and Lu.

A.D. 1258. curæ pastoralis officii¹ et ministerii² defraudatione mortificare et perdere. Quod peccatum evidentissimis³ Scripturæ Sacræ testimoniis committere dinoscuntur, qui in potestate curæ pastoralis constituti, de lacte et lana ovium Christi vivificandarum et salvandarum⁴ pastoralis officii et ministerii salutem comparant,⁵ debita non administrant. Ipsa enim ministeriorum pastoralium non administratio est, Scripturæ testimonio, sed⁶ ovium occisio et perditio. Quod autem hæc duo genera peccatorum, licet dispariter, sint pessima et omne alterum genus peccati inestimabiliter superexcedentia, manifestum est⁷ ex hoc, quod ipsa sunt duobus existentibus et dictis, licet dispariter et dissimiliter, optimis directe contraria. Pessimum enim est, quod optimo contrarium est. Quantum autem est in dictis peccantibus, unum peccaminum est ipsius Deitatis superessentialiter et supernaturaliter optimæ.⁸ Alterum vero Deiformitatis⁹ et Deificationis, ex divini radii gratificæ participatione essentialiter et naturaliter optimæ, interemptio. Et quia sicut in bonis causa boni melior est suo causato, sic etiam¹⁰ in malis causa mali pejor est suo causato. Manifestum¹¹ est,¹² quoniam talium pessimorum interemptorum Deiformitatis¹³ et Deificationis in ovibus Christi, in ecclesia¹⁴ Dei introductores, ipsis pessimis interemptoribus sunt peiores, Lucifero¹⁵ et Antichristo proximiores. Et in hac pejoritate gradatim, quanto¹⁶ magis superexcellentes, qui ex majore et diviniore potestate sibi divinitus in ædificationem, non in destructionem

¹ officii] officio, Cheth.

² ministerii] ministerio, Lu., after which is inserted, *vivificandas et salvandas, pastoralis officii et ministerii*, and so in Cheth.

³ evidentissimis] evidentissime, Cheth.

⁴ vivificandarum et salvandarum] vivificandas et salvandas, et, Cott. marg., with the various reading, *vel darum* noted.

⁵ vivificandarum . . . comparant] In lieu of these words, Luard has, *suis carnalibus et temporalibus desideriiis et necessitatibus prospiciunt, et pastoralis officii ministeria in æternam Christi ovium salutem operandum*, with which Cheth. agrees, except in reading *pastoralia officia*

et ministeria, and omitting *Christi* and *debita*.

⁶ sed] Interlined in Cott. Om. Lu.

⁷ est] Om. B. and Cott.

⁸ optimæ] optimæ vilipensio, Lu.

⁹ Deiformitatis] deformitatis, MS. and B. E., Cheth., and so first written in Cott.

¹⁰ etiam] et, B. sec. m., Cott., Cheth., and Lu.

¹¹ Manifestum] Manifestissimum, Lu.

¹² est] Om. B.; est igitur, Cott.

¹³ Deiformitatis] deformitatis, MS. and B. E., Cheth., and so originally in Cott.

¹⁴ ecclesia] ecclesiam, Lu.

¹⁵ Lucifero] et Lucifero, Cott. at first, but erased, and so Lu.

¹⁶ quanto] Om. Cheth. and Lu.

tradita, magis tenebantur ad ecclesiam iam tunc imperantem A. D. 1558.
 pessimos excludere et excommunicare. Nec potest igitur sanctissima
 sedes apostolica, cui a Sancto Spiritu Domini Jhesu Christo
 tradita est potestas summam apostolicam, et auctorita-
 tionem, non in damnationem, et aliquid verens in huius-
 modi peccatum. Domino Jhesu Christo tam obnoxio, detestabile
 et abominabile, et humano generi summe penetrabile, vel
 mandare vel precipere, vel quocumque modo ad aliquid tale
 conari. Hoc enim esset sue potestatis evidenter sanctissima
 et plenissima vel defectio, vel corruptio, vel abusio, et a
 throno gloriæ Domini nostri Jhesu Christi omnimodo
 elongatio, et in cathedra perulentiæ peccatorum gebernalium
 duobus prædictis tenebrarum principibus proxima coassessio.
 Nec potest quis immaculata et sincera obedientia eidem sedi
 subditus et fidelis, et a corpore Christi et eadem sede sancta
 per scisma non ab[scissus],¹ huiusmodi² mandatis vel præ-
 ceptis, vel quibuscunque conaminibus³ undecunque emanan-
 tibus, etsi⁴ a supremo angelorum ordine,⁵ obtemperare, sed
 necesse habet totis viribus contradicere⁶ et rebellare. Propter
 hoc, reverendi domini, ego ex debito obedientiæ et fidelitatis,
 qua⁷ teneor utrique⁸ parenti apostolicæ sedis⁹ sanctissimæ,
 et ex amore unionis in corpore Christi cum ea, hiis, quæ in
 prædicta littera continentur, et maxime quia,¹⁰ ut¹¹ prædictum,
 peccatum Domino Jhesu Christo abominabilissimum et humano
 generi perniciosissimum evidentissime vergunt, et apostolicæ
 sedis sanctitati omnino adversantur, et contrariantur catholicæ
 fidei¹² unicæ,¹³ filialiter et obedienter non obedio, contradico,
 et rebello. Nec ob hoc potest inde¹⁴ [vestra]¹⁵ discretio quic-
 quam durum contra me statuere, quia omnis mea in hac parte

¹ non] et non, Lu.

² 2 Cor. x. 8.

³ et] Om. Lu.

⁴ abominabile] abhominabile, MS.

⁵ penetrabile] So Cott. in text, but perneciabile in marg.; pervita-
 bile, Cheth.; pernecabile, Lu.

⁶ Domini] Om. Lu.

⁷ nostri] Om. Cott. and Lu.

⁸ omnimodo] omnimoda, Cott.;
 summa, Lu.

⁹ abscissus] ab, MS. and B. E.
 and Cott. Corrected from Cheth.
 and Lu.; and so in ed. Wats.

¹⁰ huiusmodi] On an erasure in
 Cott. Om. Cheth.

¹¹ conaminibus] aliis conaminibus,
 Lu.

¹² etsi] etiam si, Cott. and Lu.; si,
 Cheth.

¹³ ordine] ordine eveniret, Lu.

¹⁴ contradicere] unum contra-
 dicere, Lu.

¹⁵ qua] quo, Cott. and Lu.

¹⁶ utrique] ut utroque, Lu.

¹⁷ sedis] sedi, Lu.

¹⁸ quia] quæ, Cheth.

¹⁹ ut] in, Cott., Cheth. and Lu.

²⁰ fidei] unitati, Lu.

²¹ unicæ] Om. Lu.

²² inde] Om. Cott.

²³ vestra] Supplied from Cott.
 Cheth. and Lu.

A.D. 1253. et contradictio¹ et actio nec contradictio est nec rebellio, sed filialis divino mandato debita patri et matri honoratio. Bre- viter autem recolligens dico, apostolicæ sedis sanctitas non potest, nisi quæ in ædificationem sunt et non² destructionem. Hæc est enim potestatis plenitudo, omnia posse in ædifica- tionem. Hæc³ autem quas vocant⁴ Provisiones, non sunt in ædificationem, sed in manifestissimam⁵ destructionem. Non igitur eas potest beata sedes apostolica attemptare, "quia⁶ caro et sanguis, quæ regnum Dei non possidebunt, eas revelavit, et non Pater Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, qui est in cœlis."⁷

Finita est epistola episcopi.

Anger of the pope on receiving this letter. Cum vero ista littera ad notitiam papalem perve- niret, ipse papa non se capiens præ ira, ipsum⁸ cogi- tavit in tantam confusionem præcipitare, ut toti mundo stupor foret et exemplum formidabile; sed tamen consilio cardinalium emollitus, sub dissimulatione per- misit transire, ne super hoc tumultus excitaretur.

Obiit Ranulfus, abbas Rameseye.

14 Aug. In vigilia vero Assumptionis obiit venerabilis abbas
Death of Ralph, abbat of Ramsey. Ranulphus, Rameseye, domum suam bonis tam spiritu- alibus quam temporalibus abundantem, tempore tunc messis regalibus relinquens diripiendam.⁹

De desponsatione sororis regis Hyspaniæ Edwardo, filio regis.

Espousals of the sister of the king Misit rex nuncios solempnes ad regem Hispaniæ, videlicet episcopum Bathoniensem, et Johannem Man-

¹ *contradictio*] dictio, Cott. and Lu.

² *non*] non in, Lu.

³ *Hæ*] Hee, MS.

⁴ *quas vocant*] quæ vocantur, Cheth.

⁵ *manifestissimam*] manifestam, E. and Cheth.

⁶ *quia*] etenim, Lu.

⁷ Adapted from Matt. xvi. 17. In Cott. is added at the end, in red letters, "*Hæc omnia asseruit idem episcopus Lincolnensis Robertus se posse sustinere et probare confidenter contra omnes mundi hæreticos, nec non et falsos Christianos.*"

⁸ *ipsum*] ipsum mittentem, E.

⁹ *diripiendam*] diripiendam, MS.

sel, clericum suum specialem, ut ejus fœdus et amici- A.D. 1253.
tiam postularent, et sororem suam uterinam Edwardo, of Spain to
filio suo primogenito et heredi legitimo, matrimonia- prince
liter peterent copulandam. Ipse autem rex Angliæ Edward.
Wasconiam memorato filio suo concesserat, quod non
discrepat¹ a concessione facienda prædictæ puellæ præ-
fato E[dwardo] maritandæ. Postulabat autem idem
rex Hispaniæ præsentiam Edwardi sibi exhiberi, ut
eum, prout tantum decuit adolescentem, cingulo dona-
ret militari, et eorum satisfaceret,² prout expediret,
petitioni.

*Episcopus Lincolnensis Robertus infirmatus taliter
conqueritur de statu ecclesiæ.*

Diebus sub eisdem episcopus Lincolnensis Robertus Complaint
apud Bugeden, manerium suum, decubuit graviter in- of the bp.
firmatus. Qui in spiritu prænosens tribulationem of Lincoln,
ecclesiæ in proximo ingruere, vocavit ad se fratrem on his
Johannem de Ordine Prædicatorum, scilicet magistrum death-bed,
Johannem de Sancto Egidio, in arte medicinali peri- respecting
tum, et in theologia lectorem. Recitansque facta quæ the state of
dam Romanorum, eum graviter redarguit et confratres the church.
suos, necnon et Minores, eo quod Ordo eorum in pau-
pertate voluntaria constituitur, ut liberius vitia poten-
tum acriter reprehendant. In hoc autem, quod ipsi
peccata magnatum audacter non redarguunt, eosdem
hæreticos dixit manifestos. Interrogans insuper eundem
fratrem, "Quid esset hæresis?" et ille hæsitasset, au-
tenticam non recolens diffinitionem, dixit episcopus,
"Hæresis est sententia humano sensu electa, Scripturæ ¶ *Nota dif-*
Sacrae contraria, palam edocta, pertinaciter defensa. *initionem*
Hæresis enim Græce, electio Latine." Et consequenter *hæresis a*
reprehendens prælatos, et maxime Romanos, subjunxit, *Græco*
"Dare curam animarum parvulo, sententia est alicujus *sumptam.*

¹ *discrepat*] *descrepat*, MS.

| ² *satisfaceret*] *sat'fac'et*, MS.

A.D. 1253. prælati, humano sensu electa propter carnem vel tene-ritatem. Et est contraria Scripturæ Sacræ, quæ pro-hibet fieri pastores, qui non sunt idonei ad arcendum lupos. Et est palam edocta, quia manifeste portatur carta sigillata. Et est pertinaciter defensa, quia si quis voluerit contradicere, suspenditur, excommunicatur. Cui autem tota diffinitio hæresis convenit, hæreticus est. Sed quisque fidelis tenetur opponere se hæretico, quantum potest. Qui ergo potest contradicere, et non contradicit, peccat, et videtur fautor esse, secundum illud Gregorii, 'Non caret scrupulo societatis occultæ, qui manifesto facinori desinit obviare.' Sed vos fra-tres maxime obligamini ad oppositionem contra talem, cum habeatis ex officio gratiam prædicandi, et per paupertatem liberiores injustis resistendi. Quia,

'Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.'"¹

Hæc et alia multa lugubria proposuit idem episcopus coram clericis suis et aliis ante mortem graviter infir-matus, de cotidianis adhuc condolens ecclesiæ oppres-sionibus, et maxime earum fautoribus. Quæ qui ple-nius voluerit perspicere, alibi poterit invenire.²

*De morte ejus et signis apertis.*³

9 Oct. Migravit igitur ab hujus mundi exilio sanctus Ro-
 Miraculous bertus, Lincolnensis episcopus, apud Bagedene, in
 signs ac- nocte sancti Dionisii, domini papæ et regis redargutor
 company- manifestus, prælatorum correptor, monachorum cor-
 ing his rector, presbiterorum director, clericorum instructor,
 death. scolarium sustentator, populi prædicator, incontinen-
 tium persecutor, scripturarum sedulus perscrutator
 diversarum, Romanorum malleus et contemptor. In
 mensa refectionis corporalis, dapsilis, copiosus et civilis,

¹ Juv. Sat. x. 22.

² See B. and ed. Wats. pp. 874-
876.

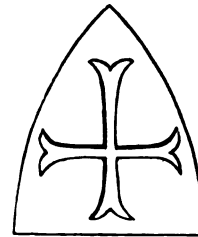
³ A mitre and crosier reversed
are drawn in the margin.

hilaris et affabilis; in mensa vero spirituali, devotus, **A.D. 1253.** lacrimabilis, et contritus; in officio pontificali, sedultus, venerabilis et infatigabilis. In qua nocte episcopus Londoniensis F[ulco], cum non esset procul a Buge-dene, audivit, ut dicitur, signum magnum dulcissimum in sullimi pulsari. Fratres etiam Minores, illuc pro-perantes, audierunt in sullimi classicum melicum cam-panarum, inter quas unum signum electum et dulcis-simum articulatum audierunt. Quo mirabili ulterius ab utrisque propalato, cognoverunt verius illam horam esse, qua episcopus prædictus feliciter migravit a corpore.¹

Moritur Willelmus de Wescy, de parte boreali.²

Death of
William
de Wescy.

Post transitum vero domini regis, mortui sunt de suis quamplures. Inter quos Willelmus de Wescy, miles quidam de nobilioribus borealium partium Angliæ baronibus, viam universæ carnis ingressus est. Rex autem incontinenti custodiam tantam cuidam alienigenæ contulit possidendam.




*Scutum Willelmi
de Wescy.*

Discordia inter archiepiscopum et capitulum Lincolniense.

Ipsis quoque diebus orta est discordia inter archi-episcopum Cantuariensem et capitulum Lincolniense. Vendicabat enim archiepiscopus potestatem conferendi præbendas et redditus in episcopatu Lincolniensi, pas-tore suo viduato. Illi vero canonici et clerici multi, consuetudini approbatæ innitentes et certi contradice-

Quarrel
between
the abp. of
Canter-
bury and
the chapter
of Lincoln.

¹ In the margin is this mark of reference , but there is no corresponding marginal note or addition.

² In the lower margin is drawn

his shield of arms, reversed, viz., gules, a cross patonce argent. The same shield is drawn by the hand of Matth. Paris in B., fol. 279.

A.D. 1253. bant; unde eos et omnes contradictores archiepiscopus excommunicavit. Sed a magistro Willelmo Lupo,¹ eidem in faciem contradicente, appellatum est. Quo Romam adeunte, dominus papa misertus super hoc, providit remedium. Quo iterum, nacta spe meliori, redeunte, mors dicitur triumphare.

Appeal to
the pope by
William
Lopus.

Nata est Katerina, filia regis.

Birth of
the prin-
cess Ka-
therine.
25 Nov. Regina Angliæ Alienora Londoniis peperit filiam suam. Quæ die sanctæ Katerinæ nata, et ab archiepiscopo baptizata, nomen sortita est Katerina.

Discordia inter scolares et fratres Parisius.

Disagree-
ment be-
tween the
University
of Paris
and the
Friars
Preachers. Suborta est tunc discordia magna inter universita-tem Parisiensem et fratres Prædicatores, qui in tantum multiplicati sunt et exaltati, ut approbatis consuetudinibus et juribus scholarium renuissent subjacere. Scolares igitur, destinatis nunciis discretissimis, et articulis contra fratres compositis, Romanam curiam super hoc certificarunt; fratres vero e contra miserunt. Effusa igitur multa pecunia, et labore hinc inde consumpto, mutatis consuetudinibus quibusdam, pax reformata est.

De miraculis in ecclesia Lincolniensi.

Miracles in
the church
of Lincoln. Miracula miraculis diatim in ecclesia Lincolniensi cumulantur, et, operante Domino pro episcopo Roberto, alii sancti, qui in ecclesia eadem requiescunt, videlicet sancti Remigius et Hugo, ad beneficia suscitantur impendenda. Hic vero Robertus canonicos suos, scilicet Lincolnienses, multum vexavit, et in religiosos terribiliter, religiosas terribilius fulguravit, zelum

Severity of
Robert, bp.
of Lincoln,
in his life-
time.

¹ In B. he is styled "Lincolniensis archidiaconus." See *Fasti*, ii. 43.

bonum habens. Confidenter autem dico, quod plus A.D. 1253. Deo placuerunt ejus virtutes, quam displicuerunt excessus; sicut in David et in Petro, plus valuit in David¹ mansuetudo, quam viluit facta Uriæ proditio. In Petro trina negatio reprehenditur, sed tamen princeps apostolorum consecratur.²

Annalis conclusio.

Transiit igitur annus ille satis frugifer et fructifer, ^{Annual summary.} ita scilicet, ut summa frumenti ad pretium xxx. descendere denariorum. Sed in quantum terra profuit, mare obfuit, suos terminos transcendendo. Quod quia repente superundavit, multos homines et pecora occupavit, et si nocte evenisset, multo plures submersisset. Annus iste Terræ Sanctæ extitit exitialis; Flandriæ et confinibus ejus cruentissimus; Franciæ dampnosus et probrosus; Papæ et papalibus arctus et angarialis; Angliæ turbulentus; in spiritualibus temporalibusque bonis inclinativus.³

¹ David] Davit, MS.

² Here ends MS. C.C.C.C., No. XVI. (marked B.), as printed from in Edd. See Preface to vol. i. p. lx.

³ In the corner of the lower mar-

gin is written by a different but coeval hand, "Nota mirabilia;" but what this refers to is doubtful; perhaps to the miracles in the church of Chichester, which are noticed in B., but omitted in Edd.

MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS

ABBREVIATIO CHRONICORUM ANGLIÆ.

INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.

THE work which follows seems to have been quite unknown to the earlier biographers of Matthew Paris. Leland, Bale, Parker, and Pits pass it over in silence, nor is it noticed at a more recent period by Vossius, Selden, Wats, Blount, Oudin, Nicolson, and others; yet it certainly must have been seen by Joscelin, archbishop Parker's secretary, since he makes use of it in his historical collections in MS. Cott. Vitell. E. XIV. under the years 1245 and 1250; and in the list of English Historians (printed by Hearne at the end of Avesbury) he speaks of it distinctly in the following terms: "Matthæus Parisiensis scripsit Epitome Historiarum, quod vocat 'Ager Sterilis,' vel 'Abbreviatio compendiosa Croniconum Angliæ,' ab anno incarn. Dom. Millesimo, regnante Ethelredo . . . Perduxit ad annum Domini 1255 inclusive." Joscelin, however, has here committed a singular error in assuming as the actual title of the work a phrase used by the author in a metaphorical sense, at the end of the year 1250, where he writes, "*Libellus iste auctori suo ager sterilis potest merito appellari; nam sudor in cultura laboriosus, in colligenda messis tempore commoditatis omnimodæ carentia, filix, spinæ et tribuli, pro fructibus colliguntur. Et 'quid juvat in sterili spargere semen humo?'*" Subsequent, also, to the time when the manuscript containing the work had come into the hands of Sir Robert Cotton, it was consulted by Casanbon, who mentions it in a letter written from

London in Feb. 1614, as "brevem Historiam ejusdem Matthæi [Parisiensis], ubi acrius invehitur in Romanum tyrannidem."¹ Later still (in 1657), some extracts were made from the work by Sir James Ware (MS. Add. 4783, fol. 97), who errs with Joscelin in giving it the title of "Ager Sterilis;" and at the close of the 17th century Dr. Thomas Gale had consulted it, as appears by the following note in his handwriting in the manuscript (fol. 946): "Hic desinit Matth. Paris *Historia Minor*, quæ est epitome Majoris, quæ ad 1258 [1259] continuatur." Two faults are here apparent, first in calling this work the *Historia Minor* (and thus confounding it with the *Historia Anglorum*), and then in stating it to be a compendium of the Greater Chronicle, which it certainly is not. To these scanty notices of the work may be added the brief mention made of it in a note to the second edition of Cave's "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria," vol. ii. p. 298, published in 1743,² whence, no doubt, Tanner derived the meagre reference made to the Cotton manuscript in his *Bibliotheca*, p. 752. Since his time the work appears to have been almost wholly ignored; and among recent historical writers, Mrs. Everett Green is the only one who has occasionally availed herself of the information it contains.³ She quotes it, however, either as the work of an anonymous historian, or as the chronicle of Rishanger, which, of course, is an oversight.

¹ Is. Casauboni *Epistolæ*, p. 554, ed. 1709.

² This edition was edited by the Rev. Dr. Waterland, to whom probably the note is due, which is thus worded: "*Abbreviatio compendiosa Chronicorum Angliæ*, ab ann. 1000 ad ann. 1255, exstat MS. in Bibl. Cotton. sub Claudio D. 6, n. 3. Videtur propria Matthæi mana descripta. Vide prologum ad ann.

1251. Denuo continuata ab alio ad finem R. Hen. 3. ibid. sub Vitellio D. 2. n. 1." The latter statement is erroneous, since the MS. Vitellius D. II. contains only an abridged transcript of the Royal MS. 14 C. vii., made in 1565. See Pref. to Vol. i. p. lxx.

³ *Lives of the Princesses of England*, vol. i. pp. 98, 197, 288, 392; vol. ii. pp. 74, 173, ed. 1849.

Only one manuscript of the "*Abbreviatio Chronicorum*" is known to exist, which is the author's original copy, and which would appear to have never been subsequently transcribed. It is preserved in the Cottonian collection, under the press-mark Claudius D. VI., and has been bound up with other historical works, composed by monks of the abbey of St. Alban in the 14th century.¹ It is a small folio, written on vellum in double columns, and contains 215 leaves, of which the Chronicle of Matthew Paris occupies eighty-six. Prefixed to the work are some historical *prolegomena* in the author's handwriting, as follows:—

a. A short introduction to the articles which follow, beginning, "*Anglia habet in longitudine*," occupying only a column. At the top of the page are drawn two circular schemes, in one of which is represented a monarch seated, holding a book (probably meant for Offa), and the other is divided into seven compartments, intended to contain the names of the seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy, but not filled up. In the corner of one is written, "*Cenobium s̄ci Albani*." fol. 1 *b.*

b. A series of coloured figures of thirty-two sovereigns of Britain, from Brutus to Henry III., seated under ornamented arches, four in a page. The pages are divided into columns by triple coloured vertical bands, and this peculiarity is continued throughout the chronicle. The names of the sovereigns were originally added to each in the margins, but many have been cut off by the binder, and are now replaced in the handwriting of Sir Robert Cotton. . . . ff. 2–5 *b.*

These figures should be compared with the similar ones prefixed to the *Historia Anglorum* in MS. Reg. 14 C. vii.

¹ See an account of these works in Riley's Introduction to *Willelmi Rishanger Chronica*, pp. xvi–xviii.

c. Short Genealogical history from Alfred to the children of Henry III., in a more abridged form than in MS. Coll. Corp. Chr. Camb. No. xxvi. . . . ff. 6 b-8.

d. Map of England, Wales, and Scotland. . . . fol. 8 b.

This is badly engraved by Gough in his *British Topography*, 1780, vol. i., pl. iv., and described with many blunders, pp. 68-71. He speaks of it as "the completest map of Great Britain for the period." A small portion has been cut off by the binder, but the names can be supplied from the similar map in MS. Cott. Julius D. VII., fol. 50 b.

On the next leaf commences the Compendious Chronicle of Matthew Paris now first printed, which is arranged in the form of Annals, with the years noted in the margin. The text is in the author's autograph to the end of the year 1252 (fol. 57), and the continuation for the years 1253, 1254, and part of 1255 (where the work ends abruptly in the middle of a paragraph) is in the hand of a contemporary monk of St. Alban's, but executed under the eye of the author.¹

In the 16th century this volume appears to have belonged to one Richard Hatton, whose name is written at the bottom of fol. 5 b., with the words, "Renuncio pape cum suis." It was subsequently in the possession of John Stowe (as appears by some extracts from it in 1575 among his Collectanea, MS. Harl. 545, fol. 186), and after his death it passed, with other of his manuscripts, into the library of Sir Robert Cotton.

The title prefixed to this work was probably borrowed by Matthew Paris from the shorter history of Diceto.² In the portion preceding A.D. 1067, the text is partly based on Wendover, but much abbreviated, with additions from Henry of Huntingdon, and other sources. The rest of the work, to the year 1253 inclusive, has been undoubtedly abridged from the *Historia Anglo-*

¹ See Pref. to vol. i. p. li.

| ² See note in Pref. vol. i. p. x.

rum, but with numerous alterations and insertions. Some of these are taken from the *Chronica Majora* (references to which, under various titles, are frequently made), but the majority contain new and interesting matter, or give us the opinions of the writer in regard to the conduct of the Sovereign and the affairs of the Roman Court, which it is useful and instructive to compare with those expressed in his other writings. In the last two years, 1254 and 1255, the Greater Chronicle is closely followed.

Although certainly in the handwriting of Matthew Paris, the text exhibits numerous instances of carelessness (as pointed out in the foot-notes), and has never received the author's customary and final revision. Instances of verbal inaccuracies, omissions, and repetitions occur throughout, of which it is sufficient here to refer to those which occur under the years 1053, 1098, 1123, 1125, 1142, and 1201. These errors, however, do not at all detract from the historical value of the work, or from the confidence we should place in the general good faith and accuracy of the historian.

In printing the text of this Chronicle, it has been judged advisable to omit such passages as are verbally the same with the *Historia Anglorum*, and their absence is indicated by *dots*. References are also added in the margin to the printed pages of the latter work, in which the omitted portions occur.

It is also desirable to point out (with greater precision than was indicated in the Preface to vol. i. p. xxiii. note ¹), that the text of the present work has been verbally copied into the original MS. of the *Flores Historiarum*, falsely attributed to "Matthew of Westminster," from the words "Comes Ricardus cum maxima gloria," in 1250 (vol. iii. p. 311), to the end of the year 1255.

MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS

ABBREVIATIO CHRONICORUM ANGLIÆ.

fol. 9 a. *Hæc est Abbreviatio compendiosa Cronicorum Angliæ, ab anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo, regnante Etheldredo, fratre Sancti Edwardi, regis et martiris.*

Millesimo. Rex Etheldredus duxit in uxorem Emmam, Marriage filiam consulis Normannorum, quem Ducem appellamus, regum of Æthelred. piissimus et imbellis, prole felicissimus.

m°. primo. Inventus est sanctus Yvo episcopus in partibus Invention orientalibus oriundus, in loco qui non multum distat ab Hun- of St Ivo. tendonia; et translatus est sanctum corpus ejus ad nobile cœnobium Rameseie, punito abbate¹ illepedo per ocream. Hujus tumba ultro recepit oblationem compatriotarum suorum, miraculose aperta.

m°. II°. Angli die uno, hora una, propter oppressiones, quas Slaughter sustinuerunt intolerabiles, duces qui erant in Anglia tiranni- of the zantes trucidaverunt immunitos, scilicet, Dacos. Danes.

m°. III°. Wilfricus² episcopus,³ vir eximie sanctitatis, cœno- Burton bium de Burtona fundavit. Daci quoque ira succensi venerunt abbey founded.

¹ This is an error, which occurs also in A. C. D., and is copied in the *Flores Historiarum*, ascribed falsely to Matthew of Westminster. For *abbate* we should read *præposito*, as appears by the *Vita S. Ivois*, compiled by Gocelin in the 11th century, in MS. Cott. Tib. D. III. fol. 242 b., and in the *Acta SS.* vol. ii. p. 289. The name of the

præpositus was *Elnothus*, and that of the abbat *Ednothus*, the similarity of which probably caused the mistake.

² *Wilfricus*] Wilfridus, MS., corrected from A. C. D.

³ *episcopus*] This is a mistake. The founder of Burton abbey was Wulfric Spott. See *Monasticon*, vol. iii. pp. 32, 39.

- * Conflicts with the Danes. Eadric Streone. Arrival of Sweyn. in Angliam. Multi Daci et Angli in prælio ceciderunt. Rex Anglorum Ætheldredus ducatum Merciorum Eadrico proditori. cognomento¹ Stroine, dedit.
- John XVIII. pope. m°.iiii°. Suein Dacus venit cum innumera multitudo barbarorum, qui omnia feraliter vastans in Anglia ferro et flamma, iram Dei et beati Edmundi, regis et martiris, sibi coacervavit, prout rei exitus comprobavit. Johannes sedit in cathedra Romana annis v.²
- Henry II. emperor. m°.v°. Henricus Romanum adeptus imperium, imperavit annis xxii.³ Daci, Martis vexati sollicitudinibus, repatriarunt.
- Great famine. Fames quoque maxima Angliam invasit, quantam se nullus meminit prævidisse.
- Murder of duke Æthelstan. m°.vi°. Eadricus proditor ducem nobilem Ethelstanum⁴ proditiose interemit. Rex Etheldredus, pacificus et imbellis, a Dacis pecunia pacem redemptam optinuit. Jussu regis, duo filii dicti proditoris, in ultionem paterni facinoris, excæcantur.
- Treaty with the Danes. m°.vii°. Angli cum Dacis conventionem fecerunt, et ad pacis observationem triginta milia librarum esterlingorum sunt statuta. Venerat namque Suanus, rex Danorum, omnia exterminans; qui tandem, ultore beato Edmundo, rege et martire, periit interemptus.
- A fleet raised. m°.viii°. Rex Etheldredus, anno regni sui tricesimo, fecit parari per totam Angliam ex trecentis et decem hidis unam navem. et ex octo hidis loricam et galeam, in spem animatus.
- Sergius IV. pope. Ælmar bishop of Selsey. Fresh arrival of Danes. m°.ix°. Annis duobus et mensibus novem, Sergius sedit in cathedra Romana.⁵ Defuncto Sireburnensi⁶ episcopo, Ælmarus successit.
- m°.x°. Novus Danorum exercitus⁷ in Angliam veniens, incendiis vacat et rapinis.

¹ cognomento] cognomento, MS.

² John XVIII. was pope from 25 Dec. 1003 to June 1009. See Jaffé, "Regesta Pontificum," p. 348.

³ Henry II. reigned from June 1003 to July 1024. See "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," ii. 14.

⁴ Æthelstanum] So also in Wendenover, i. 437; but Ælhelm in Flor. Wig. i. 158, ed. Thorpe.

⁵ Sergius IV. held the see from July 1009 to July 1012. Jaffé, p. 350.

⁶ Sireburnensi] So also in Wendenover, i. 438, and A. C. D. (where he is named Brihtric), but in Flor. Wig. i. 162, we have *Salesiensis*, which is the correct reading. See "Fasti Eccles. Anglicanæ," i. 237, ed. Hardy.

⁷ exercitus] excercitus, MS. throughout, and this orthography is used in all the other cases of the word.

fol. 9 b. m°.xi°. Daci debacchantes¹ in Anglia, multos sanctos peremerunt martires, confessores exilio et carcere condempnarunt.² Many holy men slain. Passus est sanctus Ælphagus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, a Danis excerebratus, tempore Paschali. Almarus, abbas Sancti Augustini, abire permittitur. Multi passi sunt pro Christo. Death of archbishop Ælfeah.

m°.xii°. Ætheldredus cum exercitu Dacorum pacem fecit, dans eis septem³ milia librarum argenti. In villa quadam Saxonie chorea in vigilia Nativitatis Domini, in cimiterio Sancti Magni, martiris, miraculose continuatur. Peace with the Danes. Miraculous dance in Saxony.

m°.xiii°. Suanus Dacus tyrannus totam Angliam sibi subjugavit, rege Ætheldredo fugiente in Normanniam. Sweyn conquers England.

m°.xiiii°. Suanus,⁴ vindice beato Edmundo, confossus lancea de nocte, subita nece miraculose peremptus est. Rex Ætheldredus in Angliam remeavit. Death of Sweyn.

m°.xv°. Cnuto, rex Danorum, in Angliam veniens, omnia obstantia flamma, cædibus et rapinis vastabat. Veniensque Oxoniam, et magno ibi facto concilio, mandavit rex multos Dacorum nobiles,⁵ consilio iniquo⁶ ducis Eadrici, trucidari. Arrival of Cnut.

m°.xvi°. Rex Ætheldredus in fata concessit, cui successit Edmundus filius suus,⁷ cognomento⁸ Ireneside. Hic, anno regni sui primo, septies strenue contra Cnud pugnavit, triumphans gloriose; ultimo vero singulari duello Cnutonem fatigatum sibi conciliavit. Tandem ignominiosa proditio et morte periit. Death of Æthelred. Edmund Ironside.

m°.xvii°. Cnuto Danus totam Angliam occupavit, filios Edmundi regis et alios nobiles Angliæ, et ex antiqua clara stirpe, exilio dampnavit. Cnut obtains the whole of England.

m°.xviii°. Cnuto Emmam, Normannicam natione,⁹ relictam regis Ætheldredi, caute ducit in uxorem; et sic nobilitatem Anglicanam sibi prudenter inclinavit. Piis operibus insistens, ecclesias fundavit, elemosinas indulsit, hostes ed[omuit].¹⁰ His marriage to queen Emma.

¹ *debacchantes*] *debacantes*, MS.

² *Daci . . . condempnarunt*] Added by Matthew Paris in the lower margin.

³ *septem*] *octo*, Hen. Hunt. p. 754, ed. Petrie, but the correct reading is *xlviii*°, as in Sax. Chron., Flor. Wig., and Wendover. In the latter the payment is entered under A.D. 1011.

⁴ *Suanus*] *Suan*, MS.

⁵ *nobiles*] *nobile*, MS.

⁶ *iniquo*] *iniqua*, MS.

⁷ *filius suus*] These words are repeated, by error.

⁸ *cognomento*] *congnomento*, MS.

⁹ *natione*] *nascione*, MS.

¹⁰ *Piis . . . hostes ed[omuit]*] Added in the lower margin, but the concluding word has been partly cut off by the binder.

- Cnut returns to Denmark. Æthelric bishop of Selsey. Monastery of St. Edmund founded. Tax imposed by Cnut. St. Benet Holm founded. Laws of king Edward confirmed. Translation of St. Ælpheah. Wilfric archbishop of York. Endowment of the abbey of Winchester. Reverence paid to the tomb of St. Edmund. Abbeys of Holm founded.
- m°.xix°. Cnuto, rex Anglorum et Danorum, transfretans in Daciam, ibidem disposuit regni negotia hiemando. Eodemque anno, defuncto Æthelmaro, Selesiensi¹ episcopo, Etheldricus successit.
- m°.xx°. Cnuto cœnobium Sancti Ædmundi, regis et martiris, ampliavit et locupletavit; et ibidem monachos sub abbate, secundum regulam sancti Benedicti, Deo militare constituit.
- m°.xxi°. Cnuto fecit per Angliam mirabilem extorquendo censum colligi, scilicet, lxxii. milia librarum argenti, præter xx.,² quos Londonienses dederunt;³ sed pœnitens postea, cum vidisset terram patere discrimini, peccatum restitutione et elemosinis expiavit. Domum quoque Sancti Benedicti de Ulmo fundavit.
- m°.xxii°. Cnuto leges antiquas tenendas inviolabiliter constituit, regis scilicet Edwardi Primi. Et scriptæ sunt in Latino, et in lingua Anglica et Danica, ad auctoritatem.
- m°.xxiii°. Corpus beati Ælphegi, archiepiscopi et martiris, fol. 10 a. Cantuariam delatum est.
- m°.xxiiii°. Cnuto rex multos suorum amisit in bello. Defuncto Wlstano,⁴ archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Wilfricus⁵ successit. Rex Cnuto, propter victoriam quam sibi Angli adquisierant, eos⁶ cepit amplius honorare.
- m°.xxv°. Cnuto, hortatu Emmæ reginæ, vetus monasterium Wintoniæ tanta munificentia⁷ ditavit, ut animos et oculos intuitum ad laudes, propter decorem constructionis, invitaret.
- m°.xxvi°. Cnuto magnam reverentiam circa sepulchrum beati Edmundi regis, prædecessoris sui, exhibuit. In cujus ecclesia conventum monachorum constituit sub abbate, Deo militare. Abbatiam de Ulmo in Anglia constituit, aliam in Norwegia.⁸

¹ *Selesiensi*] Selenesensi, MS.² *xx.*] Written on an erasure.³ This tax is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, Flor. Wig., Hen. Hunt., and Wendover under the year 1018, and the sum paid by the Londoners is variously stated at 10,500 and 11,000 pounds.⁴ *Wlstano*] Wistano, MS. Wul-

stan II. died 28 May 1023. Fasti, iii. 96.

⁵ *Wilfricus*] Wisfricus, MS. His real name was Ælfric. See *postea*, under A.D. 1052.⁶ *eos*] Added in marg.⁷ *munificentia*] munificentia, MS.⁸ *Norwegia*] Norwegiam, MS.

m°.xxvii°. Cnuto rex cum quinquaginta puppibus Norwegiam Defeat of
hostiliter adiit, regem Olafum fugavit, regnumque cepit,¹ et king Olaf.
tota vita sua retinuit.

m°.xxviii°. Cnuto Norwagenses in amicitiam sibi studet Olaf is
conciliare. Regem Olaphum victum a regno expulit; qui expelled.
redierato² effugavit; sicque victor rediit in Angliam.

m°.xxix°. Cnud Romam pompose³ perrexit,⁴ ubi elemosinam, Cnut goes
quæ Romescot dicitur, et quam Offa rex, fundator nobilis cœnobii to Rome.
Anglorum prothomartiris Albani, præconcesserat, confirmavit.

m°.xxx°. Cnud in ecclesia Sancti Benedicti de Ulmo, jam Monks
perfecta, monachos secundum regulam sancti Benedicti sub placed in
abbate, Deo militare constituit. Similiter aliam in Norwegia St. Benet
ecclesiam Sancti Benedicti fundavit, et monachos instituit, Holm and
St. Benet
quas⁵ sequenti anno plus locupletavit. in Norway.

m°.xxxi°. Cnud ecclesiam cœnobiale Sancti Benedicti in Dedication
Norwegia fecit sollempniter⁶ valde dedicari. Humiliatus⁷ et of St. Benet
considerans humanam fragilitatem, et maxime propriam, ab in Norway.
dicavit coronam portare, pro eo quod mare intumens præ- Cnutleaves
cepto suo non obedivit.⁸ Contra Edmundum Yreneside singu- off his
lari duello dimicans, caute pacificatus est.⁹ crown.

m°.xxxii°. Dedicata est ecclesia Beati Ædmundi, regis et Dedication
martiris, cum nobili qua decuit solempnitate, in honorem of the
beatæ Dei Genitricis Mariæ et sancti Edmundi, xv. kalendas ch. of St.
Edmund.
Novembris. 18 Oct.

m°.xxxiii°. Cnud a Romana curia revertitur; viam in ma- Road made
risco, multiplicatis fossoribus, quæ Kingesdelf¹⁰ dicitur, eru- in the
marsh of

¹ In Sax. Chron., Flor. Wig., Hen. Hunt., and Wendover, placed under the year 1028.

² *qui redierato*] So in MS., and evidently an error. Perhaps we should read, *qui redierat, iterato*. Olaf's return to Norway took place in 1030, when he was slain by his own people. See Sax. Chron., Flor. Wig., and Hen. Hunt.

³ *pompose*] *ponpose*, MS.

⁴ Cnut's journey is placed by Flor. Wig., Hen. Hunt., and Wendover under the year 1031.

⁵ *quas*] Refers to *ecclesias*, or else we should read *quos*.

⁶ *sollempniter*] *sollepniter*, MS.

⁷ *Humiliatus*] *Humilatus*, MS.

⁸ This story is from Wendover, under the year 1035, vol. i. 492, who borrows it from Henry of Huntingdon, p. 757.

⁹ This event took place in 1016. See the previous notice under that year, and Wendover, i. 457.

¹⁰ *Kingesdelf*] *Kingesdelf*, MS. Corrected from A. C. D., which read, "viam in marisco inter Ramesham et Burgum, quod Kingesdelf dicitur, ut periculum magnorum stagnorum vitaretur, eruderavit," and so also in the *Flores Hist.*, ascribed to Matth. Westm. p. 209, ed. 1601. See *Monasticon*, i. 573.

Kingesdelf. deravit. Eodemque anno contra Scotos rebellantes expeditio-
His victory nem ducens, Malcolmum regem cum duobus aliis regibus levi
over Mal- negotio superavit. Unde gratus Deo pro victoria in senio
colm king optenta, religiosus in libertatibus et possessionibus multa con-
of Scots. tulit beneficia.

Benedict m°.xxxviii°. Benedictus sedit in cathedra Romana annis
IX. pope. xliii.¹ Eodem anno, defuncto Ædrico, Dorkecestrensi episcopo,
Ædnoth Ædnothus successit.
bp. of Dor-
chester.

Cnut's sons m°.xxxv°. Cnuto duos filios suos regnare fecit, unum in fol. 10 b.
in Den- Dacia, alterum in Norwegia.
mark and
Norway.

Regi Cnu- m°.xxxvi°. Rex Cnuto potentissimus, cum regnasset xx.
toni succes- annis, in fata concessit,² et sepultus est apud Wintoniam.
sit Harald- Haraldus, filius ejus,³ diadema suscipiens, pro eo regnavit.
us rex.

Death of m°.xxxvii°. Alfredus, Ethelredi primogenitus, proditione comi-
Alfred, tis Godwini,⁴ ignobilis animo et genere, oculorum luce pri-
son of vatus est,⁵ nec diu post vixit.
Æthelred.

Exile of m°.xxxviii°. Haraldus rex exilio dampnavit⁶ nobilem regi-
queen nam, novercam suam.⁷ Æthelnothus, Cantuariensis archiepi-
Emma. scopus, diem clausit extremum; successit Eadsius.
Eads, abp.
of Canter-
bury.

Hardecnut m°.xxxix°. Defuncto Brithmaro,⁸ Hardecnutus, rex Danorum,
goes to ad Emmam, matrem suam, in Flandriam devectus, cum ipsa
Flanders. apud Berges⁹ moram fuit. Eodemque anno obiit Haraldus
Death of rex.¹⁰
Harald.

¹ Benedict IX. was pope from Jan. 1033 to Jan. 1044; again from April 1044 to April 1045; and a third time from Nov. 1047 to July 1048. Jaffé, pp. 359-362.

² His death, in Sax. Chron., Flor. Wig., and Wendover, is assigned to the year 1035, but Hen. Hunt. and Diceto agree with the date above.

³ *ejus*] Added in marg.

⁴ *Godwini*] Gogwini, MS.

⁵ This event is entered under 1036 in Wendover.

⁶ *dampnavit*] dapnavit, MS.

⁷ Her exile, in Sax. Chron., Flor. Wig., and Hen. Hunt., is entered under 1037, and in Wendover under 1035.

⁸ The sentence is evidently incomplete, as appears by the text of Wendover, i. 476. Brithmar, bp. of Lichfield, died in 1039, and was succeeded by Wlasi. Fasti, i. 543.

⁹ *Berges*] Brigges, Wend. i. 476.

¹⁰ His death is assigned to 1040 in Sax. Chron., Flor. Wig., Hen. Hunt., and Wendover.

M^o.XL^o. Hardecnutus,¹ filius Cnutonis, fratri succedens, *Haraldo*
coronatus est in regem; cum idem Hardecnutus vix *Harde-*
annis regnasset, Henricus Romanum adeptus est imperium.² *cnutus*
Iste etiam Hardecnutus rex corpus regis, fratris sui, defossum *successit,*
in Tamensem projici³ præcepit. *cui Æd-*
wardus.

M^o.XLI^o. Hardecnutus rex reddidit exercitui Danorum tribu- Tribute
tum, scilicet xxi. m. librarum et xcix.;⁴ et pro⁵ xxii^{bas}.⁶ paid to the
puppibus, m.⁷ libr. et xlviii. libr. Danes.

M^o.XLII^o. Hardecnutus obiit, cui uterinus frater tantum Death of
ejus, scilicet Edwardus, confessor sanctus, successit; filius Hardecnut.
scilicet Ethelredi regis et Emmæ reginæ nobilissimæ, natione Edward the
Normannicæ. Confessor.

M^o.XLIII^o. Edsius, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, gravi infir- archbishop
mitate⁸ detentus archiepiscopatum resignavit. In cujus loco of Canter-
Sywardus⁹ substituitur. bury.

M^o.XLIV^o. Rex Ædwardus, in patrocinium regni sui, filiam Marriage
Godwini, ditissimi ac potentissimi sed¹⁰ subdolis et ignobilis of Edward
comitis, nomine Editham, ducit in uxorem. Defuncto Alfrico,¹¹ to Edith.
Helmhammensi¹² episcopo, Stigandus, regis capellanus, substi- Stigand,
tuitur. bishop of
Elmham.

M^o.XLV^o. Rex Ædwardus classem magnam sed frustra contra Fleet
regem Noricorum congregavit. Quia Suanus, rex Danorum, collected
bellum disponit parare contra Angliam. against the
Danes.

M^o.XLVI^o. Silvester sedit in cathedra Romana. Eodem anno, Silvester
[Gregorius]¹³ succedens sedit annis ii., postquam prædecessor III. anti-
ejus S[ilvester] sederat eadem diebus lvi.¹⁴ pope.
Gregory
VI. pope.

¹ *Hardecnutus*] Hardecnutus, MS., and so often afterwards.

² Henry III. was elected emperor in 1026, but did not succeed till 1039. See "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," ii. 15.

³ *projici*] *proici*, MS.

⁴ *xcix.*] lxxxix., Hen. Hunt.

⁵ *pro*] This word is erroneously written before *xcix.* in MS.

⁶ *xxii.*] xxxii., Sax. Chron. and Hen. Hunt.

⁷ *x.*] xi. milia, Hen. Hunt., and so Sax. Chron.

⁸ *infirmitate*] *imfirmitate*, MS.

⁹ *Sywardus*] At first written *Sawardus*. Syward is omitted in the

Fasti, i. 6, but he occurs in 1044 in the Sax. Chron. vol. ii. 134 and as a witness in charters of Edward the Confessor in 1045-6. See *Cod. Diplom. Anglo-Sax.* iv. 94, vi. 197.

¹⁰ *sed*] *set*, MS., *passim*.

¹¹ Alfric, bp. of Elmham, died in 1038, according to Flor. Wig. i. 193. See Fasti, ii. 458.

¹² *Helmhammensi*] *Belihāmcsi*, MS.

¹³ *Gregorius*] Supplied from *Wendover*, i. 484. He held the see from 1 May 1045 to Dec. 1046. Jaffé, p. 363.

¹⁴ Silvester III. was antipope 49 days, from Feb. to April 1044. Jaffé, p. 362.

Stigand holds two bishoprics. m°.XLVII°. Stigandus duos ex dispensatione papali optinuit episcopatus.¹ Ex tunc Romana curia pecuniæ inclinare cœpit manifeste. fol. 11a.

Clement II. pope. Eadred, bp. of Durham. m°.XLVIII°. Clemens papatum recepit, et rexit mensibus ix. et diebus vi.² Defuncto Ædmundo, Dunelmensi episcopo, successit Eadredus.³

Damasus II. pope. Leo IX. pope. m°.XLIX°. Damasus sedit in cathedra Romana diebus xxvi., et obiit; cui eodem anno Leo succedens,⁴ sedit annis v. mensibus ii. et diebus vi.⁵

Succession of bishops. m°.L°. Defuncti sunt episcopi Eadnothus Dorkec^{estricensis},⁶ Siwardus, vicarius Ædsii,⁷ Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, et, post ipsum, Ædsius. Cui successit Robertus, Londoniensis episcopus, et Roberto Willelmus; ad Dorkecestrensem Ulf, regis capellanus.

m°.LI°. ⁸

The Dane-geld abolished. Kinsig, abp. of York. Death of queen Emma. m°.LII°. Rex Ædwardus a vectigali gravissimo Anglos absolvit, quod, patre vivente, Danis solvi consuevit, scilicet xxxviii. milia librarum. Eodem anno, defuncto Alfrico, Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Kinsius, regis capellanus, successit.⁹ Emma quoque regina obiit.

Death of prince [Rhesus] of Wales. m°.LIII°. Griffinus,¹⁰ frater regis Walensis, rege præstantior, perimitur.¹¹ Marianus Scotus, veracissimus historiographus, obiit.¹² Comes Godwinus regi rebellis concordatur, et magnatum consilio pristino honori restituitur.

Death of earl Godwin. m°.LIIII°. Godwinus proditor turpissime de proditione redargutus et, Deo ultore, convictus, obiit.

¹ *episcopatus*] Added in marg.

² Copied from Wendover, i. 484. Clement II. was pope from 24 Dec. 1046 to 9 Oct. 1047. Jaffé, p. 364.

³ *Eadredus*] Eadrecus, MS. Wendover places his accession in 1049.

⁴ *succedens*] sucedens, MS.

⁵ Damasus II. was consecrated 17 July 1048, and died 9 Aug. following. His successor, Leo IX., held the see from Dec. 1048 to April 1054. Jaffé, pp. 366, 367.

⁶ *Dorkecestrensis*] Dorkencestris, MS.

⁷ *Ædsii*] Ædisii, MS.

⁸ This year is left blank in the MS.

⁹ These events are placed by Wendover under the year 1051.

¹⁰ *Griffinus*] This is a careless mistake in copying Wendover, i. 492, who has, "Frater Griffini, regis Walanorum, nomine Rhesus;" and so Flor. Wig. i. 211.

¹¹ *perimitur*] perrimitur, MS.

¹² His death is assigned by Flor. Wig. and Wendover to 1052, but falsely, as he did not die till 1082 or 1083. See Pertz, *Mon. Germ.* v. 484; and cf. *postea*, under A.D. 1082.

m°.lv°. Rex Ædwardus cum ingrederetur thesaurariam suam, Legends ut videret thesaurum suum, vidit diabolum sedentem desuper, concerning quasi totum vendicantem; cum autem audisset rex, quod de king Ed- collecta et extorsione¹ facta fuisset a pauperibus regni, omnia ward. jussit restitui. Quod pium factum, licet furtum clientis dissimulasset latrunculi; contractum, quem gestavit, sua humilitate curasset; Jesum in manibus sacerdotis sub specie vidisset; septem dormientes se in sinistra latera vertisse contemplatus fuisset; regem Daciæ navem suam ascensurum submersum fuisse asseruisset; et alias multas virtutes in Christi nomine operatus fuisset, in conspectu Domini fuerat acceptissimum. Victor [sedit]² in cathedra annis ii. et mensibus iii.³ Nobilis Victor II. dux Northambrorum Siwardus obiit, cujus ducatum rex Ead- wardus Tostio, fratri ducis Haraldi, concessit; comitem vero Algarum exilio dampnavit. Inventa sunt ossa regis et martiris Oswini divina revelatione apud Thinemue, anno a Passione ejus cccc°.xiii°. v°. idus Martii.⁴ Death of duke Si- ward. Exile of earl Algar.

fol. 11 b. m°.lvi°. Ethelstanus, episcopus Herefordensis, perimitur. Succession Cui successit Leovigarus,⁵ ducis Haraldi capellanus, vir sanctus of bishops. et pius. Huic successit⁶ Walterus,⁷ qui usque ad tempora Willelmi perduravit. Eodem quoque anno Egelricus, Dunelmensis præsul, episcopatu suo sponte resignato, monachus vita et habitu effectus est.⁸

m°.lviii°. Rex Edwardus revocavit ab Hungaria Edgarum Edgar Ethelling, nepotem suum, cum sorore sua Margareta, ut post Etheling is eum regnaret, tanquam heres legitimus; erat enim elegantis- recalled. simus et præstantissimus.

m°.lviii°. Stephanus Romanam rexit ecclesiam; cui succe- Stephen X. dens anno eodem Benedictus, novem mensibus, ut prædecessor pope. suus, cathedram gubernavit.⁹ Eodemque tempore civis quidam Benedict Romanus juvenis liberatus est a dæmone eum vendicante mira- X. pope. biliter; Historiæ autem docent quomodo.¹⁰

¹ *extorsione*] *extorsioie*, MS.

² *sedit*] Omitted in MS.

³ Victor II. was pope from Nov. 1054 to July 1057. Jaffé, p. 379.

⁴ *Inventa . . . Martii*] Wrongly entered here, but again, more correctly, under 1065.

⁵ *Leovigarus*] *Leonigarus*, MS.

⁶ *successu*] *successit*, MS.

⁷ *Walterus*] *Willelmus*, MS. erroneously, but he is rightly named

under 1061. He succeeded in 1060. See *Fasti*, i. 455.

⁸ *Ethelstanus . . . effectus est*] The whole of this year is written over an erasure.

⁹ Stephen X. was pope from Aug. 1057 to March 1058; Benedict X. from April 1058 to April 1059. Jaffé, pp. 382, 383.

¹⁰ The legend is in *Wendover*, i. 498, and *Malmesbury*, i. 355, ed. Hardy.

Capture of duke Harold in Normandy. **M^o.LIX^o.** Cum dux Haroldus in prædio juris sui Boseam perhendinaret, die quadam navem ingressus piscatoriam, mare spaciaturus intravit. Orta igitur subita tempestate, raptus applicuit, etsi invitus, in Pontivum; ubi captus et vinctus Willelmo, duci Normannorum, præsentatus est. Quem Godwinus¹ ita falsis et fallacibus pollicitis fascinavit, ut cum honore multo ad propria remearet. Tradunt autem aliter alii—sed hoc a veritate videtur discrepare—quod videlicet Haroldus a rege Edwardo ad hoc in Normanniam fuerit destinatus, ut ducem Willelmum in Angliam adduceret, quem idem rex heredem sibi constituere cogitavit. Duplicitas autem et fraudulenta mendacia Haroldi² hic faciunt hystoriographos in Hystoriis dubitare. Finis autem ejus seriem totius vitæ ejus, Deo ultore, maculavit.

Nicholas II. pope. Succession of bishops. **M^o.LX^o.** Nicholaus³ sedit in cathedra Romana annis duobus et mensibus vi.⁴ Eodem anno Kinsius, Eboracensis archiepiscopus, obiit. Successit Aldredus. Eoque anno, defuncto⁵ Deduc, Wellensi episcopo, Gisa successit.

Aldred, abp. of York, returns from Rome. **M^o.LXI^o.** Aldredus, Eboracensis antistes,⁶ cum comite Tostio Romam profectus, cum gaudio remeavit; pallium enim a papa Nicholao suscipere meruerat. Ibi etiam consecrati sunt Gisa, fol. 12 a. Wellensis episcopus, et Walterus, Herefordensis.

Wulstan, bishop of Worcester. **M^o.LXII^o.** Wlstanus, prior Wigorniensis ecclesiæ, vir magnæ sanctitatis, ad ejusdem ecclesiæ præsulatum consecratus est. Consecratus est autem ab Aldredo, Eboracensi archiepiscopo, quia archiepiscopo Stigando officium episcopale tunc fuerat interdictum, pro eo quod, vivente Roberto, illius ecclesiæ archiepiscopo, sibi archipræsulatum occupare præsumpsit.

Expedition of Harold against the Welsh. **M^o.LXIII^o.** Haraldus, Godwini filius, fines Walliæ⁷ depopulatur, ut regem Griffinum inquietaret. At Griffinus, ejus adventu præcognito,⁸ naves adscendit, et fugiens vix evasit. Haraldus cum illum comperit aufugisse, recessit, et majorem exercitum congregavit. Cui frater ejus Tostius ex mandato regis occurrens, junctis viribus, per terram simul et mare

¹ *Godwinus*] An error, copied from Wendover, i. 501, and so also in the pseudo Matthew of Westminster. The name of the count of Ponthieu was *Guido*, as in Malmesb. i. 384.

² *Haroldi*] *Horaldi*, MS. The name is written in the text *Haroldus* and *Haraldus*, indifferently.

³ *Nicholaus*] *Nocholaus*, MS.

⁴ Nicholas II. was pope from Jan. 1059 to July 1061. Jaffé, p. 384.

⁵ *defuncto*] *defuncto*, MS.

⁶ *antistes*] *antis*, MS.

⁷ *Walliæ*] *Walle*, MS.

⁸ *præcognito*] *precongno*, MS.

regionem illam depopulari cœperunt. Unde Wallones necessitate compulsi, obsides sibi dederunt, et tributum se regi Edwardo reddituros deinceps promiserunt, regemque suum Griffinum expulerunt.

MC.LXIII.¹ Gens Wallensium nonas Augusti, interfecto rege suo Griffino, caput ejus duci Haraldo miserunt. Quod mox Haroldus ad regem Edwardum transmittens, alium Wallensium regem præfecit. Qui Edwardo regi fidelitatem præstito faciens juramento, omnia quæ regibus Anglorum solvi consueverant, ipse fideliter se pensurum spopondit, per insolentiam sui prædecessoris puniti castigatus.

Death of
king
Griffin of
Wales.
5 Aug.

MC.LXV.² Inventa sunt ossa gloriosi regis et martiris Oswini, revelatione divina apud Thinemue, anno a Passione ejus quadringentesimo quartodecimo, quinto idus Martii.

Invention
of St.
Oswin.
11 Mar.

MC.LXVI.³ Dedicatum est monasterium Beati Petri Westmonasterii. Sanctus etiam rex Edwardus in vigilia Epiphaniæ pro regno terreno commutavit æternum. Defuncto igitur gloriosissimo rege ac Dei confessore Edwardo, Haraldus, Godwini comitis filius ignobilis et perjurus, statim regnum invasit, seipsum coronavit. Qui cum anno integro nondum regnasset, ab hominibus suis merito derelictus et exosus, spiculo confossus in capite, ultore Deo, apud Hastingum obiit miserabiliter interfectus. Et apud Waltham traditus sepulturæ, quia rex qualisqualis⁴ extiterat, et in armis strenuissimus. Willelmus autem cognomento⁵ Bastardus, Normannorum dux, tanta potitus victoria, gratus Deo ecclesiam Deo et sancto Martino fundavit, et locupletatam multis possessionibus et libertatibus ampliavit. Castrum quoque, quod festinanter construxerat, Hastingum appellavit, et ecclesiam, quam Bellum appellavit, anno sequenti sollempniter fecit dedicari; ubi jurans et certissime promittens se dilectissimi regis Edwardi leges inviolabiliter observaturum, et vestigia ejus sequendo gentem Anglicanam sincero corde conservatam dilecturum, gratanter ob omnibus est susceptus. Et Londonias veniens, a civibus cunctis est honoratus, et [ab]⁵ Aldredo, archiepiscopo Eboracensi, apud Westmonasterium coronatus est.

Dedication
of St. Peter's, Westminster.
Death of
Edward the
Confessor.
5 Jan.
Harold's
coronation
and death.
Battle
of Hastings
founded.
Coronation
of William.

fol. 12 b.

MC.LXVII.⁶ Edgarus Etheling videns regnum Angliæ in præcipiti positum, et cor regis in arcum pravum conversum, Edgar
Etheling
goes to
Scotland.

¹ MC.LXIII.¹] MC.XLIII.¹, MS., but corr. in margin.

² sui] Repeated again superfluously after *prædecessoris*.

³ *qualisqualis*] *quasqualis*, MS.

⁴ *cognomento*] *congnomento*, MS.

⁵ ab] Omitted in MS.

170 MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS ABBREVIATIO CHRONICORUM.

- navem conscendens, dum conaretur in Hungariam reverti, compulsus¹ est, una cum sorore sua Margareta, in Scocia applicare. Ipsam igitur Margaretam rex Scociæ Malcolmus desponsavit, et de ea filiam genuit, quam Matildem nominavit.
- Marriage of king Malcolm. m°.LXVIII°. Natus est subjugaret. Eodem anno Hist. Angl. . . . Northamhumbriæ comitatum. Cui statim homines illius vol. i. p. 11. regionis insurgentes, ipsum cum secentis viris suorum peremerunt. Sed rex Willelmus superveniens . . . delevit.
- The bp. of Durham imprisoned m°.LXIX°. Episcopus Dunelmensis de proditione accusatus, in villa, quæ Burgum dicitur, captus, ad Westmonasterium ductus est, carcerali custodiæ mancipandus. Eodem vero tempore venerunt filii ab Anglia aufugarent. Quorum . . . obviam H. A. i. 12. illis Edgarus, filius . . . capere. Tunc fœdere . . . castello occuparunt, et multa hominum milia peremerunt. Inter igitur flumina Vasam² et Trentam omnes regionis incolas immiseri- corditer affligebant. Sed Willelmus superveniens, hostes fugavit, et multos trucidavit. Verumtamen Waltheus comes ibi plures Normannorum solus detruncavit; sed Willelmus multo stipatus milite triumphans, adversariis fugatis, dominabatur. Et sic Edgarus³ pacem de facili a rege W[illelmo] impe- travit.
- Victory of William. m°.LXX°. Willelmus, pessimo usus consilio, omnia Anglorum monasteria spolians, calicibus etiam et feretris manifeste jam fol. 13 a. perjuris non pepercit. Solus inter omnes Angliæ prælatos Egelwinus, Dunelmensis episcopus, zelum Dei habens, uni- versos ecclesiæ invasores excommunicavit. Lanfrancus, monachus Beccensis, et post abbas Cadomensis, in archiepiscopum Cantuariensem consecratur.
- Spoliation of the monasteries. Abp. Lanfranc consecrated. m°.LXXI°. Multi nobiles ex generoso sanguine Britonum et Anglorum oriundi, tyrannidem regis Willelmi pejorantis et degenerantis declinantes, loca deserta petierunt, ut laterent. Rex etiam Egelwinum episcopum incarceravit. Rex Francorum Philippus a Roberto comite.⁴ Multi Anglici de latibulis⁵ Elyensis insulæ cum indignatione prorumpentes, quamplures de Normannis trucidarunt. Rex tandem blandis promissionibus, sed fallacibus, rebelles omnes omnipotentatui suo incli- navit. Herewardus tamen præpotens et strenuus, regi valde molestus, nullatenus valuit enervari.
- Flight of the English nobles. Success of William at Ely. Hereward.

¹ compulsus] compulsus, MS.

² Vasam] Nasam, MS.

³ Edgarus] Egarus, MS.

⁴ A verb is here wanting, and the whole paragraph seems out of place.

See the Greater Chronicle, under the year 1075, ed. Wats, p. 10.

⁵ latibulis] latiti, MS., and the last syllable crased.

m°.LXXII°. Rex Willelmus Scociam hostiliter adiens, rebelles Expedition
ibi superavit quamplurimos. Tandem, accepto regis Scotorum against the
cum obsidibus homagio, in Angliam remeavit. Obiit episcopus Scots.
Dunelmensis apud Westmonasterium sub custodia, et ibidem Death of
est sepultus. of the bishop
of Durham.

m°.LXXIII°. Invaserunt monachi Sancti Aodoweni Johannem, John arch-
archiepiscopum Rothomagensem, cum armata manu, cum bishop of
missam celebraret. Eodemque anno,¹ apud Windelesoram, ex Rouen.

H. A. i. 17. præcepto Alexandri papæ, rege Willelmo vivente,² in
obedire.

m°.LXXIII°. Beatus Wlstanus per Lamfrancum injuste depo- St. Wulstan
situs restituitur; cum baculum pastorem sepulchro beati restored.
Edwardi infixisset, nullus præter eum divellere a lapide potu- Gregory
isset. Gregorius sedit in cathedra Romana annis xii. et iii. VII. pope.
diebus. Iste³ papa, sinodo congregata, symoniacos excom- See of Sel-
municavit. Transfertur sedes episcopalis de Selesi⁴ apud sey trans-
Cicestriam.⁵ Northamhumbrenses episcopum Dunelmensem ferred to
crudeliter peremerunt. Venitque in Angliam Haco comes, Chichester.
cum Cnutone, filio Suani, ex Dacia. Obiitque Editha regina, Arrival of
et apud Westmonasterium est sepulta. the Danes.
Death of
queen
Edith.

m°.LXXV°. Rex Willelmus jussit Weltheophum, comitem Win- Earl Wal-
toniæ, decollari, et extra civitatem sepelli. Rex W[illelmus] theof be-
et rex Francorum amici facti sunt. Idem rex W[illelmus] in headed.
ecclesia Fiscami filiam suam Ccciliam optulit consecrandam. Peace with
France.
fol. 13 b. Rex W[illelmus] filio Roberto maledixit, eo quod regi Fran- Princess
corum adhærens, prælium⁷ contra eum excitavit; ubi rex Cecily
pulsus ab equo, graviter vulneratus est. In fine autem anni becomes a
nun.
præcedentis et hujus principio interfectus est episcopus Dunel- William
mensis a comprovincialibus, eo quod nimiam pecuniam extor- curses
serat ab eisdem. his son
Robert.

H. A. i. 22. m°.LXXVI°. Rex Willelmus I. cœpit Francos spoliis The bp. of
eorum saginando, crimen perjurii et suæ promissionis non killed.
veritus incurrere; unde quadam . . . cecidit Dunelmensis,
sibi paratos vix evasit. Eodemque anno, vi°. kalendas Aprilis

Ibid. i. 23. . . . Quadragesimæ tunc alte perdurans . . . spissitudinem.

¹ In *Hist. Angl.* this event is placed under 1072.

² *vivente*] *vivento*, MS.; a mistake for *annuente*.

³ *Iste*] *Inde*, MS.

⁴ *Selesi*] *Selebi*, MS.

⁵ The transfer of the see took

place about the year 1085. See *Fasti*, i. 238.

⁶ *sepelliri*] *sepellri*, MS.

⁷ *prælium*] *prælium conseruit*, MS. which is taken from *Hist. Angl.* i. 21, but here disturbs the sense.

Paul of Caen made abbat of St. Alban's. **M^o.LXXVII^o.** Paulus, monachus Cadomensis, archiepiscopi Lamfranci nepos, creatus est in abbatem Sancti Albani; qui fabricam ecclesiæ decenter reformavit. Eodemque anno Herlewinus . . . reddidit Salvatori. Eodemque anno Henricus imperator, collecto Warmatiæ multorum¹ episcoporum concilio, decrevit omnia . . . dicebatur, irritari, Hildebrandum abjurans. Hildebrandus e contra . . . primates imperatori excommunicato contradicerent. Ex sententia . . . regem benedixit. Hildebrandus autem omnes . . . Radulphum aggressus in fugam compulit, et Suaviam devastavit. **H. A. i. 23.** **Ibid. i. 24.**

M^o.LXXVIII^o. Ecclesia Becci . . . cujus operis initiandi ipse . . . lapidem jecit. Et per Gunzonem, ipsius ecclesiæ monachum, resuscitatum fundamentum mirabiliter est ampliatur. **H. A. i. 24.**
 Customs of the church of Bec observed there. Hujus autem authenticæ ecclesiæ consuetudines prosequitur conventus Sancti Albani, per Lamfrancum archiepiscopum et Paulum abbatem, ejus nepotem, suscitatas² et inviolabiliter observatas.³

M^o.LXXIX^o. Rex Willelmus I. in . . . accusatum incarceravit. Eodemque anno imperator Henricus, in concilio . . . Ravennensis urbis . . . designavit. Et eodem anno Antiochia . . . quamplurimis. **H. A. i. 25.** **fol. 14 a.**

M^o.LXXX^o. Hildebrandus⁴ papa . . . interfecit. **H. A. i. 25, 26.**

M^o.LXXXI^o. Willelmus . . . cum magnatibus multis. Eodemque . . . Aprilis. **H. A. i. 26.**

M^o.LXXXII^o. Marianus . . . diligenti facta inquisitione . . . invenitur. Hinc . . . evangelii.⁵ Sed hoc facit magnorum numerorum limitatio, quæ parvum numerum deficientem vel supercrescentem non reputat. **H. A. i. 26.**

Queen Matilda buried at Caen. Domesday book. **M^o.LXXXIII^o.** Matildis . . . Anglorum, obiit, et apud Cado- mum est sepulta, in domo sanctimonialium, quam ipsa sancta construxit. Eodemque tempore Willelmus . . . reservatur; unde liber conficitur qui Domesdai dicitur. Deinde de . . . solidos suscepit argenti . . . caput congestis, corpore et anima manifeste deteriorari.⁶ Hic incepit oppressio Angliæ subarrari. **H. A. i. 26.** **Ibid. i. 27.**

Henry IV. emperor. **M^o.LXXXIII^o.** Henricus in imperio constituitur, et . . . manorum Patricius. Eodem insuper anno . . . militari. Deinde suspecta habens corda eorum, quos læserat, et quos læsurus **H. A. i. 28.** **fol. 14 b.**

¹ *multorum*] et multorum, MS.

² *suscitatas*] suscitata, MS.

³ *observatas*] observate, MS.

⁴ *Hildebrandus*] Hildebertus, MS.

⁵ *evangelii*] ewangelii, MS.

⁶ *deteriorari*] deteriori, MS.

erat, cepit . . . tenementi. Extorta igitur maximæ pecuniæ summa violenter vel sophistice, in Normanniam . . . transfretavit.

- M^o.LXXXV^o.** Ira autem Domini nondum quiescente, cœperunt pullalare in Anglia thelonea iniqua et consuetudines pessimæ, juramenta blasphemialia. Et quanto magis Anglorum primates
 H. A. i. 29. læsi conquerebantur, tanto . . . patrocinaretur. Rex homines non reputabat. Ad castra construenda cogebantur et inviti, nec præmia reportabant. Emptores regales prætia non reputabant. Verumtamen rex magnanimus et dives valde, et tanto magis Deo obligatus, Normanniam, tanquam hereditarium, specialiter dilexit et rexit; Britanniam Armoricanam¹ sibi subjugavit . . . rebelles omnes edomuit. Pacem servavit; Deum minus quam decuit, formidavit. Episcopatus Dorkecestrensis transfertur ad Lincolniam.² State of England.
The see of Dorchester transferred to Lincoln.
- M^o.LXXXVI^o.** Rex Willelmus, armis et arduis curis confractus et jam senio confectus, cœpit morti appropinquare. Et quia³ ferocitates ejus . . . distributor. Duo fundavit cœnobîa; unum . . . vocavit, et aliud in Normannia, in honorem sancti Stephani, quod Cadomum nominavit. Regina, uxor ejus, plures ei liberos procreavit, cui nomen Matildis; videlicet, Robertum, Ricardum, Willelmum, et Henricum. Filiæ autem ipsius erant, Cecilia, Cadomi abbatissa, Constantia, Britannicæ comitissa, Adala, Blesensis comitissa, nupta Stephano, comiti Blesenci. Quartæ vero
 H. A. i. 30. . . . regi, maritabatur, nomina historiographi non scripserunt. Rex itaque W[illelmus] subjectis socialis fuit, et humilis atque affabilis; indomitis . . . matutinas vigil sedulus . . . audivit. Eodemque⁴ anno Gregorius papa, qui et Hildebrandus, obiit; cui successit Clemens.⁵ Et, eodem defuncto, post paucos dies successit Desiderius, et Victor nominatur. Approaching end of William.
His children.
Death of pope Gregory VII.
Victor III. pope.
- fol. 15 a. **M^o.LXXXVII^o.** Willelmus I., rex Anglorum, et dux Apuliæ obierunt. Berengarius . . . Galliæ partem maximam maculavit.
 H. A. i. 32, 33. Papa vero Leo⁶ qui Victori successit, Vercellis . . . extersit. Ossa Walwani, militis præclarissimi, inventa sunt in provincia Walliarum, a quo Galeweia corrupto⁷ nomine dicitur, quasi Waleweia. Eodem quoque anno, cum regis W[illelmi] [equus]⁸ quandam amplam fossam transiliendo corpus sui as- Bones of Walwain found.

¹ *Armoricanam*] *Armonicam*, MS.

² As to the date of the transfer of this see, consult *Fasti*, ii. 7.

³ *quia*] *qui*, MS.

⁴ *Eodemque*] *Edemque*, MS.

⁵ This is an error. See note in *Hist. Angl.* i. 32.

⁶ *Leo*] This is also a mistake. See note in *Hist. Angl.* i. 33.

⁷ *corrupto*] *corrupno*, MS.

⁸ *equus*] *Om.* in MS.

- Death of William I. *seessoris concussisset jam senile, decubuit moriturus. Roberto autem, filio suo, Normanniam, non tamen sereno corde delegavit, sed quia pro patre filius Crucem assumpsit. Willelmo autem Rufo Angliam, scilicet conquestum suum, assignavit, ut Anglos . . . thesauris suis Henrico . . . ut cœnobium pro eo constitueret. Rex igitur viii^o. idus Septembris obiit, anno scilicet regni sui xx^oii^o, et apud Cadomum est sepultus. Cui successit in regnum Willelmus, filius ejus, dictus et existens Rufus.* *Ibid. i. 34.* *Ibid. i. 35.*
- William Rufus. *Rufus.*
- The English nobles rise against him. *m^o.LXXXVIII^o. Multi nobiles Angliæ, et præcipue Willelmus, Dunelmensis episcopus, quem Willelmus I. rex justiciarium fecerat, faventes duci Normannorum Roberto, insurgunt contra regem Willelmum II., sed obruntur.*
- Death of archbishop Lanfranc. *m^o.LXXXIX^o. Odo ex monacho . . . vocatur. Obiit Lanfrancus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus. Quo defuncto, Willelmus novus rex, postposito Dei et archiepiscopi L[anfranci] timore, jamjam cepit tyrannizare.* *H. A. i. 37.*
- Treaty with duke Robert. *m^o.xc^o. Willelmus II. rex contra Robertum, fratrem suum, hostiliter insurgens, tandem vix concordatus est cum eodem. Statuerunt insuper, ut si quis eorum prius obiret absque herede, Submission of king Malcolm. superstes foret heres illius. Quod et juratum est. Rex Scotorum Malcolmus, timens tyrannidem regis Willelmi, ea quæ pacis sunt a rege postulavit; et fecit ei homagium et fidelitatem. Robertus de Munbrai, Northamhunbrorum comes, de Cell at Tyne-mouth founded. consilio et licentia Pauli abbatis, constituit¹ monachos, de claustro Sancti Albani assumptos, Deo apud Thinemue deservire.*
- m^o.xci^o. Remigius . . . disposeret, Thomas . . . construc-* *H. A. i. 42.*
tam; et appellatum² est. Postea . . . fuit amota, procuravit, ut
ea magnifice consummaretur.³
- m^o.xcii^o. Rex Willelmus II. apud . . . infirmatus;⁴ unde* *H. A. i. 42.*
formidans mori, firmiter promisit, legibus malis abdicatis, *fol. 15 b.*
bonas observare. Devotus igitur ad horam dedit . . . sancto, *Ibid. i. 43.*
atque Roberto, cognomento⁵ Bloet, episcopatum Lincolniensem.
 Death of Malcolm of Scotland. *Rex tamen . . . se exhibuit solito deteriorem. Eodemque anno pius rex Scotorum Malcolmus interemptus est. Cujus loco subrogatus est Malcolmus regis frater Duncanus;⁶ sed Dun-*

¹ *constituit*] *constituit*, MS.² *appellatum*] *apellatum*, MS.³ *consummaretur*] *consumaretur*, MS.⁴ *infirmatus*] *imfirmatus*, MS.⁵ *cognomento*] *congnoemento*, MS.⁶ *Duncanus*] An error for *Du-venal*. See note in *Hist. Angl. i. 43*.

DE TEMPORE WILLELMI REGIS SECUNDI, VIZ. RUFL. 175

Ibid. i. 44. canus . . . aufugavit. Eodemque anno Johannes . . . regis transtulit in Bathoniam sui cathedram præsulatus.

m°.xciii°. Rex Willelmus reedificavit Karleolum, et habi- Carlisle
tatores a finibus Angliæ australibus illuc transmisit. Eodem- rebuilt.

H. A. i. 45. que anno Paulus . . . dum domum rediret, obiit; cujus corpus ad Sanctum Albanum delatum, ibi traditur sepulturæ.

Ibid. i. 46. Remansit autem domus vacans in manu regis . . . destituta, Nemora . . . et thesauros ecclesiæ asportavit. Thomas, Ebo- Consecra-
racensis antistes, Anselmum in archiepiscopum Cantuariensem tion of abp.
consecravit. Anselm.

H. A. i. 47. m°.xciiii°. Rex Willelmus . . . hostiliter impetere, loco sui. Robertus enim de Munbrai,¹ comes . . . Malcolmum vicerat, curiamque regis factus rebellis adire refutavit. Unde rex ipsum cum magna indignatione hostiliter insecutus, ipsum comitem R[obertum] cum suis captum apud Windelesoram incarce-
ravit exheredandos.² Rex insuper Walliam, pro excessibus Defeat of
Walensium, qui jam castrum Montis Gomerici³ prostraverant the Welsh.
et, necatis inclusis, superbierant, graviter punivit. Exulavit Exile of
archiepiscopus Cantuariensis Lamfrancus, præcepto regis archbishop
irrediturus. Transfretans igitur et Romam veniens, a papa Lanfranc.
Urbano reverenter est susceptus. Deinde Lugdunum veniens, Transfer of
et ibi moram continuans, exilium diutinum patienter toleravit. the see of
Transfertur⁴ episcopatus de Theodford⁵ ad Norwicum. Thetford to
Norwich.

m°.xcv°. Vir vitæ venerabilis Wlstanus, Wigorniensis epi- Death of
copus, quem rex patrissans acerbo odio persequabatur, migravit Wlstan,
ad Dominum. Eodem anno papa Urbanus, Anselmi instinctu, bishop of
apud Clarum-montem, Alvernæ civitatem, concilium celebravit; Worcester.
ubi multos nobiles cruce signavit, Petro heremita prævio, pro- Council of
ut Historia proluxa super hoc confecta plenius manifestat.⁶ Clermont.

m°.xcvi°. Gualterus, natione Francus, cognomento⁷ Sansa- Proceed-
vur, cum ingenti armatorum manu pedestri, Petrum sequebatur ings of the
fol. 16 a. peregrinans; et postea simul proficiscentes, cum xl°. milibus Crusaders.
armatorum, non sine magna difficultate et strage suorum, Nicæam
perveniunt,⁸ quam cum magno labore ceperunt. Insidias enim
et dampna a fraudulentissimo imperatore Constantinopolitano
frequenter sustinuerunt. Audiens autem dux Normannorum
Robertus, quod multi nobiles de diversis mundi partibus ad

¹ de Munbrai] Added in marg.

² In the margin is added, "Hic R[obertus] sepultus est apud Sanctum Albanum."

³ Gomerici] Glomerici, MS.

⁴ Transfertur] Tranfertur, MS.

⁵ Theodford] Thetford, MS.

⁶ See the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, pp. 22-25, and *Hist. Angl.*, i. 54-59.

⁷ cognomento] cognomento, MS.

⁸ perveniunt] perve, MS.

iter peregrinationis se accingerent, ut Christi injuriam alacriter vindicarent, videlicet Hugo, dictus Magnus, frater regis Francorum, comes Maniæ præclarissimus, Godefridus, dux Lotharingie, Reimundus, comes Tholosanus, et alii quamplures, moræ impatiens, cum numerosa equestris et pedestris manus multitudine, accepta a rege fratre suo licentia et multa pecunia mutuo, prævia agmina sequitur peregrinans. Eodem anno perfecta est ecclesia Norwicensis, et pro clericis monachi subrogati.

Church of Norwich completed. m^o.xcvii^o. Capta est Nicæa, urbs nobilissima, mense Julii,¹ xx^o. die mensis, a Christianis. Proficiscitur exercitus. Antiochia obsidetur. Eodemque anno, opprimente supra modum ecclesiam

Return of archbishop Anselm. Anglicanam rege Willelmo, Anselmus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, hæc ægre ferens, latenter Angliam ingreditur, sperans quoquo² modo cor regis Deo inclinare. Sed cum in remotis

Consecration of Sampson, bishop of Worcester. Richard, abbat of St. Alban's. Angliæ partibus agens, ad remotiora properaret, Anselmus Londoniis latitans, Samsone in episcopum Wigorniensem in ecclesia beati Pauli consecrato, infecto negotio, sicut clam venerat, clam dolens recessit. Anno quoque sub eodem, Ricardus de Exaquo, natione Neuster, creatus in abbatem Sancti Albani . . . ampliando, possessionibus, thesauris, ornamentis, et numerosa monachorum approbatorum multitudine ampliando, licet ipsum cœnobium per tyrannidem regis W[illelmi], qui illud,³ in manu sua⁴ annis retentum, dissipatum⁵ reperisset.

Capture of Antioch. m^o.xcviii^o. Capta est Anthiochia, civitas nobilissima et antiqua, sancti Petri primum domicilium. Adveniens autem Corbarannus, princeps⁶ Persarum, vir potens et bellicosus, obsidet eam cum Christianis inclusis. Qui obsessi fame periclitantes, exierunt contra ipsum Corbarannum et infinitam cum eo infidelium multitudinem dimicaturi, et omnes miraculose vicerunt. Eodem tempore rex W[illelmus] tam ab Normannis quam Anglis infinitam extorsit pecuniam, mentiens se eam missurum Roberto, fratri suo, Christo in Terra Sancta strenue militanti. Obierunt Willelmus,⁷ Wintoniensis, et Hugo, Sal⁸

Extortion of money by William II. Deaths of Walkelin, bps. of Winchester, helinus. See *Hist. Angl.*, i. 132, and *Fasti*, iii. 6.

¹ *Julii*] A mistake for *Janii*. See note in *Hist. Angl.* i. 84.

² *quoquo*] *quoque*, MS.

³ *illud*] *eam*, MS.

⁴ A blank is left here in the MS.
⁵ *retentum, dissipatum*] *retentum, dissipatum*, MS. For *retentum* the construction would require *retinuerat*.

⁶ *princeps*] *princeps*, MS.

⁷ *Willelmus*] An error for *Wal-*

helinus. See *Hist. Angl.*, i. 132, and *Fasti*, iii. 6.

⁸ *Sal*] Apparently, for *Salpes-*
biensis, as in *Hist. Angl.*, but an extraordinary instance of carelessness is evident here (derived from the incorrect rubric in *Hist. Angl.*) in converting Hugh de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, into a bishop! See *Flor. Wig.*, ii. 42, and *Dugdale's Barroage*, i. 28.

episcopi. Hugoni Robertus successit. Wintoniensis episcopatus and Hugh,
a rege depauperatur. earl of
Shrews-
bury.
m°.xcix°. Sancta civitas Jerusalem a Christianis obsessa et
fol. 16 b. potenter expugnata tandem capitur. Fuerant autem in obsi- Capture of
dione Christiani, pedites¹ xl°. milia peditum, equitum vero Jerusalem.
mille quingenti, præter valitudinarios, quorum erat orationi-
bus incumbere. Urbe autem subacta, Soldanus Ægyptiorum,
et Damacenorum, princeps inter omnes orientales potentissi-
mus, cum hoc cognovisset,² cum omnibus viribus suis illuc
ducem exercitus sui destinavit.³ Sed Christiani nullatenus
obsidionem⁴ curantes, licet hostium viribus et multitudine im- Defeat of
pares, invocato de supernis auxilio, occurrerunt, et irruentes the Sara-
in eosdem,⁵ prævio duce Roberto, qui in eodem conflictu lau- cens.
dem meruit immortalem, exercitum infidelium potenter dissi-
parunt. Robertus quoque summum⁶ totius exercitus letaliter
vulneravit; quo viso, omnes hostes irrevocabiliter aufugerunt.
Congregata igitur in civitate sancta tota Christianorum ex- Godfrey
ultans multitudo, tractavit diligenter de regis electione, qui elected
potenter adquisita tueretur. Et cum omnes in ducem Rober- king of
tum consensissent, dux, candela ejus cœlitus licet accenderetur,⁷ Jerusalem.
regnum refutavit, quia⁸ reditum versus Angliam maledictus, Ralph of
ab omnibus maturavit. In cujus loco dux Lotaringiæ Gode- Durham.
fridus rex est electus. Eodemque anno rex W[illelmus] dedit Osmund, Death of
episcopatum Dunelmensem Ranulpho, prorsus indigno. Obiit bishop of
episcopus Saresbiriensis Osmundus. Aula Westmonasterii per- Salisbury.
ficitur. Sigebertus monachus hucusque Cronica digessit.⁹ Westmin-
ster Hall
completed.

*De morte regis Willelmi II., scilicet Rufl.*¹⁰

m°.c°. Rex Anglorum Willelmus II., cum pompose nimis Death of
curiam suam ad Natale apud Gloverniam, et ad Pascha apud William II.
Wintoniam, deinde Londoniis in Pentecoste tenuisset, in cras-
tino beati Petri ad Vincula perrexit venatum in Nova Foresta; 2 Aug.

¹ *pedites*] This word is superfluous. Cf. *Hist. Angl.*, i. 138.

² *cognovisset*] *cognovisset*, MS.

³ *ducem . . . destinavit*] On an erasure.

⁴ *obsidionem*] *obsionem*, MS.

⁵ *eosdem*] After *eosdem* the MS. reads *exercitum*, but this is rendered unnecessary by what follows.

⁶ *summum*] A word is wanting, probably *ducem*. Cf. *Hist. Angl.*, i. 154.

⁷ *licet accenderetur*] *accenderetur* licet, MS., but marked to be transposed.

⁸ *quia*] *qui*, MS.

⁹ An error, borrowed from Wendover. See Coxe's note, vol. ii. p. 157.

¹⁰ In the lower margin is drawn in trick the royal shield, reversed, with a crown above it, and near it, the same shield and crown, erect.

ubi Walterus Tirel, arcubajulus regis et miles, natione Neuster, cum staret ad tristam accubans cuidam arbori, tenens arcum extensum cum sagitta, cum jam pertransiret cervus, ait rex iratus, "Trahe, diabole, trahe, diabole; quid enim moraris?" Ipse igitur miles sic redargutus, trahere festinavit. Unde incircumspecte emissa sagitta ex obliquo ad quandam arborem reperiens, pectus et cor regis perforavit. Quod et beatus in visu nocturno manifeste consideravit Anselmus.¹ Merito autem, Deo et sanctis ejus, quos læsserat, ultoribus, in medio injustitiæ suæ obiit subito sagittatus, nobilibus nequam, humilibus nequior, sibi nequissimus. Defuncto itaque rege Willelmo, et apud Wintoniam sepulto, cum magnates Angliæ quid agendum ignorarent, nescientes quid accidisset duci Normannorum Roberto, regis defuncti fratri Election of Henry I. primogenito, timuerunt diu sine certo rege vacillare. Quod Henricus, fratrum ultimus, cum cognovisset,² congregata³ Londoniis universa Angliæ universitate, fratrem suum tanquam virum bellicosum, iracundum, pacis ignarum dampnavit, seipsum tanquam pacificum, justum et mansuetum, atque populi Angliæ semper amatorem collaudando. Cum igitur post multas boni promissiones super evangelia⁴ jurasset se bonas leges conservaturum, videlicet sancti Edwardi et priorum regum Angliæ antiquorum, respondit universitas Anglorum, asserens . . . quæ floruerunt in regno tempore Edwardi H. A. i. regis, nec patrisando tyrannizaret, in ipsum consentirent,⁵ et in regem sullimarent. Quod et videbatur omnibus expediens, præsertim cum absens et valde remotus fuisset dux Robertus, licet heres legitimus; nec possent, sine maximo periculo regni, diutius expectare. Henrico autem hæc omnia vultu serenissimo et alacri concedente, et multiplici ac solempni juramento affirmante, consecratus est . . . gubernandum. Ibid. i. 177. Item, maledixerat pater Roberto, et primogenita meritis abstulerat exigentibus.

Marriage of Henry. m.c.º.º. Rex, Henricus I. Matildem, filiam regis Scotorum Malcolmi, duxit in uxorem. Quæ patrisans et matrissans educata ab infantia in claustrum sanctimonialium,⁶ et, ut dicitur, velo sacro Deo dicata, doluit quod alii quam Deo debuit matrimonio copulari.⁷ Sed rex propter ejus mores et pulchritudinem eam instanter postulavit, et optinuit. Eodem

¹ *Anselmus*] The first syllable is on an erasure.

² *cognovisset*] cognovisset, MS.

³ *congregata*] congregato, MS.

⁴ *super evangelia*] super ewangelia, MS., on an erasure.

⁵ *consentirent*] consentirent, MS.

⁶ *sanctimonialium*] sanctiniolium, MS.

⁷ *copulari*] cupulari, MS.

- H. A. i. 190. anno Henricus . . . imperavit. Eodem tempore rex Henricus . . . electione, nullatenus curans de prædictis.
- m^o.c^o.ii^o. Rex Henricus obsedit castellum Harundeliam et cepit, contra suum juramentum; et dominum castelli ipsius exilio relegavit. Eodem anno Anselmus concilium . . . episcopis suffraganeis.
- H. A. i. 191. m^o.c^o.ii^o. Rex Henricus obsedit castellum Harundeliam et cepit, contra suum juramentum; et dominum castelli ipsius exilio relegavit. Eodem anno Anselmus concilium . . . episcopis suffraganeis.
- m^o.c^o.iii^o. Anselmus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, post multas injurias a rege sibi irrogatas, Romam petiit. Eodemque anno, regis procurante versutia, dux Normannorum Robertus tria milia marcarum, quas rex singulis annis ex pacto reddere debuerat,¹ condonavit. Anno quoque sub eodem, Christiani de multis milibus Sarracenorum gloriose triumpharunt.
- H. A. i. 195. m^o.c^o.iiii^o. Surrexit . . . fratres discordia; unde rex Normanniam impetens, eam multum dampnificavit. Mortalitas hominum et pecudum maxima fuit. Anselmus a Roma rediens versus Angliam, ne procederet, a rege H[enrico] I.² prohibitus est; perveniens autem Lugdunum, ibi resedit. Rex autem ipsum omnibus bonis suis spoliavit. Achon, quæ et Tholomaida dicitur, regi Jerusalem redditur Baldewino,
- H. A. i. 201. m^o.c^o.v^o. Rex Henricus . . . decertaturus; ubi multas civitates et castra occupavit. Et post multa fratri illata dampna, in Angliam remeavit.
- fol. 17 b. m^o.c^o.vi^o. Dux Normannorum R[obertus], se sentiens non posse a pari contra regem contendere, venit sub pace petita ad regem, sed, ut decuit, sereno vultu est receptus. Primo autem pacifice loquens, sibi petiit de injuriis satisfieri; rege autem renuente, in jurgia et minas proruperunt. Duce autem in Normanniam redeunte, rex Anglos affatur dicens, "Amici . . . Robertus, a Deo vocatus . . . refutavit. Ego vero, rex vester humilis et pacificus, vos in pace et libertatibus vstris, quicquid malo consilio hactenus actum est, gestio confovere. Vos igitur Angli, si constanter stetis mecum, minas et superbiam ultramarinorum minime formidabo." Talibus igitur sermocinationibus omnium corda sibi inclinavit, ut contra quemlibet usque ad capitis expositionem dimicerent. Rex igitur, pacificato populo, cum innumero exercitu transiens, Robertum, Normannorum ducem, hostiliter ordinatis exercitibus impetiit, et, facto congressu cruentissimo, vicit et cepit. In quo proelio ceciderunt multi nobiles et præclari, ubi Willelmus de Albineto ex parte regis laudem promeruit singularem. Capti sunt itaque dux Robertus [et]³ con-

¹ *debuerat*] *dabuerat*, MS.² *Henrico I.*] On an erasure.³ *et*] Omitted in MS., but required.

180 MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS ABBREVIATIO CHRONICORUM.

- 24 April. sul Moretonii;¹ Robertus vero de Beleasmo fugit. Hoc actum est viii^o. kalendas Maii. Rex autem victor in Angliam rediens, fratrem suum Robertum misit ad castrum de Divises, deputatum custodiæ xii. virorum fortium, perpetuo carceri mancipandum. Hoc quoque anno canonicorum Saresbiriensium Ordo incepit.
- Canons at Salisbury. Archbp. [M^o.C^o.vii^o.]² Rex Henricus, subactis omnibus inimicis, ad petitionem magnatum qui secum strenue dimicaverant, duxit secum pacificatum Anselmum, Cantuariensem archiepiscopum, rediens in Angliam, et ei ablata restituit. Factus igitur rex ab omnibus securus inimicis, Deo ingratus factus est de rege tyrannus, ac promissi sui et juramenti transgressor manifestus, nobilium suorum oppressor, et pecuniæ extortor; neminem formidans nisi papam, et hoc non propter spirituales, sed propter secularem potius potestatem. Eodemque anno facta est convocatio episcoporum . . . regis. Cui, juxta Ibid. i. 207. vel aliquam laicam³ et privaretur. Anno vero sub Ibid. i. 208. eodem consecrati archiepiscopo. Obiit Mauricius . . . canonicos seculares. Obiitque rex . . . Alexander.
- Succession of bishops. M^o.C^o.viii^o. Defuncto Girardo, Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Thomas substituitur. Ricardus, Londoniensis electus, ab Anselmo archiepiscopo consecratur. Eodemque tempore, regi fol. 18 a. Francorum Philippo successit Ludowicus.
- Death of archbishop Anselm. M^o.C^o.ix^o. Anselmus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, magnus philosophus et doctor eximius, obiit in Quadragesima. Filia regis Henrici Matildis maritatur Henrico imperatori. Consecratur Thomas, Eboracensis electus, facta obedientia Cantuariensi ecclesiæ, a Ricardo, Londoniensi episcopo. Eoque anno rex Henricus Elyensem abbatiam ad sedem transtulit episcopalem, et Herveum, Bangorensem, episcopum Walensium, persecutiones fugientem ibidem constituit. Defunctoque Ricardo, qui comitatus. Dux Robertus, dum conaretur, miro H. A. i. fasciatus consilio, [effugere],⁴ capitur, et dum cum minis⁵ 210. ampulosa verba projiceret,⁵ luce oculorum privatum jussit rex ipsum perpetuo carceri mancipari. Ubi præ dolore in superbia solita mortuus, animam miseram, ut timetur, efflavit, quia coelitus electus Deo militare regnando, renuit militare. Sed hæc supra.
- Duke Robert is deprived of his eyesight. Accusation of the earl of Chester. M^o.C^o.x^o. Rex Henricus gravem movit questionem contra comitem Cestrensem, imponens ei quod dans cornua Roberto

¹ Moretonii] Meretonii, MS.

² The year is omitted in MS, but *ciii.* noted in margin.

³ laicam] laicum, MS.

⁴ effugere] Supplied to complete the sense.

⁵ projiceret] proiceret, MS.

- duci, regnum niteretur perturbare, novum regem subrogando. Tandem vix est,¹ quia re vera reus extitit, cum rege concordatus. Ricardus, ecclesiae Sancti Albani abbas, sancti Oswini reliquias in novam Sanctae Mariae ecclesiam transtulit apud Thinemue, x. kalendas Septembris, scilicet die suae passionis. Sanctus Godricus vitam . . . solutus, ad Deum transmigravit. Sed hæc supra.² Translation of St. Oswin's reliques. 23 Aug.
- H. A. i. 214. m°.c°.xi°. Rex Henricus transfretans contra comitem Andegavensem, Cenomanniam, eo invito, tenentem, eam gravi afflixit depopulatione. Eodemque tempore Rogerus, . . . corpus beatæ Frethesithæ requiescit, Wimundo canonico; qui ibi canonicos prior effectus congregavit regulares. Mortalitas, Mortality. tabes et fames facta est, cometa illud præmonstrante. Invasion of Maine.
- H. A. i. 215. m°.c°.xii°. Facta est contentio qui licite contulerant episcopatus scilicet, non debere dari sic aliquam prælatiam, per manum videlicet laicalem. Tandem facta est ita, ut ad quem pertinnerunt . . . consuetam. Acta sunt hæc imperatori. fol. 18 b.
- H. A. i. 217. m°.c°.xiii°. Rex Henricus contulit archiepiscopatum The Welsh contradicens infirmavit. Eodem anno rex Wallenses suæ subdidit voluntati, et Angliæ legibus informavit. Cometa præmissa, fuit terræmotus in Roma. Earthquake at Rome.
- H. A. i. 219. m°.c°.xiiii°. Rex Henricus fecit regina sua. Eodem anno Thamisia ita in æstate, desiccata est, ut in refluxu Londoniis poterat leviter transvadari. Et mare . . . dies. Rofensis episcopus Radulphus postulatur in archiepiscopum Cantuariensem. Dedicata est ecclesia Cantuariensis. The Thames dried up. Dedication of the church of Canterbury.
- H. A. i. 219. m°.c°.xv°. Consecratus est . . . legato, et pallium suscepit ab eodem. Et eodem die palam idem . . . episcopos consecravit. Ibid. i. 220.
- H. A. i. 221. m°.c°.xvi°. In contermino anni præteriti et subsequentis, videlicet die Innocentium, dedicata est ecclesia Sancti Albani, præsentis rege Henrico et regina, ab archiepiscopo Rothomagensi Gaufrido; Ricardo tunc abbate. Solempnitati autem assistebant Londoniensis Ricardus, Saresbiriensis Rogerus, Dunelmensis Rogerus,³ episcopi . . . procurante. Et rex H[enricus] dedit in dotem ecclesiae Bissopescote in perpetuum, et carta sua confirmavit. Dedication of the church of St. Alban. 28 Dec. Grant of Bishopescote.

¹ est] On an erasure.² supra] We should read, apparently, *infra*. See under the year 1170.³ Rogerus] An error for *Ranulfus*, as also in *Hist. Angl.* See Fasti, iii. 282.

182 MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS ABBREVIATIO CHRONICORUM.

- Tempests and earthquakes. Merton abbey founded. **m^o.c^o.xvii.** Tonitrua, grandines et ventorum impetus, et in Lumbardia et tractibus orientalibus, terræmotus turres, mœnia, ædificia et arbores solotenus contriverunt. Luna . . . H. A. i. sanguinea. Robertus prior . . . Augustini ibidem consti- 222. tuit observari.
- Death of queen Matilda. Hospital of St. Giles. Order of the Templars. Death of Baldwin I, king of Jerusalem. **m^o.c^o.xviii^o.** Defuncto papa . . . successit. Obiit autem eodem H. A. i. anno Matildis, Anglorum regina, et sepulta est apud West- 222. monasterium. Hæc autem regina inter cetera ejus pietatis opera, hospitale Londoniis constituit, quod Hospitale adhuc Reginæ dicitur, scilicet Hospitale Sancti Egidii. Obiit Petrus, primus prior Bermundesheie.¹ Incepit Ordo Templariorum, sicut in Historia Jerosolimitana plenius enarratur. Obiit rex Jerusalem Baldewinus; successit Baldewinus, comes Edes- sanus.
- Calixtus II. pope. Battle in France. Deaths of the abbat of St. Alban's and bishop of Norwich. **m^o.c^o.xix^o.** Defuncto papa Gelasio, successit Calixtus, qui fol. 19 a. errorem magistri Gileberti Porretæ,² condempnavit. Campestre proelium inter reges Francorum et Anglorum committitur, ubi, victore rege Anglorum, rex Francorum deteriorem calculum reportavit. Obiit Ricardus de Albeneto, abbas ecclesiæ Sancti Albani; cui successit Galfridus de Gorham. Obiit Herbertus, episcopus Norwicensis. Tempore sub eodem . . . collocuti H. A. i. 229. sunt rex magnus et summus sacerdos.
- Shipwreck of the king's family. **m^o.c^o.xx^o.** Divina, ut dicitur, ultione, qui . . . velificabant, H. A. i. redeundo a Normannia, filii . . . Ricardus, filia quoque ejus 230. et neptis . . . et multi proceres et regis consiliarii cum eisdem, in mari naufragium perferentes submersi³ obierunt. Et merito communi sepultura caruerunt, qui luxuriosi et per- juri universitati regni Angliæ adversabantur. Quod enim admiratione dignum, mare, cum absorbebantur, extitit paca- tissimum! Hoc etiam anno descendit cœlestis ignis super sepulchrum Domini, xiiii^o. kalendas Maii.
- Miraculous light. 18 April. **m^o.c^o.xxi^o.** Rex Henricus . . . causa suæ pulchritudinis. H. A. i. Quæ . . . archiepiscopo, consecrata . . . coronata. Walenses 230, 231. concordati sunt cum rege. Calixtus . . . et, licet invitum, Ibid. i. 231. monachum ordinavit. Luna . . . in archiepiscopatum Can- tuariensem.
- Reading abbey. Death of Ralph, bp. of Bath. **m^o.c^o.xxii^o.** Rex Anglorum Henricus I. omnia Redingiae ædificia, abbate creato, perfecit. Obiit Radulphus, antistes Bathoniensis.

¹ *Bermundesheie*] *Bermundeh*', | MS.

² *Porretæ*] *Porret*, MS.

³ *submersi*] et submersi, Mb.

- m^o.c^o.xxiii^o. Rex Henricus, ad Natale Domini apud Dun- Death of
stapliam festo celebrato, se contulit Berckamestudam, ubi the chan-
regis cancellarius, dum verba probrosa in Sanctum Albanum cellor.
jacularetur, ex equo corruit excerebratus. Obiit Robertus,
Lincolniensis episcopus; successit Alexander. Rex H[enricus] Succession
dedit archiepiscopatum Cantuariensem Willelmo de Corbolio, of prelates.
quem monachi Cantuarenses, rege irrequisito et inde irato,
elegerant; et tunc, rege pacificato, consecratur et inthroniza-
tur. Episcopatum Bathoniensem contulit tunc rex Godefrido.
Rex Rothomagum muro alto, spisso et propugnaculato, turri¹ Fortifica-
quoque castrum Cadomense fortissime communivit. Castra tion of
etiam . . . de Oxomio, de Abrincis, et Vernonis inexpug- Rouen,
nabiliter roboravit. Rex dedit archiepiscopatum Cantuariensem Caen, and
Willelmo de Corbolio, priori de Chicche, et episcopatum Ba- other
thoniensem Godefrido, capellano reginæ. Robertus de Mulent towns.
Ibid. i. 232. recessit a rege.² Rex Jerusalem Baldewinus . . . Edissani
fol. 19 b. hostiliter descendens, dum incautus . . . irruit subito non
præmeditatum, et captum in castro . . . mancipavit. Detine-
bantur autem in eodem . . . et ejus nepos Gualerannus.
H. A. i. Principes³ autem . . . et strenuum, qui . . . ordinaret.
233. Balach interea cum . . . cum aliis Terræ Sanctæ principi-
bus, prævia tamen vera Cruce, invocato præcordialiter Spiritus
Sancti auxilio, hostes . . . perimentes; unde inter se victores
spolia impretiabilia diviserunt. Nec mora, rex Baldewinus, King Bald-
multis captivatis et datis obsidibus, cum eis qui cum eo capti win re-
sunt, a vinculis liberati sunt. Willelmus . . . suscepit. leased from
captivity.
H. A. i. m^o.c^o.xxiii^o. Robertus de Meblent⁴ . . . de Muntford et Capture of
233. Hugone . . . camerarius regis H[enrici] fidelis, aciebus dis- Tyre.
positis, contra illos viriliter decertans . . . præsentavit. Scandal
Ibid. i. 234. Obierunt Theophus . . . episcopi. Tyrus, Syriæ metropolis, a caused by
Michaele, Venetorum duce, et principibus regni Jerosolimitani the legate
capitur, et Christianis mancipatur. Johannes Cremensis, apo- John of
stolicæ sedis legatus, ad Nativitatem beatæ Mariæ⁵ Londoniis Crema.
concilium generale celebrans, concubinas sacerdotum et sacer- 8 Nov.
dotes dampnavit⁶ concubenarios. Tandem vero in idem vitium
ipse legatus, deliciis crapulatus, corruit comprehensus; unde
scandalum non minimum⁷ in ecclesia suscitavit. Rex H[enricus]

¹ turri] At first written *turrim*.² Rex dedit . . . a rege] Appa-
rently added to the original text
by the author, and chiefly a repeti-
tion of what has been written be-
fore.³ Principes] Princeps, MS.⁴ Meblent] So also in *Hist. Angl.*,
but written *Meslent* under 1140.⁵ Mariæ] Mare, MS.⁶ dampnavit] dapnavit, MS.⁷ minimum] menium, MS.

Death of Alexander of Scotland. David succeeds. Various events. dedit Simoni Wigorniensem . . . abbati Glastingeberienſi, *Ibid.* i. 235. Cicestrensem præsulatus. Obiit rex Scotorum Alexander; successit David, frater ejus.¹ Rex H[enricus] plures, immo fere omnes, Angliæ monetarios, eo quod falsarii erant, fecit turpiter mutilari. Rex Jerusalem B[aldewinus] de Borsequino, principe orientis potentissimo, gloriose triumphavit. Obiit Kalixtus papa; successit Honorius. Rex Jerusalem B[aldewinus] liberatus est.²

Succession of bishops. m°.c°.xxv°. Rex H[enricus] dedit Symoni Wigorniensem, Johanni Rofensem, Sifredo Cicestrensem præsulatus. Obiit rex Scotorum Alexander.³

Arnulph bishop of Ravenna. m°.c°.xxvi°. Henricus, Romanorum imperator, præsulum Ravennæ Ærnulpho, viro eleganti, eo quod accusatus, quod quadam nocte dormierat cum quadam sua concubina, imperatori. Jussit igitur imperator, ut legeret sibi evangelium,⁴ quod et ipse renuit, nec potuit ulla ad hoc trahi compulsione; unde imperator eum dignum censuit præsulatus.⁵ Ipse autem imperator quadam noctium clandestinam⁶ fugam arripiens, et fugiens pompam⁷ mundi fastidivit, et voluit paupertatis humilitatem experiri. Evanuit igitur ab hominum visu et cognitione;⁸ unde uxor ejus, imperatrix Matildis, usque ad mortis angustias contristata,⁹ quo diverteret, ignoravit. Et quia ab aliquibus improperatum fuit ei, quod viro suo venenum propinasset, fugit de nocte versus partes tendens occidentales, ut ad patris, scilicet H[enrici] regis, alas fugeret protegenda. fol. 20 a. Pio igitur . . . imperavit. Diligebat . . . suam specialiter, H. A. i. 238. quia unicam illam habebat filiam; et recepit eam cum summa alacritate. Et rediens rex in Angliam, confortans¹⁰ eam tanto viro spoliata. Et, jussu regis, omnes Angliæ et Normanniæ primates fecerunt . . . et Blesentium comite procreatus.

¹ In the margin are drawn three small bearded heads, each wearing a tall peaked hood, with a crown above each, meant for the kings of Scotland. Over the head of the first is written, "Malcolmus."

² Most of the above events are entered under the year 1125 in *Hist. Angl.*

³ Obiit Kalixtus . . . Alexander] These lines (partly a repetition of what has been stated immediately above) have been added by Mat-

thew Paris to the text, as originally written.

⁴ sibi evangelium] ewangelium sibi, MS., but marked to be transposed.

⁵ præsulatus] presula, MS.

⁶ clandestinam] clamdestinam, MS.

⁷ pompam] ponpam, MS.

⁸ cognitione] congnicionc, MS.

⁹ contristata] contristatata, MS.

¹⁰ confortans] The construction requires *comfortavit*.

- H. A. i. 238. m°.c°.xxviii°. Rex H[enricus] . . . archiepiscopus regem . . . fecerat, cum . . . est ejectus. Eodem [tempore]¹
- Ibid. i. 239. defuncto . . . Universalis succedens, a Willelmo, Cantuariensi archiepiscopo est consecratus. Comes Andegavensis Fulco Jerusalem sine proposito revertendi . . . filio suo, dicto Plantagenest . . . Jerusalem prospere pervenit. De cujus adventu et pio proposito² rex . . . suam. Quod cum regi³ Anglorum nunciaretur, transfretavit . . . copulavit.⁴ Obiit
- Ibid. i. 240. Ricardus, episcopus Herefordensis. Die sancti Johannis . . . cum quibusdam⁵ aliis fratribus, ita scilicet, quod xii. erant quærentes sibi idoneum locum mansionis, vitam et habitum in arctius mutaturi, exemplo . . . inchoarunt. Qui dum vagarentur, locum aptum quærentes mansionis, et invenissent, ut . . . "Hic state," hoc est, "Manete"; unde locus
- Ibid. i. 241. ille Ciestaus usque hodie appellatur. Similiter . . . opacam et aquosam invenerunt, et illam Fontes appellatam inhabitabant. Pauperes autem primo magnum,⁶ Deo dante, cito in spiritualibus et temporalibus susceperunt incrementum.
- H. A. i. 241. m°.c°.xxviii°. Rex H[enricus] . . . Hespardum, tam quiete et secure viii°. diebus, ac si in regno suo moraretur . . . coegit. Ranulphus, Dunelmensis, et Willelmus, Wintoniensis, obierunt. Magister Hugo . . . laudabiliter digessit.
- Ibid. i. 242. fol. 20 b. m°.c°.xxix°. Honorio . . . archiepiscopi; inter quos . . . sacerdotum, ne cohabitarent. Episcopantur Henricus, abbas . . . in Lincolnensem præsulatus. Philippus . . . ludens ageret, porco equum offendente, cecidit, et fractis cervicibus, expiravit.
- H. A. i. 242, 243. m°.c°.xxx°. Innocentius papa expulsus a Romanis, Anacleto intruso, se contulit ad Cisalpinos; veniensque in Galliam . . . recepit eundem apud Rothomagum. Et sic . . . reverenter susceptus, Anglorum rege . . . coronavit in regem Francorum. In Nativitate vero beatæ . . . destinavit Dedicata est ecclesia Cantuariensis. Hugo, abbas . . . Rothomagensem.
- H. A. i. 244. m°.c°.xxx°. Rex Jerusalem . . . gravem incidit ægritudinem. Et cum vidisset mortem imminere⁷ . . . potestatem; et sic expiravit. Obiit Innocentius⁸ . . . Cluniacensis.

¹ tempore] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

² proposito] prosito, MS.

³ regi] a rege, MS., as in *Hist. Angl.* (but with a different construction.)

⁴ copulavit] coplavit, MS.

⁵ quibusdam] quibus, MS.

⁶ magnum] mangnum, MS.

⁷ imminere] iminere, MS.

⁸ Innocentius] A mistake for *Honorius*. See note in *Hist. Angl.*

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- See of
Carlisle
founded. m°.c°.xxxii°. Rex H[enricus] I. novum . . . Karleolum,¹ et H. A. i.
posuit primum . . . priorem, cui consuevit peccata sua² con- 245.
fiteri. Hic episcopus canonicos ibi constituit regulares, et
multis ecclesiam illam ditavit honoribus. Natus est . . . Ibid. i. 246.
Henricus.
- Succession
of bishops. m°.c°.xxxiii°. Tenebræ factæ sunt. Terra . . . transfretavit. H. A. i.
Idem rex . . . Radingum. Herveo, Elyensi episcopo, Nigellus 247.
successit. Galfridus cancellarius fit Dunelmensis.³
- Death of
duke
Robert of
Normandy. m°.c°.xxxiiii°. Matildis imperatrix, filia regis H[enrici] I.
poporit . . . Gaufridum. Obierunt Landavensis et Gilebertus, H. A. i.
Londoniensis episcopi. Obiit quoque Robertus, dux quondam 247.
Normannorum, longo carcere maceratus.⁴
- Death of
Henry I. m°.c°.xxxv°. Rex Henricus I. moratus in Normannia, crapula-
tus a murena, cum a venatu redisset, infirmatus⁵ graviter,
regum . . . regnasset magnifice xxxv. annis et iii. mensibus. fol. 21 a.
Hic pro animæ providit. Ejusque visceribus, oculis H. A. i.
et cerebro humatis Rothomagi, ut ipso vivus præceperat, cor- 249.
pus ejus apud suum cœnobium est humatus.
- Coronation
of Stephen. m°.c°.xxxvi°. Defuncto autem regium temere inva- H. A. i.
sit. Unde, Deo vindice, parvo certissime. Willelmus 251.
quoquo . . . Angliæ, Stephanum in regem sullimavit. Die
igitur sancti Stephani coronatus est in regem Stephanus, et
ab omnibus rex acclamatus. Quæ autem tunc juravit, in
Historiis⁶ reperiuntur. Ecclesia Sancti Pauli Londoniarum,
et ipsa urbs usque ad ecclesiam Danorum combusta⁷ est.
Stephanus de se confusus et bene corroboratus, præsentibus
archiepiscopis et quibusdam episcopis, thesaurum, quem avun-
culus suus congeßerat ad exequendum testamentum suum,
violenter, jamjam ex rege factus tyrannus, occupans, dissipavit.
Rex Scotorum . . . fecerat, scilicet David, in Angliam . . . Ibid. i. 253.
imposuit. Rex Stephanus occurrens, ipsum regem Scotorum
adeo humiliavit, ut homagium regi faceret S[tephano]; et
filius ejus regi S[tephano] homagium faceret. Festo autem
Ascensionis, nescitur quo casu, disseminata est fama, quod
- St. Paul's,
London,
burnt.
Stephen
seizes the
royal
treasure.
- The king
of Scots
offers
homage.
30 April.

¹ Karleolum] Karlel. MS.

² sua] sui. MS.

³ The whole of the events under this year have been added by the author to the text, as originally written.

⁴ A blank shield, reversed, with

a crown, is drawn on the lower margin with a plummet.

⁵ infirmatus] infirmatus. MS.

⁶ in Historiis] See the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats. p. 74. and Hist. Angl. i. 252.

⁷ combusta] combusta. MS.

- rex procul dubio mortuus extitisset. Rex autem se probans Rumours of
non esse mortuum, multos de inimicis suis, qui jam caput Stephen's
erexerant, occupavit. Galfridus interea, comes Andegaviae, et death.
uxor ejus Matildis, aliqua castra Normanniae optinuerunt, et Geoffrey
Ibid. i. 255. multum coepit jamjam dominari. Willelmus . . . obierunt. success in
Normandy.
- H. A. i. m^o.c^o.xxxvii^o. Stephanus transfretavit . . . ubi guerrae indul-
256. gens, omnia ad votum consummavit. Concordiam . . . com-
posuit. Et sic in Angliam laetus remeavit. Eodem anno obiit
fol. 21 b. juniorem.
- H. A. i. m^o.c^o.xxxviii^o. Conradus . . . est imperium. Rege Anglorum
257. S[tephano] in diebus Nataliciis castrum Bedefordiae obsidente,
Rex Scotorum . . . ducens, rem execrabilem perpetravit. In Invasions
improperium enim imperatricis, cui etiam fidelitatem fecerat, of North-
mulieres . . . anticipatos in altum projectos super hastas recipie- umberland
bant, ita ut viderentur Herodis tempora renovari. Nec ecclesiae by the
parcebant monachis vel presbiteris. Rex autem S[tephano] Scots.
potenter occurrens, ipsum regem cum suis Scotulis ignominiose
coegit retroire, multis ex ipsis trucidatis. Iterum, occupato rege
Ibid. i. 258. S[tephano], David . . . proceres boreales, jussu . . . restite- Battle of
runt. Factum est autem inter Anglos [et Scotos]¹ bellum the Stand-
anceps et cruentissimum; et post multam sanguinis effusionem ard.
victi sunt turpiter Scoti, et fugit rex Scotorum David. Et quia
Angli² vires suas et acies dissipatas ad suum standardum revo- Success of
carunt, secundum militarem disciplinam, vocatum est illud proe- Geoffrey of
lium, proelium Standardi, quod sonat in improperium indelebile Anjou.
omnium Scotorum. Interim autem comes Gaufridus multos Council at
sibi subjugavit, tam de regno Angliae quam de Normannia. London.
Albericus, Hostiensis episcopus, legatus celebravit concilium Theobald
Londoniis, in ecclesia Sancti Pauli. Theobaldus, abbas abp. of
Beccensis, in archiepiscopum Cantuariensem eligitur. Canter-
bury.
- m^o.c^o.xxxix^o. Rex Stephanus perrexit³ hostiliter in Scociam. Expedition
Et rex Scotorum David, multis amicis intermeantibus, cum to Scot-
rege Anglorum Stephano concordatus est, filio ipsius rege land.
Scotorum Henrico dato in obsidem regi S[tephano]. Rex S[tephano] Stephen
quosdam Angliae episcopos male tractavit. Eodem ill-treats
tempore venit in Angliam M[atildis], quondam imperatrix, cui some
jurata fuit Anglia; et multiplicata⁴ sunt mala diversa, hiis hinc bishops.
Arrival of
empress
Matilda.

¹ et Scotos] Supplied to complete the sense.

² In the margin opposite is a note, of which only two words are now

legible: ". . . Scotorum . . . derunt."

³ perrexit] perexit, MS.

⁴ multiplicata] multiplata, MS.

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Ecclesiastical events. illis illinc consentientibus. Obiit Rogerus, episcopus Saresburiensis. Rex quoque exilio dampnavit Nigellum, episcopum Elyensem. Turstano, Eboracensi archiepiscopo, successit Willelmus.

Prognostics before the capture of Stephen. 2 Feb. **m^o.c^o.xl^o.** Rex Anglorum Stephanus apud Lincolniam existens, audivit quod multiplicati sunt inimici ejus, volentes eum violenter occupare. In die igitur Purificationis beatæ Mariæ, rex S[tephanus] pugnaturus, dum cereum suum offerret, cecidit confractus et extinctus. Et vas in quo corpus erat Dominiqum, in triste præsagium, funiculo rupto, cecidit super altare coram episcopo celebrante. Eadem quoque die idem rex apud Lincolniam captus est, et ad imperatricem ductus, et præsentatus eidem; inque turri de Bristoldo custodiæ mancipatur. Facta est horribilis eclipsis solis per totam Angliam tenebrosa. Hoc fol. 22 a. completo sic bello . . . affirmante eodem populo, quod . . . H. A. i. declaravit. Capitur Robertus comes, frater imperatricis, et 266. datus est rex pro eo; et sic ambo liberati sunt a vinculis. Gualerannus, comes de Meslent . . . et castrum Falesiac. Ibid. i. 267. Gileberto, Londoniensi episcopo, successit Robertus de Sigillo. Albericus de Ver Londoniis occiditur. . . .

Eclipse of the sun. **Exchange of Stephen for earl Robert.** **Robert, bp. of London.** **Death of Albert de Vere.** **Defeat of Stephen.** **m^o.c^o.xli^o.** Cum rex Anglorum Stephanus apud Wintoniam² castrum quoddam firmaret, supervenit subito hostium suorum multitudo, ipsumque fugam inire coegerunt, quosdam vel capiendo vel trucidando. In hac pugna captus est Willelmus Martel, et apud Walingefordiam incarcerationatus. Rex S[tephanus] imperatricem in castello Oxoniæ obsedit. Sed ipsa in tempore nivis, induta veste candida, cum suis, delusis custodibus, de nocte exiens, per posticum evasit.

Escape of the empress. **Council held.** **Capture of Geoffrey de Mandeville.** **m^o.c^o.xlii^o.** Willelmus,³ Wintoniensis episcopus et legatus, in media Quadragesima concilium, rege præsentem et aliquibus episcopis, celebravit. Rex S[tephanus] cepit Willelmum⁴ de Mandevilla apud Sanctum Albanum, antea facta congressione cruentissima; unde comes . . . est, et fere submersus. H. A. i. Reddidit autem dictus Willelmus [turrem Londoniarum]⁵ regi²⁷⁰.

Ramsey abbey plundered. Stephano. Cœnobium de Rammeseie eo tempore dampna sus-

¹ **m^o.c^o.xlii^o.** **m^o.c^o.lxi^o.**, MS., but rightly dated in marg.

² **Wintoniam**] A mistake for **Wiltonam**. See note in *Hist. Angl.*, i. 268.

³ **Willelmus**] Another mistake

for **Henricus**. See note in *Hist. Angl.*, i. 267.

⁴ **Willelmum**] An error for **Gaufridum**. See note in *Hist. Angl.*, i. 270.

⁵ **turrem Londoniarum**] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*, i. 71.

- tinuit enormia. Obiit Fulco, rex Jerosolimitanus.¹ Defuncto papa Innocentio, successit Lucius.² Willelmus, Malmesburiensis³ monachus, Anglorum scribens Historiam terminavit.
- m^o.c^o.xliii^o. Defuncto papa Lucio, Eugenius successit.⁴ Rex S[tephanus] Lincolniam obsedit, sed a Ranulpho, comite Cestriae, operarii ejus fere octoginta sunt interfecti; et sic, re imperfecta, recessit. Robertus Marmiun obiit, merito excommunicatus. Galfridus, comes de Mandevilla, persecutor Rameseia, obiit sensu privatus. Arnulphus, ejus filius, qui post mortem patris ecclesiam illam pro castello tenebat, a rege captus exilio condempnatur. Gaufridus, comes . . . susceptus, dux Normanniae appellatur.
- H. A. i. 274.
- m^o.c^o.xliii^o. Rex Anglorum . . . aliis hostibus suis a constructione . . . fugavit, et castrum in suam suscepit potestatem. Obiit Gaufridus de Mandevilla. Gaufridus, comes Andegavensis, potioem Normanniae partem⁵ sibi adquisivit. Eodem anno obiit Celestinus; successit autem Lucius.
- H. A. i. 275.
- fol. 22 b.
- m^o.c^o.xlv^o. Rex Anglorum . . . ad ipsum pacifice . . . ei redderet . . . suae fuerant ditionis . . . pudore suppeditato, apud . . . portavit. Lucius, lucis expers et honoris, obiit.
- H. A. i. 276.
- m^o.c^o.xlv^o.⁶ Henricus, . . . filius, prosperatur in Normannia, [et]⁷ apud Beccum honorifice susceptus est, sicut in aliis locis quamplurimis. Willelmus de Sancta Barbara fit episcopus Dunelmensis. [V^o.]⁸ kalendas Martii obiit Gaufridus, abbas ecclesiae Sancti Albani; cui Radulphus Gubiun successit. Obierunt episcopi, Ascelinus, Rofensis, Rogerus, Cestrensis, et Robertus, Herefordensis; Ascelino successit Rogerus,⁹ Rogero
- Ibid. i. 277. Walterus, Roberto vero Gilebertus. Et post Turstanum . . . praesulatum. Eugenius papa venit Parisius. Imperator magnus Conradus peregrinaturus, duxit . . . junioribus, et equibus levis armaturae. Secutus est illum . . . memorato. Et cum in remotas partes pervenissent, tradidit omnes illos imperator Constantinopolitanus in manus Soldani Yconiae; ita ut de tanta multitudine occulto Dei judicio vix decima pars evaderet. Imperator tamen vix evasit.
- Ibid. i. 279.

¹ *Jerosolimitanus*] Jerosolimitanus, MS.

² Lucius II. did not succeed till March 1144. See note in *Hist. Angl.*, i. 273.

³ *Malmesbiriensis*] Malmesburiensis, MS.

⁴ Lucius II. died in Feb. 1145,

when he was succeeded by Eugenius III.

⁵ *partem*] par, MS.

⁶ m^o.c^o.xlv^o.] m^o.c^o.lxvi^o., MS.

⁷ *et*] Omitted in MS.

⁸ *v^o.*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

⁹ *Rogerus*] A mistake for *Walterus*. See note in *Hist. Angl.*, i. 277.

Death of Fulk of Jerusalem.
William of Malmesbury.
Siege of Lincoln.
Deaths of Rob. Marmiun and Geoffrey de Mandeville.

Geoffrey of Anjou acquires Normandy.
Lucius II. pope.

Succession of bishops.

The crusaders betrayed by the Greek emperor.

Their proceedings in the East.

m°.c°.xlvi°. Imperator Achon applicans Fræthericus,¹ Jerosolimam profectus, a rege Baldewino honorifice susceptus est post dolorem; et, oratione perfecta, recessit. Rex autem Francorum Ludowicus, qui cum lxx. . . . eum sequebatur, illo itinere proficiscebatur,² in eosdem confusionis laqueos cecidit irretitus.³ Et quis potest dicere Deo, "Cur hoc facis?"⁴ Cecidit autem ibi corona lætitiæ Francorum et alacritas. Rex vero multum consternatus, orationem votivam perfecit Jerusalem. Post vero imperator et reges Francorum et Jerusalem, ne nil ageretur, [Damascum]⁵ obsederunt. Et cum prosperatum fuisset opus Martium in manibus eorum, ita ut pateret, hortis⁶ destructis, captio civitatis, corrupti auri et argenti multitudine infinita pacifice sed turpiter recesserunt. Proh pudor! immo proh dolor! infideles fidelium detestabantur infidelitatem, toporem et avaritiam. Ex tunc igitur diatim tepuit et languit Christianorum devotio circa liberationem hereditatis Crucifixi.

Robert, bp. of Lincoln. Robertus factus est episcopus Lincolnensis, per manumque Theobaldi, archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, consecratur.

Successes of Noradin.

m°.c°.xlvi°. Post recessum autem imperatoris regisque Francorum, post multas et lamentabiles strages, quas exercuit cruentus Sanguineus, Noradinus, ejusdem Sanguinei filius, princeps Turcorum potentissimus, fines Anthiochenos hostiliter ingressus, Reimundum, principem Antiochiæ, contra eum exeuntem cum suis trucidavit. Noradinus igitur jam cornua sumens et erigens, nullo obstante, progressus in partibus Terræ Sanctæ debacchando,⁷ castrum Hareng⁸ munitissimum⁹ cædem exercens¹⁰ occupavit; donec ipse rex Jerosolimorum superveniens hostiliter, ipsum compulit retrocedere fugientem. Facta [est]¹¹ translatio sancti Erkenualdi.¹² Rex Scotorum David fecit militem Henricum, primogenitum . . . Matildis. H. A. i. 285.

Capture of Lisbon. Gilbert Foliot bp. of Hereford. Peace made between

m°.c°.xlix°. Gaufridus ab infelici¹³ peregrinatione sua. Lexebona capta est a Christianis. Gilebertus Foliot est factus episcopus Herefordensis. H. A. i. 285, 286.

m°.c°.i°. Rex Francorum Ludowicus, Eustachius, filius regis Stephani, dux quoque Normanniæ Henricus, cum copiosissima

¹ *Fræthericus*] A mistake for *Conradus*. See *Hist. Angl.*, i. 281.

² *proficiscebatur*] *proficiscebatur*, MS.

³ *irretitus*] Written *irretus* in the text, but corr. in marg.

⁴ *facis*] *fecis*, MS.

⁵ *Damascum*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

⁶ *hortis*] *ortis*, MS.

⁷ *debacchando*] *debacando*, MS.

⁸ *nullo . . Hareng*] Written over an erasure.

⁹ *munitissimum*] *munitissum*, MS.

¹⁰ *exercens*] *exercens*, MS.

¹¹ *est*] Omitted in MS.

¹² *Erkenualdi*] *Erkeuualdi*, MS.

¹³ *infelici*] *imfelice*, MS.

- militia utriusque regni, omnino præparati [sunt]¹ ad con- A.D. 1150.
gressionem belli. Sed videntes utriusque partis magnates, Louis and
quod legiones tot et tantæ nequibant sine irrestaurabili² jactura duke
et sanguinis effusione [congregi]³,³ cœperunt de pace contrec- Henry.
tare; et, intermeantibus optimatibus, rex Francorum tandem
cepit . . . recesserunt. Dum dux igitur rediret in Angliam, 7 Sept.
pater . . . graviter vulneratus,⁴ [vii^o.]⁵ idus Septembris obiit. 19 Feb.
sic Henricus . . . dux Normannorum. Gelu . . . ad xi. kalen-
das Martii, ut crederetur omne genus volucrum jam extinctum.
Glacie quoque jam molarem trahente spissitudinem, pauperes The
et pecudes siti arentes et frigore deficientes moriebantur. Thames
Tamisia quoque ita congelata est, ut Londoniis plaustris, frozen.
bigis, et summariis pontem⁶ de se præbuit glaciale. Ra- Robert de
dulphus, ecclesiæ Sancti Albani abbas, valitudinarius factus, Gorham
Robertum de Gorham consilio conventus sui suum constituit made "rec-
procuratorem, et totius abbatias rectorem. Celebratum est tor" of St.
Ibid. i. 288. . . suam. Comites et . . . Stephani. Alban's.
- H. A. i. m^o.c^o.li^o. Dux Normannorum . . . Ludovicus dimiserat,
289. propter suam pulchritudinem [desponsavit].⁷ Et sic factus
fol. 23 b. est dux . . . consul Andegaviæ. Et hoc procuravit ipsius
Alienoræ astutia muliebris, in odium regis Francorum, qui Astuteness
eam dimiserat, ut sic promoveretur æmulus ejus, et potentior of queen
foret Henricus ad expugnandum regem Francorum. Quo Alienor.
audito . . . Henricum, librans subtiliter rerum eventus futu-
rarum; maxime . . . memoratæ. Cum igitur dux . . . rex
Francorum et multi alii nobiles, cum ingenti copia armatorum
conjurati, ut duci . . . auferrent. Et sic incepit odii semi-
narium per humani generis inimicum, qui per mulierem primam
mundum corripit, ut et iterum cædibus infinitorum hominum
ipsum cruentaret, sicut sedulus lector in Historia super hoc
confecta poterit invenire. Veniente rege Anglorum Stephano
ad Sanctum Albanum, suggestum fuit ei de languore Ra- Robert de
dulphi abbatis. Concessit igitur rex, ut alius abbas eligeretur. Gorham
Electus est igitur in abbatem Robertus, prior ejusdem eccle- abbat of
siæ, et creatus. Obiit Matildis, uxor regis Stephani; et in St. Al-
Ibid. i. 291. . . sepulturæ. Obiit Willelmus, episcopus Dunelmensis. Death of
Ibid. i. 292. Johannes de Papiro . . . vero principalem. Conradus impera- queen
Matilda.

¹ sunt] Om. in MS.² irrestaurabili] irrestaurabi, MS.³ congregi] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*⁴ vulneratus] This is an error; and the Greater Chronicle and *Hist. Angl.* read with Wendover, infirma-tus. Geoffrey of Anjou died of pleurisy, 7 Sept. 1151. See "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*," ii. 854.⁵ vii^o.] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*⁶ pontem] ponte, MS.⁷ desponsavit] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

Death of the emperor Conrad. *tor, vir pius et prudens, diem clausit extremum; cujus facta laudabilia in libro Croniconum¹ plenius poterunt reperiri.*

m^o.c^o.LII^o. Eugenio successit Anastasius. Ricardus de Beumes fit episcopus Londoniensis. Eustachius . . . subito mortuus, in² ecclesia de Fevresham est sepultus. Henricus Murdac . . . excellentis, ab³ hoc seculo migraverunt. Obiit pius rex . . . nepos ejus.⁴ *H. A. i. 292. Ibid. i. 293.*

m^o.c^o.LIII^o. Dux Normannorum . . . xxxvii., milite stipatus copioso, venit in Angliam, [et]⁵ multa castra hostium suorum occupavit. Et diatim prosperatum est negotium ejus. Natus est . . . comitibus Andegaviæ.⁶ Natus est autem in confinio illorum duorum annorum, scilicet diebus Nataliciis.⁷ *H. A. i. 293. Ibid. i. 294.*

Facta est pax inter reges S[tephanum] et H[enricum]. II.

Nota formam. Indignati sunt magnates Angliæ vehementer . . . diuturnitate, dicentes . . . libidine? Experiatur . . . sors victoriam . . . dominator. Cum igitur ad pugnandum⁸ acies utrobique disponentur, Matildis . . . in corde suo; et, vocato seniorum rege, instillavit regis auribus quoddam secretissimum. Quod cum bene . . . iræ suæ. Accepto igitur . . . modum. Respice hic librum Hystoriarum.⁹ *Ibid. i. 294. fol. 24 a. Ibid. i. 295.*

m^o.c^o.LIII^o. Anastasius papa, defuncto, ut supradicitur, Henrico . . . veneno, obiit. Cui successit Rogerus, Cantuariensis archidiaconus. Dux Normannorum transfretans, revocavit in jus proprium successive et diatim dominica . . . repressit. Defuncto papa Anastasio, successit Nicholaus, propria industria promerente, de territorio¹⁰ Sancti Albani oriundus. Perfecta est concordia . . . Normannorum H[enricum]; formam quære in Cronicis.¹¹ Rex reddidit¹² . . . duo milia marcarum. Et *H. A. i. 298. Ibid. i. 299.*

Nicholas
[Adrian
IV.] pope.

¹ See note in *Hist. Angl.*, i. 292.

² in] in in, MS.

³ ab] ad, MS.

⁴ In the margin is drawn a small head wearing a peaked hood, with an axe over the shoulder, and crown above; intended for king Malcolm.

⁵ et] Omitted in MS.

⁶ The preceding events are placed under the year 1152 in *Hist. Angl.*

⁷ Natus . . . Nataliciis] Apparently added by Matthew Paris to the original text.

⁸ pugnandum] pungnandum, MS.

⁹ librum Hystoriarum] See *Hist. Angl.*, i. 296, and the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 86.

¹⁰ territorio] teritorio, MS.

¹¹ in Cronicis] Only, a short abstract of this treaty is given in Wendover and the Greater Chronicle, and I have found it nowhere else at greater length.

¹² reddidit] reddit, MS.

- sic facta est concordia inter regem Francorum L[udowicum] et ducem Normanniæ¹ Henricum.² Rex Anglorum Stephanus, miles egregius, mente tamen piissimus . . . quod et ipse construxerat³ . . . sepulti. Dux igitur, vii. idus Novembris in . . . consecratus. Ascalona acquiritur. Sanctus Wilfricus⁴ de Heselberge migravit ad Dominum. *Moritur Stephanus rex. Ascalon taken. Death of St. Wilfric.*
- Ibid. i. 300. H. A. i. 301. m^o.c^o.lv^o. Natus est Londoniis, ii. kalendas . . . legitimus, et vocatus est Henricus. Fuit autem rex Henricus jam prospere undique agens. Et tunc exheredavit Willelmum Peverel, quia Ranulpho, comiti Cestriæ, venenum propinavit. Rex Henricus fecit . . . Henrico. Defuncto Roberto . . . successit. Henricus episcopus,⁵ præmisso thesauro suo, absque Ibid. i. 302. . . complanavit.⁶ Ludowicus rex . . . Tholetum. Thomas, Cantuariensis . . . humillimus,⁷ quia ab eadem ecclesia promotus cepit redditum primitivum, videlicet ecclesiolam de Brantefeld. Rex Henricus postulavit a⁸ papa Adriano licentiam acquirendi Hiberniam, et in lege Christiana et seculari fol. 24 b. informandi. Rex Henricus . . . cepit castella Mirebellum et Ibid. i. 306. Chinonem. Alienora . . . nuncupavit.⁹ *Henry asks leave of the pope to invade Ireland.*
- m^o.c^o.lvii^o.¹⁰ Rex Henricus venit in Angliam . . . ei comitatum Huntunduniæ. Willelmus, filius . . . possidebat. Hugo quoque Bigod . . . resignavit. Willelmus . . . diebus Nataliciis, et sepultus est apud Radingum. Rex H[enricus], Walensibus subactis, munitiones multas super eo¹¹ firmavit et diruta restauravit. Et apud Snaudun multorum Walensium homagia Ibid. i. 308. cepit cum obsidibus. Natus est . . . Alienoræ filius, et vocatus . . . fuit. Tunica Salvatoris inventa est revelatione divina Argentomii.¹² Quædam horum in confinio annorum evenerunt, unde quidam discordant Historiographi, sicut inquam in locis *Discovery of the tunic of Christ.*

¹ *Normanniæ*] Normandie, MS.² *Rex . . . Henricum*] These words have been added by Matth. Paris to the original text, but they are a mere repetition of what precedes.³ *construxerat*] constuxerat, MS.⁴ *Wilfricus*] Wilfridus, MS.⁵ *episcopus*] Repeated by error, and *Wintoniensis* omitted.⁶ *complanavit*] In the margin opposite is this note: "¶ Nota servitutem, per sanctum Thomam post deletam."⁷ *humillimus*] humilimus, MS.⁸ *a*] ab, MS.⁹ *Rex . . . nuncupavit*] These events are assigned in *Hist. Angl.* to the year 1156, and ought so to have been entered in the text.¹⁰ *m^o.c^o.lvii^o.*] *m^o.c^o.lvi^o.*, MS., erroneously, and the date of year *m^o.c^o.lvii^o.* omitted.¹¹ *super eo*] So in MS.; perhaps we should read *super eis*.¹² *Tunica . . . Argentomii*] Added in marg. In *Hist. Angl.* entered in 1156.

consimilibus; sed inde non est in narrationibus difficultas. Quod in confinio est, utriuslibet est.¹

- Humility of Henry II. m°.c°.LVIII°. H[enricus] rex die Natalis apud Wigorniam coronam portavit in magna gloria; et cum staret coronatus, recordatus humanæ fragilitatis, humiliatus est, reducens ante oculos cordis laudabile regis Cnutonis factum, quod scribitur in Historiis,² et merito. Antiqua moneta [reprobatur],³ quæ Baselard dicebatur; nova successit. Thomas, regis cancellarius, in apparatu et comitatu maximo venit . . . in conjugem copulam accepturus. Cancellarius utique inter alia magnalia, novem longas bigas habebat. Gaufrido, fratre recipiente. *Ibid.* i. 310.
- New coinage. Great pomp of Thomas the chancellor. Schism in the papacy. m°.c°.LIX°. Rex Henricus duxit facti sunt. Eodem anno, defuncto papa Adriano, et, ut dicitur, præ invidia Romanis potionato, oritur scisma inter duos, Alexandrum et Octovianum. Imperator cum in Alexandrum. Tandem Alexander papatum optinuit. *H. A. i. 309.*
- m°.c°.LX°. Rex Henricus a Tholosa rediens, Margaretam suscepit. Et sic filium regis Anglorum septennem, filia regis Francorum triennis⁴ dispensative suscepit. Theobaldus extremum. *fol. 25 a. H. A. i. 311.*
- Bartholomew, bp. of Exeter. m°.c°.LXI°. Bartholomæus, vir religiosus et optimus theologus, consecratus est in Exoniensem episcopum. Cui accidit quoddam mirabile, sicut patet in Historiis.⁵ Maria, abbatissa seducta, forte volens, Mathæo, Bononiæ comiti, nupsit. Quod matrimonium illicitum nitebatur Thomas cancellarius impedire, sed prævaluit carnalis suggestio. Et hoc fuit primum seminarium persecutionis, quam postea multiplicatam⁶ sustinuit beatus Thomas. Cantuaria fere tota combusta est. *314.*
- Canterbury burnt. m°.c°.LXII°. Ludowicus . . . Anglorum, cum magno martio apparatu, cum jam discretis, ne totus mundus deterioreretur, amici feliciter⁷ effecti sunt. Alienora apud Londoniensem episcopum. Per idem tempus quam adjectionem filius non acceptavit. Et ex tunc . . . cancellario, *Ibid.* i. 316.
- Death of the bp. of London.

¹ *Quadam . . . est*] Added by Matthew Paris to the text, as first written.

² *in Historiis*] See note ante, under A.D. 1031, and *Hist. Angl.*, i. 308.

³ *reprobatur*] Supplied from the marginal note in *Hist. Angl.*

⁴ *triennis*] Originally written *triennem*, but corr. in marg.

⁵ *in Historiis*] See the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 97, and *Hist. Angl.*, i. 312.

⁶ *multiplicatam*] multiplatum, MS.

⁷ *feliciter*] feliciter, MS.

carissimum carissimo, commisit alendum et informandum.

Unde deinceps idem . . . appellavit. Idem Thomas cancel-
larius, rege vigilanter procurante, eligitur in Cantuariensem Conduct of Thomas, when archbishop of Canterbury.
archiepiscopum. Qui intronizatus, suo¹ exuto veteri homine, novum cum actibus suis induit. Nuncii autem sui ad papam, qui tunc Cismontanis partibus morabatur, secretius destinati, pal-
lium ad opus archiepiscopi, cum habitu Nigri Ordinis a papa benedicto reportarunt; præhabito habitu canonicorum Mere-
toniæ. Nam curiæ curis ex tunc interesse recusavit, malens Dei quam regis gratiam adipisci; unde officium cancellariæ cum sigillo regio, liber ab omni obligatione, resignavit, quod

- Ibid. i. 318. utique regi nimium displicuit murmuranti. Sopita est . . .
Albani, Roberto tunc episcopo, et Roberto tunc abbate, in præsentia regis H[enrici]. Cujus pacis formam qui scire
fol. 25 b. desiderat, Librum² adeat Cronicorum Sancti Albani.³ Rex Jero-
Ibid. i. 319. solimorum . . . ejusdem Almaricus.

m^o.c^o.LXIII^o. Gilebertus, Herefordensis episcopus, procurante Gilbert, bp.
rege H[enrico], et concedente papa Alexandro, ad sedem of London.
postulatus Londoniensem, illuc translatus est. Translatum est

- H. A. i. . . . positum in feretro ab . . . Henrico et illud procurante.
320. Sciendumque est, quod . . . illibatum. Henricus de Essexia Henry de Essex assumes the religious habit.
de prodicione convictus, ex regis clementia habitum religionis
Ibid. i. 321. apud Radingum suscepit. Thomas, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, ad petitionem regis . . . redintegratam. Papa Alexander
Turonis concilium congregavit; ad cujus . . . alii ecclesiarum Council at
Ibid. i. 322. prælati. Thomas . . . Dunelmensi. Malcolmus, rex⁴ Scoto- Tours.
rum . . . filio ejus. Rogerus, comes . . . Thunebruge
cum pertinentiis. Contradixit . . . illud comiti et⁵ servitio
. . . ab archiepiscopo.

m^o.c^o.LXIII^o. In præsentia regis et magnatum Angliæ, apud Constitu-
Clarendonam, facta est . . . consuetudinum sive libertatum tions of
Clarendon.
H. A. i. . . . observari deberent in . . . teneri. Quæ abusiones dici pos-
323. sunt potius quam consuetudines. Quibus etsi primo consen-
sisse videretur archiepiscopus Cantuariensis Thomas, tamen in
calce⁶ sermonis non consensit. Quas consuetudines si quis
videre desiderat, in Cronicis⁷ poterit quas censuit tolerabiles,

¹ suo] su, MS.

² Librum] Librorum, MS., but the last two syllables partly erased.

³ Cronica Sancti Albani] See the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 99, and *Hist. Angl.*, i. 318.

⁴ Malcolmus rex] Rex Malcolmus, MS., but marked to be transposed.

⁵ comiti et] At first written *comitis*, but *s* erased. The correct reading is *totum in*. See note in *Hist. Angl.*, i. 322.

⁶ calce] cale, MS.

⁷ Cronicis] See the Greater Chronicle, p. 100, and *Hist. Angl.*, i. 323-32

quas reprobandas, invenire. Rex Henricus inter ceteras tyrannides decrevit, quemlibet clericum, in publico flagitio deprehensum, primo exautorizari, et postea regis curiæ traderetur puniendus; in contrarium sentiens beatus Thomas, ne una culpa bis puniretur: Deus enim non bis punit in id ipsum. Oritur igitur ex ira jam odium inter regem et archiepiscopum induratum, et insidiabatur ei rex nocumenta machinari, immo toti ecclesiæ novercari. Videns igitur archiepiscopus libertates ecclesiæ jam nullo obice expirasse pro magna parte, fugam et exilium subire cogitabat. Sed cum a multo tempore illud proposuisset, ecclesiam de Redingo sollempniter dedicavit. Facta universali concione apud Norhamptonam coram rogo, magnatibus et prælatis, archiepiscopus sciens quod rex aspirabat ipsum ex libidine ulciscendi confundere, venit coram omnibus bajulans crucem suam, ut sic saltem ab impetu regis defenderetur. Quod rex molestissime ferens, ait iratus et tumidus, "Sumne diabolus, infidelis,¹ aut scismaticus,² ut crucem abhorream et fugiam?" Et gravissimam super hoc omnibus querelam reposuit, exigens ut inde sibi faceret³ archiepiscopus. Et dilatum est hoc magnum negotium usque in crastinum. Nocte igitur insecuta videns archiepiscopus se tam suffraganeorum⁴ suorum quam regis gratia destitutum, clandestinam⁵ et nocturnam fugam arripiens, mare in fragili cimba infra⁶ paucos dies cum duobus sacerdotibus in Flandria applicuit. Et vix evadens laqueos comitis Bononiæ pro causa prædicta, pervenit indemnis in regis Francorum ditionem, ubi pressuras regis Henrici minime formidabat. Infiscantur igitur omnia, quæ ad archiepiscopum pertinebant, hoc comperto. Et cito post beatus Thomas se ad Pontiniacense contulit: cœnobium, consolationem a coerule suo papa Alexandro accipiens et benedictionem; ibidem moraturus donec aura felicior aspiraret. Alienora regina periclitans in puerperio, voto facto cum poenitentia prosequenda, mortis discrimine liberatur.⁷

Birth of the princeps Joana. (Christi) made at St. Alban's. m.c.lxx. Alienora regina regi Henrico peperit filiam, quam vocavit Johannam. Eodem anno Godefridus, episcopus de Sancto Asaph, confecit crisma in ecclesia Sancti Albani.

¹ infidelis? infidelis. MS.

² scismaticus? scismaticus. MS.

³ faceret? A word is here wanting, perhaps return.

⁴ suffraganeorum? suffraganeorum. MS.

⁵ clandestinam? clandestinam. MS.

⁶ infra? infra. MS. passim.

⁷ evadit? At first or evadit, but or erased.

⁸ Alienora . . . Bononiæ? Added subsequently by Matthew Paris to the text.

Quarrel between the king and archbishop.

Dedication of the church of Reding. Proceedings at Northampton.

Flight of the archbishop.

He arrives at Pontigny.

fol. 26 a.

- H. A. i. 337. Noradinus, quidam . . . Antiochenis debacchando¹ Hareng . . . et Noradinum gladiis et lanceis incumbentes, in fugam propellunt. Quem cum . . . contra nostrates . . . irruptione gravissima, nobiles . . . Halapiam carceribus mancipavit; castrum quod . . . circumcingens. In confinio anno-
 Ibid. i. 338. rum illorum, in Ely et Northfolckia factus . . . pulsavit. In-
 Ibid. i. 330. terea, in confinio annorum illorum, defuncto Octoviano . . . pontificem.²

- fol. 26 b. m°.c°.LXVI°. Beatus Thomas, Cantuariensis episcopus, ex- Proceed-
 communicavit omnes observatores legum Angliæ³ supradicta- ings of
 rum. Quo audito, rex commotus procuravit ut interdiceretur archbishop
 solatium quod habuit Pontiniaci, ne amplius ibi moraretur. Thomas.
 Quod audiens rex Francorum, venit Pontiniacum, et procura-
 vit archiepiscopo aliam mansionem, consolans eum, scilicet
 Senonim. Et cum recederet, abbati conducenti eum ob hono-
 rem dixit beatus Thomas,⁴ "Salutate conventum. Scio, scio,
 quoniam vobis oneri fui. Sed veniet ab Anglia alius, qui
 quicquid exposui de vestro, solvet affluenter." Per idem tem-
 pus . . . caruca terræ . . . concessi sunt. Alienora . . . Jo-
 H. A. i. 340. hannes. Robertus . . . obiit, postquam ecclesiam illam annis
 xiiii. magnifice gubernasset. Beatus Thomas,⁵ dum in exilio
 moraretur, elegantissimas epistolas commonitorias et depreca-
 torias transmisit regi H[enrico], ut mitius ageret cum [eo],⁶
 immo pro ecclesia universali; et hoc per favorabiles personas
 et autenticas, tum per imperatricem, matrem suam, tum
 papam, tum ex parte regis Francorum, tum aliorum nobilium.
 Sed semper illum invenit inexorabilem. Scripsitque regi
 Francorum ipse rex H[enricus], quod mirabatur quampluri-
 mum, quod suum inimicum Thomam⁷ tam favorabiliter fovis-
 set, et in terra sua receptasset. Scripsit igitur amicañliter
 beatus Thomas⁸ suffraganeis suis episcopis, ut juvarent eum
 pro causa totius ecclesiæ universalis dimicantem. Sed ipsi in
 omnibus eidem adversabantur.

m°.c°.LXVII°. Beatus Thomas,⁹ omni humano auxilio, con-
 silio et consolatione, [destitutus],⁹ confugit ad divinum [auxi-

¹ *debacchando*] debacando, MS.

² *Interea . . . pontificem*] This event is placed under 1164 in the Greater Chronicle and in *Hist. Angl.*

³ *Beatus . . . Angliæ*] These words have been partially erased, but probably in the 16th century.

⁴ *beatus Thomas*] Erased.

⁵ *Thomas*] Again erased.

⁶ *eo*] Omitted in MS.

⁷ *Thomam*] Erased.

⁸ *Thomas*] Erased.

⁹ *destitutus*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*, i. 343.

lium];¹ se totum effundens coram Deo in vigiliis, jejuniis et assiduis orationibus. Missi sunt duo legati a latere papæ, Vivianus et Gratianus. Sed quorum erat potestas æqualis, effectus et affectus varius disjungebat; unde pacis et pietatis² effectum et affectum eorum adventus privabatur.³ Robertus, episcopus Lincolnensis, obiit. Symon, prior ecclesiæ Sancti Albani, in abbatem illius ecclesiæ creatus est. Eodemque tempore facti sunt discordes . . . villam Andeliaci redegit H. A. i. in favillam. Et ipsa . . . suis amisit conmilitionibus. Et non³⁴⁴ . . . a Normannis.

Henry writes to the abp. of Cologne. m.c.lxviii. Rex Anglorum H[enricus] motus contra papam Alexandrum, eo quod beato Thomæ⁴ [præstitit]⁵ auxilium, consilium, et favorem, necnon pro ipso scripserat, Reginaldo, Coloniensi archiepiscopo, scismatico et hosti papæ publico, consensit, scribens eidem amicablem in hæc verba, "Desideravi justam habere occasionem," etc. Respice Epistolarum librum.⁶ Eodem tempore dominus papa Gileberto, Londoniensi episcopo, scripsit eleganter et prolixè; cui ipse episcopus elegantius rescripsit, et⁷ prolixius. Erat autem archiepiscopo hostis manifestus. Eodemque anno, Conanus . . . cum in H. A. i. fata concessisset, ex sorore regis Scotorum Constantiam filiam^{345, 346} . . . famam, adquisivit in uxorem.

Excommunication of the bishop of London. Marriage of the princess Alienor. Sufferings of the archbp. m.c.lxix. Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis beatus Thomas⁸ Gilebertum, Londoniensem episcopum, excommunicavit. Alienora, filia regis Angliæ, nupsit regi Castellæ Andepulso. Et concessit ei quasdam de terris suis rex H[enricus], sed clam, contradictionem timens suorum consiliatorum. Beatus Thomas⁹ in tot angustiis constitutus, et de morte jam subarratus, cum de manifesta persecutione regis, episcopo Gileberto excommunicato¹⁰ stimulante, certificaretur, immo jam ad exhortationem utriusque vacillaret, suspiria emittens ex profundo, supra quam dici potest, doluit. Cum enim . . . incumbit H. A. i. structura . . . sperandum? Instabat jamjam annus septenus.³⁵¹ Parentes et amici sui pro ipso jubente exularunt. Clerici et laici sui episcopatus depauperabantur. Papa, de quo . . . odio

¹ *aurilium*] Supplied from the same.

² *pietatis*] pietatis, MS.

³ This mission of the legates properly belongs to the year 1169. See note in *Hist. Angl.*, i. 343.

⁴ *beatus Thomas*] Erased.

⁵ *præstitit*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*, i. 343.

⁶ *Epistolarum librum*] lib. i. ep. 69, ed. Lupi.

⁷ *et*] Originally so written, and then erased.

⁸ *beatus Thomas*] Erased.

⁹ *Thomas*] Erased.

¹⁰ *excommunicato*] excommunicato.

habentibus; lacrimosis suspiriis Deum sollicitans, ut ecclesiam suam conservare¹ cum suis libertatibus dignaretur, quam redemit. In illa igitur mentis amaritudine, consolationem accepit de supernis.

- m^o.c^o.lxx^o. Rex Henricus . . . Nanatensom in Britannia,²
 H. A. i. præsentiis . . . transfretavit, procellis maximis exagitatus;
 351, 352. ubi vovit³ . . . archiepiscopo multiformiter læso, se satis- Return of
 faciendo humiliare. Prospere autem perveniens ad portum Henry.
 optatum, nihil meminit præteritorum. Absolutus est episco- The bishop
 pus Londonjensis humiliatus. Venerabilis heremita Godricus of London
 de Finchale ex hac luce transiens, migravit ad Dominum. absolved.
 Cujus sanctitas tractatus exigit speciales. Idus Julii convene- Death of
 Ibid. i. 352. runt . . . læsionem. Quod multum Deo credimus dis- St. Godric.
 Ibid. i. 353. plicuisse. Unde, ultore . . . manifesta laqueos præparare.
 Cum igitur una dierum, procurantibus rege Francorum, archi- Reconcilia-
 episcopo Senonensi, et multis aliis magnatibus, ut inter tam tion of the
 nobiles personas pax reformaretur, conveniunt in unum rex king and
 Anglorum H[enricus] et Cantuariensis archiepiscopus Thomas. archbisp.
 Et facta est pax inter eos, ita tamen, ut archiepiscopus jus
 ecclesiæ suæ prosequendo, in invasores quod jus dictaret
 licite exerceret.⁴ Quod rex sereno vultu concessit. Cum igitur Return of
 veniens in Angliam, archiepiscopus excommunicasset omnes the arch-
 suæ ecclesiæ læsores, præcipue in coronatione regis junioris, bishop,
 episcopi excommunicati queruli regem, qui tunc in partibus who ex-
 agebat transmarinis, adierunt, et in tantum eum exaspera- communi-
 verunt,⁵ ut rex rancore plenus iracundiæ verba contumaciæ cates his
 et minarum plena congestit in archiepiscopum. Unde quidam Conspiracy
 de commilitonibus suis, scilicet iii^{or}., credentes et pro vero to put him
 arbitantes se obsequium præstare regi, si ipsum interfice- to death.
 rent,⁶ conjurati sunt in necem ipsius. In die autem Nativi- 25 Dec.
 tatis Dominicæ sermonem faciens populo, palam super pulpi-
 tum ecclesiæ Cantuariensis mortem suam propinquam omnibus
 prædixit. Quosdam autem manifestos libertatum ecclesiæ
 suæ invasores excommunicavit. Quinta vero die sequenti
 fol. 27 b. venerunt milites, videlicet⁷ iii^{or}., Cantuariam, facturi quod
 sequens sermo plenius declarabit.
- II. A. i. m^o.c^o.lxxi^o. Quinta vero die Natalis, circa horam . . . tha- His mur-
 362, 363. lamo suo consideret cum clericis suis, Reginaldus . . . flagi- der.

¹ *conservare*] Written *conservire*,
 but the *i* afterwards erased.

² *Britannia*] *Britania*, MS.

³ *vovit*] *Deo vovit*, MS.

⁴ *exerceret*] *exerceret*, MS.

⁵ *exasperaverunt*] *experaverunt*,
 MS.

⁶ *interfecerent*] *inter interfece-*
rent, MS.

⁷ *videlicet*] *vedelicet*, MS.

tioni, subito in archiepiscopum, quasi furia inveci, jam ad ecclesiam euntem ad vespervas, gladiis extractis et armati irruerunt, ut, ut brevibus rem gestam expediamus, ipsum excerebrarunt. Unde quidam de immanitate sceleris admirans dixit,

"Quis ara Dei."

Ibid. i. 364.

Et alius, de termino suæ passionis,

Verum on
his death.

"Annus millenus centenus, septuagenus,
Primus erat, primas quoque cadit ense Thomas."

Hoc quoque anno ejusdem¹ sancti Cuthberti. *Ibid.* i. 369.

Rogerus susceperat, quodque mortem beati Thomæ *Ibid.* i. 370.

nec verbo, nec scripto, nec facto scionter procuraverat, beneficium meruit absolutionis.

Henry's
purgation
on account
of the arch-
bishop's
death.

M^o.C^o.LXXII^o. Rex Henricus sufficienter, quoad hominem, se purgavit de noce beati Thomæ. Diffamabatur non mediocriter inde jam per universitatem totius Christianitatis, quod sanctum virum et tantæ auctoritatis prælatum, pro quo Deus incomparabilia fecerat palam miracula, crudeli morti in ecclesia sua tradidisset. Venit igitur rex cum summa humilitate Cantuariam,² ubi a toto conventu accipiens nudus disciplinam, postquam juraverat [se]³ mortem archiepiscopi non procurasse, beneficium meruit absolutionis. Promisit igitur rex H. A. i. 372.
. revocaret. Quas qui scire desiderat, librum adeat Historiarum.⁴ Præterea, quod possessiones martire exularent, in pace revocarentur. Rex vero junior, quicquid promisit. Et sic ecclesiæ plene sunt reconciliati. Hiis ita gestis, Margareta, in Angliam transfretavit; et apud *Ibid.* i. 373.
Angliæ consecravit et coronavit.

Ralph de
Warrenville
chancellor.
Mary,
abbess of
Barking.
William,
archbp. of
Burdex.

M^o.C^o.LXXIII^o. Rex Anglorum sponsam dedit. Rex H. A. i. 373.
Henricus juvenis quam patrem. Unde factæ sunt dissensiones, inimicitie, homicidia, rapinæ et incendia. Ad fol. 28 a.
instantiam concessit. Radulphus de Warannis¹ consti- *Ibid.* i. 374.
tuitur Angliæ cancellarius. Ricardus, Picavensis *Ibid.* i. 375.
sunt electi. Suffraganei Cantuariensis ecclesiæ et sanior
Doverensem. Soror beati Thomæ fit abbâtissa de Berkinge.
Maria nomine. Willelmus, abbas Redingæ, assumptus est in archiepiscopum Burdegalensem. Rex Henricus juvenis ad *Ibid.* i. 376, 377.

¹ Radulphus de Warrenville, MS.

² Henry did not visit Canterbury till 1174. See *Monks and Hist. Anglo-Norm.*

³ See *Chronicon* of MS.

⁴ The *Chronicon* of Henry's reign.

are here again referred to. See

previously, p. 143, under 1154.

¹ Warrenville. We should read

Warannis, as in Warrenville, MS.,

and Hist. Anglo-Norm.

gravem sine misericordia coegit redemptionem; unde patrem Henry
usque ad spiritus offendit amaritudinem. Unde pater filium, curses the
quod horribile fuit, præcordialiter maledixit, quod et filius young king
his son.
Ibid. i. 377. contempsit, quod fuit horribilius. Robertus, comes . . . fece-
runt. Rex Francorum Ludowicus in Normannia magnum War in
fecit exterminium, audax effectus de discordia supradicta. Normandy.
Cui occurrit rex H[enricus] pater, desiderans mori [aut]¹
vindicari. Rex autem Francorum sciens cor regis H[enrici]
sic amaricatum, nolens ambigua Martis fata experiri, retro-
cessit. Obsessa est civitas Legrecestriæ, subfossa et capta. Siege of
Invocavit enim rex auxilium et consolationem beati Thomæ, Leicester.
devotus et humiliatus. Willelmus rex [Scotorum],² dum leta- Flight of
liter nimis et hostiliter Northambumbriam, conatur exterminare, William,
king of
Scotland.
³ regis Henrici patris, fugere et retroire ad sua Scociæ
coactus est receptacula. Comes etiam Legrecestriæ et comi- Earl of
tissa, cum suis Flandrensibus, captus est. Leicester
captured.

M^o.C^o.LXXIII^o. Rogerus de Molbraio a fidelitate regis senioris, Castle of
sicut multi alii fecerunt, recedens, in insula de Anxiholm Axholm
castrum antiquitus⁴ dirutum in regis nocumentum reparavit. taken.
Ad quod Lincolnenses navigio pervenientes, castrum obse-
derunt, et omnes in eo inventos, castro diruto, ad deditionem
coegerunt. Rex Anglorum . . . occupasse, illuc festinus et Success of
iratus nimis properavit; et, beato Thoma invocato, pros- Henry at
peratum est opus martium in manu sua, obstantes omnes dis- Saintonge.
sipando. Capti sunt igitur, tam in ecclesia quam alibi, milites
lx., cum quingentis⁵ balistariis. Comes Flandrensis Philippus Conduct of
multi regi H[enrico] patri nocumenta machinatur, et multi- the earl of
plicantur inimici. Rex igitur H[enricus] pater, salubri pœni- Flanders.
tentia ductus, comperiens quod ad plenum non satisfacisset⁶ Henry's
ecclesiæ Cantuariensi de tanta offensa, clam et subito trans- submission
at Canter-
fretando peregrinationis orationem cum summa fecit devotione; bury.
postulans cum lacrimis beatum Thomam de instanti periculo
consolationem. Consuetudines autem, pro quibus cassandis
beatus Thomas usque ad mortem decertavit, dampnavit ut
prius et abdicavit. Et quasi victus victori se reddidit dicens,
fol. 28 b. "Me de cetero tibi dedo, beate martir Thoma!" Si con-

¹ aut] Omitted in MS.

² Scotorum] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*, i. 379.

³ The words *captus est subito* have been written here, and afterwards erased, and no others supplied in their place. The passage,

as it stands, is not intelligible. Cf. *Hist. Angl.*, i. 379.

⁴ antiquitus] antiquitu, MS.

⁵ quingentis] quadringentis, *Hist. Angl.*

⁶ satisfacisset] satisfecit, MS.

- dignos pœnitentiæ egerit fructus, novit ille qui nihil¹ ignorat. Deus autem omnibus bonus tradidit in manus regis humiliati in brevi omnes inimicos ejus. Capto enim comite Legrecestriæ cum suis, ut prædictum, fautoribus, rex Sootorum Willelmus iterum insurgens, captus est, et carceri mancipatus. Rex autem juvenis, immo juvenilis et puerilis, navem ascendens, et veniens versus [Angliam],² ut eam sibi subjugaret, tempestate suborta, vix mortem evasit. Intelligens igitur elementa pugnare pro patre, cœpit pœnitere contra patrem suum recalcitrasse. Rex quoque Francorum cum confusione recessit ab obsidione Rothomagi. Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis a Roma rodians, a papa, jam cum imperatore pacificato, pallium et primatum Angliæ reportavit.
- His affairs prosper.
- Return of the archbp. of Canterbury from Rome.
- m.c.lxxv. Rex Francorum Ludowicus et comes Flandrensis retrocesserunt, juvene rege rogante ea quæ pacis sunt a patre suo. Quid plura? Filii regis H[enrici] et omnes inimici ejus ad pacem redierunt. Tunc rex pater H. A. i. recrearet. Continebatur insuper, quod omnia castella quæ 391. diruta³ fuerant . . . incepit. Cognovit enim rex feliciter, quoniam Deus exercituum Dominus in hoc eventu operatus est. Concilium⁴ habitum est apud Westmonasterium, præsentibus Ricardo, novo Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, et apostolicæ sedis legato. Obiit Reginaldus, comes Cornubiæ. Willelmus autem, rex Sootorum, translatus de carcere ad carcerem, et jam tentus apud Falesiam, cum rege Anglorum pacem fecit in hunc modum. Rex Sootorum habere. Et inde confecta est carta, Ibid. i. 392. appensis⁵ sigillis supradictorum. Pro hac autem conventionione Ibid. i. dedit penent, donec quod iustum fuerit adimpleatur. 392, 393.
- Peace between Henry and his sons.
- Council at Westminster.
- Death of the earl of Cornwall.
- Peace made with the king of Scots.
- m.c.lxxvi. Reges venientes, cotidie in una mensa sunt refecti. Johannes episcopus Norwicensis. Johanna, filia regis, Sicularum regi nupta traditur. Quo etiam tempore Willelmus Johannem, filium regis H[enrici], cognomento⁶ Ibid. i. 396. Sine-terra, si superviveret, constituit successorem. Diebus illis reges remotissimi se arbitrio regis Anglorum in dubiis fol. 29 a. casibus subdiderunt, ita quod alter Salomon haberetur. Quod perpendere potest lector Historicorum. Hugo de cursu Ibid. i. 398. peracto, Romam revertitur. Eodem anno obiit Willelmus, comes de Strigill, comes quoque Willelmus Octobris, cuius corpus sepultum est apud Wintoniam, priorem
- Foreign sovereigns and Henry's counsel.
- Deaths of nobles.

¹ nihil¹ nihil MS. parson.² Angliam² Supplied from H. A.³ diruta³ MS.⁴ concilium⁴ A mistake for concilium MS. as in H. A. 492.⁵ appensis⁵ appensis MS. but

appensis MS.

⁶ cognomento⁶ MS.⁷ cognomento⁷ cognomento MS.

Sancti Albani, cujus patronus extitit. Walterus, prior
Westmonasterii.

- H. A. i. m^o.c^o.LXXVII^o. Amotis . . . canonicis secularibus, introducti
398. . . . auctoritate, rege procurante H[enrico] II., qui . . . spe-
Ibid. i. 399. cialis. Et eadem die collocatus. Concordia firmata Peace be-
inter reges Francorum et Anglorum. Philippus, comes . . . tween Eng-
Jerusalem. Frethericus imperator humiliatus, satisfaciens de land and
offensa, ablata papæ restituit. Amotis secularibus, introdu- France.
cuntur, rege procurante, canonici regulares.¹ Humilia-
tion of the
emperor.
- H. A. i. m^o.c^o.LXXVIII^o. Ricardus de Luci martiris, apud Prince
400. Westuude sancti Johannis. Gaufridus, filius regis Geoffrey
Ibid. i. 401. H[enrici], cingulo donatur militari. Eodem anno nix . . . knighted.
volatile penitus extinctum Januarii.

*Inventus est sanctus Amphibalus cum sociis suis.*²

Eodemque anno inventus est sanctus Amphibalus martir, Invention
cum sociis suis, apud Redburniam. Qui inquam martir³ bea- of St. Am-
tum Albanum, Anglorum prothomartirem,⁴ convertit ad fidem phibalus.
Christianam, pro quo pio facto evisceratus est. Celebratur⁵
autem ejusdem et sociorum ejus inventio in crastino Nativi- 25 June.
tatis sancti Johannis Baptistæ.

- m^o.c^o.LXXIX^o. H[enricus] rex Anglorum junior transfretans,
H. A. i. in . . . torneamenta dicuntur, in . . . peregit. Deinde multis
409. insignitis titulis triumphalibus ad patrem reversus, honore
debito susceptus est. Rex Francorum Ludowicus beatum The king
Thomam venit in Angliam oraturus. Fuerat enim beato Thomæ of France
amiciissimus, et consolator in exilio suo specialis. Rex autem visits the
Anglorum venienti occurrit lætabundus, apud Doveram navem tomb of St.
ascendens, et quicquid honoris, gaudii ac reverentiæ poterat, ei Thomas.
fol. 29 b. impendit. Eodem anno habitum Romæ Alexander III^{us}.
Ibid. i. Relatum fuit papæ, quod . . . deviavit. Similiter et abbas
411, 414. Johachim. Quæ lima indigebant correctionis. Philippus . . .
Ibid. i. 417. archiepiscopi, consecratus est in regem Francorum, patre
adhuc vivente, et omnia necessaria ministrante. Ludowicus,

¹ *Amotis . . . regulares*] Added by the author after the text was first written, and merely a repetition of what was stated above.

² In the lower margin this rubric appears thus: "¶ *Invenitur sanctus Amphibalus martir, cum sociis suis*;"

with a drawing of two arms grasp-
ing a pickaxe.

³ *martir*] martir convertit, MS.,
but the verb is superfluous.

⁴ *prothomartirem*] prothomariem,
MS.

⁵ *Celebratur*] Cebratur, MS.

- Death of Louis VII. rex Francorum, diem clausit extremum; et sepultus est in monasterio Cisterciensis Ordinis, quod Barbellum dicitur, propriis sumptibus edificatum. Aquitannorum dux Ricardus et Henrici regis filius, ad superbiam Gaufridi de Rancona¹ reprimendam, castellum ejus obsedit; et, licet ad unguem munitum, occupavit. Quo casu comperto, multa in circuitu ejus castella sine difficultate se sibi dederunt. Omnibus igitur ad votum completis, dux Ricardus in Angliam transfretavit, et triumphator maximus acclamatus, receptus est cum honore a suo merito genitore.²
- Proceedings of duke Richard. M^o.C^o.LXXX^o. Fœdus initum est inter reges Anglorum et Francorum. Obiit Lodowicus, pius rex Francorum, beati Thomæ consolator. Ricardus, comes Pictaviæ, terras Galfridi de Liziniaco devastat.³
- Treaty between France and England. M^o.C^o.LXXXI^o. Rex Francorum Philippus, de consilio suorum, cum vidisset et bene perpendisset, qualiter rex ex alia, H. A. i. undique et pacifice gubernaret, regis Henrici omne regni⁴²⁰. gubernaculum Francorum et seipsum consilio commendavit.⁴
- Death of the archbp. of York. Obiit Rogerus, Eboracensis archiepiscopus. Eclipsis solis Lucius. Eodemque anno moneta . . . nova successit. Ibid. i. 423. Eclipse of the sun. Baldwinus . . . Wigornensem.
- 13 Sept. M^o.C^o.LXXXII^o. Gaufridus præfuisset, præsentē rege et H. A. i. episcopis regni, electioni⁵ sponte renunciavit. Dux Saxonum⁴²³. abundanter.⁶ Eodem anno Walterus . . . Lincolni- Ibid. i. 424. ensis. Obiit Rogerus, Refensis episcopus.
- Death of the bps. of Rochester. M^o.C^o.LXXXIII^o. Defuncto Symone, abbate ecclesiæ Sancti Albani, Warinus, ejusdem ecclesiæ prior, successit. Rex Henricus, dum diligentem curam impendisset, ut pacificenter filii sui, nec potuit ob superbiam contumaciam filii sui Ricardi, qui nullo modo voluisset homagium facere primogenito fratri suo, prout voluit pater, frater ejus, sicut contemptus, instinctu patris hostiliter insurrexit⁷ in ipsam, tanquam contumacem, et patri et primogenito fratri suo rebellem.
- Warin, abbat of St. Alban's. Death of the young king.

¹ *de Ranconna*. See note in H. A. i. 418.

² *Lodowicus . . . pius*. These words are placed more correctly, under 1180 in H. A. i. 418, and are repeated as a heading under that year.

³ *Fœdus . . . devotiss.* Added by Matthew Paris subsequently to the first writing of the text.

⁴ *gubernaculum*. *gubernacula* MS.

⁵ *electioni*. *electi* or *electus* MS.

⁶ *abundanter*. *abundantius* MS.

⁷ *insurrexit*. *insurrexit* MS.

- et juri inimicum. Et dum hæc agerentur, in flore juventutis
 fol. 30 a. suæ, cum annum ætatis vicesimum octavum complevisset, in
 Turonica rex junior de medio sublatus est, et in Rothomagensi
 ecclesia traditus sepulturæ. Girardus, dictus Puella, conse-
 cratur episcopus . . . concessit. Walterus de Constanciis,
 H. A. i. Lincolniensis episcopus, in . . . collocatus.
 426.
- H. A. i. m^o. c^o. lxxxiii^o. Ricardus extremum. Rex H[enricus]
 426. duxit . . . familia sua. Ducissa autem peperit filium Wintoniæ, Birth of a
 quem vocavit Willelmum. Baldewinus, Wigorniensis episco- son to the
 dum, factus est . . . Rothomagensis. Philippus, archiepiscopus duke of
 Ibid. i. 427. soluturi. Dominus enim famam ejusdem martiris per Saxony.
 crebro celebrata miracula per totius Christianitatis latitudinem St. Thomas
 clarificavit. Magnatibus adventantibus¹ occurrens rex, multis the martyr.
 est honoribus prosecutus. Rex fundavit² anima Henrici
 filii sui, qui quandoque beatum Thomam ad iram provo-
 caverat. Obiit Jocelinus, episcopus Saresbiriensis. Rex Sar- Death of
 racenorum omnium, qui sunt in Hispania, duxit . . . Jocelin,
 regibus xxxvii., ut nomen et fidem delerent. Et post bishop of
 multa prælia et cædes utrobique factas, tandem, consentien- Salisbury.
 tibus³ partibus, decretum est, ut duello totum negotium Proceed-
 Martis determinaretur, videlicet regis Macemund et regis ings of the
 Galaciæ, ad hoc electorum. Macemund autem ad pugnam⁴ Saracens
 præparatus, etsi invitus, cum equum deberet ascendere, tre- in Spain.
 mebundus præ pavoro, febre correptus est; ex quo febre,
 dolore et pusillanimitate⁵ interiit. Quo mortuo, totus ejus
 confusus fugit exercitus, spoliis eorum Christianis derelictis.
 Baldewinus, Almarici, quondam regis Jerusalem, filius, tunc King Bald-
 in Terra Sancta regnavit. Percussus lepra, convocatis utique win resigns
 regni principibus, matre [præsente]⁶ et patriarcha, regnum his crown.
 resignavit. Guido autem de Liziniaco substituitur⁷ regno; ⁸ quo
 non prosperante, Reimundus, comes Tripolitanus, substituitur.
 Hac quoque tempestate potentissimus Babiloniæ et Damasci Conquests
 Soldanus, vir quidem vafer et bellicosus, nomine Salahadinus, of Saladin.
 subjugatis quampluribus orientis⁹ regibus, adeo, Deo per-
 mittente, in Terra Sancta debacchando¹⁰ invaluit, ut omnia in
 ea discrimini paterent et exterminio; et se Salahadinus regem
 regum faceret appellari. Mortuo interea Baldewino, rege Death of
 Baldwin.

¹ *adventantibus*] adventabus, MS.² *fundavit*] fundavid, MS.³ *consentientibus*] consencienbus, MS.⁴ *pugnam*] pungnam, MS.⁵ *pusillanimitate*] pusillanimitate, MS.⁶ *præsente*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*, i. 429.⁷ *substituitur*] sustituitur, MS.⁸ *regno*] Added in marg.⁹ *orientis*] orientibus, MS.¹⁰ *debacchando*] debacando, MS.

- Mission of Eraclius to king Henry.* Jerusalem leproso, Baldewinus, nepos ejus, in regem coronatur, v. annorum puer. Saladinus igitur audiens quod in Jerusalem post . . . os ejus, omnia licenter absorpturus.¹ Omnibus igitur in Terra Sancta conversantibus in hoc solum consentientibus,² mittitur Eraclius, patriarcha Jerusalem, ad regem Henricum, ut regnum Jerosolimitanum³ desolatum in suum reciperet regimen et dominum, ⁴ tutor foret, dominus et protector. Interim Saladinus, forte morbo correptus, vel sub treuga, quievit⁵ ad horam. Nuntii interim iter versus occidentem arripiunt memorati. *Ibid. i. 431. fol. 30 b.*
- Failure of the patriarch's mission.* m.c.lxxxv°. Eraclius patriarcha et Rogerus, Magister Hospitalis Jerusalem, venerunt in Angliam ad regem H[enricum] apud Rudingum, explicantes ei causam adventus sui, et claves sanctae civitatis ei optulerunt. Tunc⁶ omnium amicorum regis fuit consilium, ut regnum suum caute gubernando, illud a barbarorum irruptione in pace ecclesiastica tueretur, quum orientalium consuleret prosperitati. Et sic a spe sua frustrati, ipsi nuntii recesserunt. Johannes, filius regis, a patre fit miles. Hugo de Lascy in Hibernia interfectus est. Factus est terræmotus⁷ horribilis apud Lincolniam et ejus partibus. (Hilbertus de Glanvilla factus est episcopus Rofensis. Symon, comes . . . pertinentiis. Dux Saxonum reconciliatur imperatori, suo contentus patrimonio. Obiit mulierum . . . 435. Henrici Secundi. Cujus tale est epitaphium,
- "Ortu parens."
- Death of Geoffrey, count of Brittany.* m.c.lxxxvi°. Baldewinus . . . sibi dedita suscepit. Gaufridus, comes Britannia, filius regis H[enrici], in quodam hastiludio prostratus et confractus, post aliquot dierum languorem cadens in licentiam expiravit; et Parisius est sepultus, in majori ecclesia, juxta chorum canonicorum. Reliquit duas Ibid. i. 437.
- Succession of bishops.* Willelmus de Ver factus [est]⁸ episcopus Herefordensis. Hugo, Ordinis Cartusiae, factus est episcopus Lincolnensis; Willelmus de Norhale, episcopus Wigorniensis; et Johannes

¹ absorpturus] absorpturus, MS.² consentientibus] consentientibus, MS.³ Jerosolimitanum] Jerosolimita, MS.⁴ Two words have been here erased, apparently *et spei*. Perhaps we should read *et spes*.⁵ quievit] q'u, MS., and *u* afterwards erased.⁶ Tunc] Tanta, MS., and *tu* subsequently erased.⁷ terræmotus] terremoto, MS.⁸ est] Omitted in MS.

... antistes. Urbanus papa Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, ut Church of
 construeret ecclesiam de Akintona, concessit. Baldewino, Akinton.
 Ibid. i. 438. rege Jerosolimitano puero Jopensis. Descendit igitur
 Saladinus ab Ægipto in partes Damascenas, in apparatu
 magno, et Terram Sanctam vastare disponit. Mortuo Urbano, Gregory
 succedit Gregorius, qui parvo tempore sedens obiit potionatus; VIII. pope.
 cui Clemens subrogatur. Obiit Gilebertus, episcopus Lon- Clement
 doniensis. Ricardus, comes Pictaviæ, vir martius, ubique III. pope.
 timetur.¹ Death of
 Gilbert, bp.
 of London.

M^o.C^o.LXXXVII^o.² Saladinus, Damascenis partibus vastatis, Proceed-
 Terram Sanctam hostiliter ingreditur et vastat, Jerusalem ings of
 capit et partes conterminas, prælatos exterminat, regem cap- Saladin.
 tivum abducit. Omnia nobilia oppida³ occupat, præter Ascha-
 lonam, Tyrum et Crac, quod alio nomine Mons-Regalis dicitur,
 quod et Petra Deserti in antiquis scripturis dicitur. Mater
 ecclesia cum tota civitate⁴ Cicestriæ comburitur. Ricardus, Chichester
 comes Pictaviæ, cruce signatur. burnt.

fol. 31 a. M^o.C^o.LXXXVIII^o. Imperator Frethericus, pacem cum jam inierat The em-
 cum papa A[lexandro], cruce signatus est. Scribit Saladino. peror as-
 Saladinus rescribit. In Historiis Sancti Albani⁵ reperies epi- sumes the
 stolas. Guido, rex Jerusalem, cum apud Damascum detentus cross.
 Release of
 Guy, king

¹ vastare disponit . . . ubique ti-
 metur] These lines, together with
 the whole of the year 1187, are
 written on a piece of vellum pasted
 over the original text, which has
 been partially obliterated, but which
 can be deciphered as follows: mise-
 rahili depopulatione vastavit. Quid
 plura? Sanctam civitatem occupa-
 vit, Crucem Christi rapuit [et] as-
 portavit. Et si quis reliquam rei
 seriem scire desiderat, librum intue-
 atur Historia Jerosolimitana. Mor-
 tuo Urbano papa, successit Grego-
 rius. Qui cum paucis temporibus
 sedisset, potionatus defunctus est;
 cui Clemens IIIus subrogatur Obiit
 Gilebertus, Londoniensis episcopus.
 Eodem tempore Ricardus, comes Pic-
 taviæ, cruce signatur. Hugo de
 Nunant factus est episcopus Ces-
 trensis. Saladinus cepit Jerusalem
 et regem, Crucemque. [What follows

is written over an erasure.] Im-
 perator humiliatur papa A[lexan-
 dro]. Saladinus Terram Sanctam
 depopulatur. Jerusalem et ejus rex
 cum sancta Cruce capitur. Obiit
 Galfridus comes, regis [Henrici]
 filius, et sepultus est Parisius. Ec-
 clesia cum tota [at first, In ecclesia
 Sanctæ Mariæ] civitate Cicestriæ
 comburetur. Scribit F[rethericus]
 imperator Saladino. Rescribit Sa-
 ladinus. These events are chiefly
 entered under the years 1187 and
 1188 in the Greater Chronicle, and
 Hist. Angl., i. 441-452.

² M^o.C^o.LXXXVII^o.] M^o.C^o.LXXXVI^o.
 MS.

³ oppida] opida, MS.

⁴ civitate] civi, MS.

⁵ In Historiis Sancti Albani] See
 the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats,
 pp. 146, 147, and Hist. Angl., i. 447
 -452.

of Jeru- salem.	fuisset in vinculis, Saladinus sub tali conditione illum dimisit, ut, abjurato regno, mare quantocius proscriptus transiret. ¹
Hostilities of Philip of France and earl Richard against Henry.	M ^o .C ^o .LXXXIX ^o . Post fœdus et concordiam inter reges Francorum et Anglorum, ruptis treugis, multi barones a rege Anglorum [recesserunt], ² et Ricardo, comiti Pictaviæ, qui a rege patre recesserat, adhæserunt. Rex igitur Francorum Philippus, cum dicto comite Ricardo, congregatis copiis militariibus, intrantes terras regis Anglorum hostiliter, eas cœperunt devastare. Britones insuper a rege Anglorum avertentes, hostibus sunt adjuncti. Doluit igitur pater inconsolabiliter, quod in ipsum sua pignora surrexerunt. ³ Comes ⁴ Ricardus homagium fecit regi Francorum. Rex Francorum cum comite Ricardo cepit . . . castella regis Anglorum. Rex autem Anglo- rum Turonim fugiens cum paucis, ibi se in munitione suscepit. 459. Rex Francorum ilico . . . suos reddita fuisset ⁵ ei turris . . . Ibid. i. 460. inde ad horam recedens, multa castella cepit in circuitu.
Peace is made.	Turonis demum a rege Francorum capitur. Tunc rex Anglorum in arcto positus, pacem sibi turpissimam facere compulsus est; formam, quia flebilem, non hic scribo. Respice plenitudinem Historiarum. ⁶ Frethericus, Romanorum imperator, iter arripit Jerosolimitanum, cum numeroso exercitu et forti; sed in parvo flumine periit submersus. ⁷ Rex autem Henricus nunquam postea in statu prosperitatis erectus, de colloquio mœstus valde recessit. Et ad Chinonem . . . positus, et summa Ibid. i. 464. cordis amaritudine, diem clausit extremum, cum regnasset annis xxx. et quatuor . . . et Pauli. Matildis . . . filia, audito Ibid. i. 465, hoc infortunio, ⁸ præ dolore expiravit. 466.
Death of the emperor Frederic.	
Death of Henry II.	
Richard comes to England.	Defuncto rege magnifico Henrico, Ricardus dux navem ascendens, apud Portesmue applicuit, idus Augusti; concedens unicuique quod suum erat liberaliter. Deditque fratri suo confirmavit. Gaufridus, Elyensis [episcopus], ⁹ obiit intes- Ibid. ii. 5. tatus; unde . . . marcarum. Dux Ricardus Londonias venit, Ibid. ii. 6.

¹ *Imperator . . . transiret*] The whole of this year is written over an erasure, the text of which was originally a continuation of 1186. Only the last line of this erasure is now legible, namely, *Respice in libro Historiarum hujus anni*.

² *recesserunt*] Supplied from the *Flores Historiarum*.

³ *surrexerunt*] *surrexerunt*, MS.

⁴ *Comes*] From the commence-

ment of the year to this word is written over an erasure.

⁵ *fuisset*] Repeated superfluously.

⁶ *plenitudinem Historiarum*] See the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 151, and *Hist. Angl.*, i. 463.

⁷ Frederic I. was drowned 10 June 1190. See note to *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 21.

⁸ *infortunio*] *informio*, MS.

⁹ *episcopus*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

- ubi, congregatis praelatis et magnatibus, cum maxima solemp- His coro-
nitate coronatus est in regem Anglorum. Et quia exigit nation.
plenitudo historiæ officia quorundam magnatum, qui in coro-
nationibus habent implere de antiqua consuetudine, lectorem
hujus libelli abbreviati¹ ad historiam transmittit prolixiorē,²
quæ in Consuetudinibus³ Scaccarii poterit reperiri.⁴ Rex Grant to
Ricardus dedit ecclesiam de Scardeburc pro salute animæ suæ, the Cister-
et omnium regum Angliæ, antecessorum suorum, Ordini Cis-
terciensi, ut monachi, ad capitulum venientes, sumptibus⁵
fol. 31 b. illius redditus reficerentur. Rex Ricardus . . . apud Pipwelle, Hugh, bp.
suorum fretus consilio, concessit Elyensem. Hugo, Dunel- of Durham,
mensis episcopus, data pecunia, nomen comitis sibi comparavit purchases
Ibid. ii. 10. usurpando. Quo gladio . . . dixit a tergo astantibus, "Juve- the title of
nem . . . veterano." Et prior Dunelmensis, "O quam mani- earl.
feste jam exorbitat noster episcopus, transformatus a vestigiis
sancti Cuthberti!" Obiit Willelmus, comes de Mandevilla. Death of
Missi sunt nuncii confirmatum. Willelmus, rex Scoto- William
Ibid. ii. 13. rum, fecit regi Anglorum decem milia marcarum. de Mande-
ville.
Rex Ricardus dedit . . . de Dorecestre. Quinta die Decembris
apud Doveram transfretavit. Qui cum transisset per Cantu- King
ariam, ibi vigiliam, jejunium, orationem et votum, cum nobili Richard's
fecit oblatione; promisitque certissime omnia, pro quibus vow at
dimicavit martir sanctus Thomas usque ad mortem, se fideliter Canter-
adimplendum. Et postquam ascendisset navem, promisit se bury.
facere unam capellam in Terra Sancta, si illuc prospere per-
veniret. Decima pars rerum mobilium per Angliam concessa Tax in aid
est ad Terræ Sanctæ subventionem. of the Holy
Land.
- m^o.c^o.xc^o. Post Natale habitum est [colloquium]⁶ in Norman-
nia inter reges Francorum et Anglorum, ubi . . . Domino, in
H. A. ii. 14. sincera arripere dilectione. Baldwinus . . . iter arripuit me-
moratum. Willelmus, Elyensis episcopus, legationem impetra- William,
Ibid. ii. 15. vit. Fabricata est . . . martiris. Regina Alienora . . . faciens bishop of
per plana Ytalie, tandem ad filium pervenit. Cum quo iii^o. Ely, made
dierum moram faciens, licenciata tunc ad Angliam remeavit, legate.
relinquens . . . Navarie, regi nupturam. Baldwinus, Can-

¹ abbreviati] abbreviati, MS.² prolixiorē] prolixiorē, MS.³ Consuetudinibus] Consuetudi-
bus, MS.⁴ The details of Richard's coro-
nation do not appear either in the
Red or Black books of the Exche-
quer, but they are given by Benedict
Abbas, pp. 557-560, and copied byHoveden, p. 656, ed. 1601, from
whom Wendover somewhat abridges
them, and thence repeated in the
Greater Chronicle of Matt. Paris,
ed. Wats, p. 153, and *Hist. Angl.*,
ii. 6.⁵ sumptibus] sumptibus, MS.⁶ colloquium] Supplied from *Hist.*
Angl., ii. 14.

210 MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS ABBREVIATIO CHRONICORUM.

- Arrival of English nobles at Tyre. Return of John, bp. of Norwich, from Rome. Proceedings of Richard in Sicily and Calabria.
- tuariensis archiepiscopus, et quidam alii nobiles apud Tyrum applicuerunt. Johannes, Norwicensis episcopus, absolutus Romæ, reversus est; perniciosum exemplum præbens populo peregrinato. Rex Francorum . . . applicuit. Rex [vero]¹ Ibid. ii. 16.
- Ricardus superveniens, ingressum civitatis habere non potuit, Francis prohibentibus, qui dicebant quod victualia duobus regibus non sufficerent. Quod rex Ricardus audiens, misit ad majores civitatis, petens ut sibi victualia venderent, ne inedia deperiret ejus exercitus, qui Deo militavit. Cives igitur miserti, cum hæc audissent, tanto . . . recipere. At Franci contradicentes . . . conabantur. Rex autem Ricardus, ad iram provocatus . . . convolare. Qui illico valvas confringentes, hostibus invitis, aditum sibi violenter præpararunt, atque, prævio rege Ricardo, primoque intrante, omnes in fugam compulerunt. Quod cum audisset rex Francorum, maximam . . . Ibid. ii. 17.
- mitigavit; sed . . . flamma iracundiæ ministrante, . . . incrementum, ut sequens sermo declarabit. Verumtamen reges, inter se colloquium habentes, nullam prorsus de prædictis fecerunt mentionem. Rex autem Ricardus, fluvium transiens, cepit . . . reginam. In crastino autem cepit aliud castrum, peregrinis rebelle et nocivum, quod Monasterium Grifonum dicebatur; ubi Grifones . . . repulsi sunt. Et accipiens castrum in suum, illud roboravit, et Mategrifun appellavit. Illi vero Grifones humiliati, postea de pace ei observanda jurantes, obsides tradiderunt. Concilium provinciale habitum est apud . . . le-Ibid. ii. 18.
- gato. Diebus sub iisdem . . . legavit, Huberto, Sarisbiriensi episcopo, executore constituto. Willælmus, Elyensis episcopus, Angliæ justiciarius et apostolicæ sedis legatus, fecit turrin Londoniarum fossato profundo circumcingi, et muro mirabili sed imperfecto. Et, super modum elatus, titulum in scriptis suis præposuit memoratum. Mille etiam . . . stipatus. Obie-Ibid. ii. 19.
- runt Willælmus . . . de Glanvilla.
- 29 March. m^o.c^o.xcr^o. Obierunt apud Achon, post mortem Cantuariensis archiepiscopi B[aldewini], in obsidione Achon, viri nobiles . . . alii multi, quorum nomina scripta in libro vitæ penitus H. A. ii. ignoramus. Quarto kalendas Aprilis rex . . . ascendit, 'vela'² 20. versus Achon dirigendo.³ Rex vero Ricardus . . . habuit secum xiii. buzas, cum velis triplicibus, et centum . . . tri-Ibid. ii. 21.
- remes⁴ galeas bene communitas. Qui circa . . . veniens insulam, decursis . . . applicuit. Cursac autem . . . se usurpative

¹ vero] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*
² vela] Repeated erroneously after Achon.

³ dirigendo] dirigenda, MS., but the last letter afterwards erased.
⁴ triremes] trieres, MS.

- fol. 32 b. præ superbia sua imperatorem nominari fecit,¹ in militari magna et forti magnitudine portum . . . homines ceperat et . . . occiderat. Unde rex . . . ditioni;² ipsumque Cursac, quia ipsum superbum nimis invenit, argenteis compedibus magni ponderis jussit mancipari. Tandem ibi filiam regis Navariæ, Berengariam, desponsavit. Papa Celestinus . . . filium Fretherici. Comes Flandrensis Philippus obiit in Terra Sancta. Rex Ricardus unam maximam navem, omnibus aliis incomparabilem, cum maxima victualium copia cepit,³ ad cursus Achonensium destinatam. Tandem rex Ricardus cum maxima mundi gloria apud Achon applicuit; et, applicatis utriusque regis machinis, non est concessa requies inclusis. Acre.
- Ibid. ii. 24. Qui tandem, inito . . . numeraret.⁴ Sic igitur civitas nobilis, quæ . . . regibus iiii^o. idus Julii feliciter est mancipata. Veniente . . . mancipatis. Subjugata igitur tam nobili civitate, rex Francorum, dolens quod omnia regi Anglorum Ricardo ascribebantur, se ad repatriandum præparavit, prætendens ærarii inopiam et defectum. Promisit igitur rex Ricardus prompta liberalitate regi Francorum, se communicaturum . . . victualibus, equis . . . Terra Sancta disperderent. Quod rex Francorum facere præcise renuebat. Dimisit tamen ibi ducem Burgundiæ, cum mille armatis, quasi in adjutorium regis Ricardi, proditorem nequissimum, quem etiam instruxit de prodicione. Cum autem recessisset rex Francorum, rex Ricardus civitates maritimas indefessus obsedit et cepit. Quod cum videntes infideles perceperunt, ne quod civibus Achonensibus fecerat eis quoque faceret metuentes, diffidentesque de Saladini subventionem, fugerunt qui in Caifa, Cesarea, Asur, Jopen, Gaza, et Aschalona fuerant habitantes. Et sic rex . . . Jopen, repulso . . . suo, victoriam reportavit gloriosam. Dedit igitur Henrico . . . de Monteferrato. Robertus, Lincolnensis canonicus, fit episcopus Wigorniensis. Rothomagensis archiepiscopus summus regni Angliæ dispositor constituitur. Cancellarius, in muliebri veste transfiguratus, in portu maris transfretaturus deprehenditur, et pro meritis male ac turpiter tractatur. Obiit Clemens . . . Baptistæ. Hugo de Nunant . . .
- fol. 33 a. seculares.

m^o.c^o.xciv^o. Obiit Reginaldus, Cantuariensis electus sive postulatus. Rex Francorum, a peregrinatione rediens, Parisius solempni processione receptus est. Rex Ricardus Darum cepit. Et post hanc victoriam, recedens dux Burgundiæ, cui dederat

¹ fecit] At first written *facit* in MS.

² ditioni] On an erasure.

³ cepit] Repeated erroneously after *destinatam*.

⁴ numeraret] numerarent, MS.

... hostes Christi, navem clanculo ascendit et subito recessit. *H. A. ii. 29.*
 Cito post quidam Bedewini, obligati regi Ricardo, nunciaverunt maximam ... maxime victualibus, scilicet frumento, *Ibid. ii. 30.*
 ... et consimilibus. Quos omnes cum suis caravanis¹ rex Ricardus cepit. Ipsis diebus, cum lis ... Austriæ et cujusdam armigeri Normanni, et querimonia ad aures regis commoti ex dictis Normannorum reboantium, rex præcipitanter præcepit, ut vexillum ducis in cloacam projiceretur.² Et sic privatus est dux hospitio, probris Normannorum lacessitus. Dux igitur cito postea iratus et tristis, reposita super hiis Deo querimonia, ad propria remeavit. Quidam heremita sanctus revelavit regi Ricardo, Jerusalem tunc non fore capiendam; de cujus sanctitate et dicti veritate satis per signa consequentia certificabatur, sed hoc in Historiarum plenitudine³ prolixius enucleatur. Dux Burgundiæ, mente alienatus, sese discerpens quasi in manifestam ultionem, obiit; qui in necessitate summa regi Ricardo constituto noluit suffragari. Rex enim dum obsessis apud Jopen festinavit subvenire, Saladinus interim, crebris insultibus urbe capta, captos jussit perimi, quinque tantum de præstantioribus reservatis; sed ipsi strenuissimi valde evadentes, sese in turrim receperunt.⁴ Rex autem, quasi fulgur superveniens, seipsum et paucis, qui cum eo venerant consequentibus sed strenuissimis, prosiliens de navi in medios hostes, projecit, et prorumpens, tanquam sui prodigus, hinc inde hostes multos trucidavit. Quod videntes qui in turri erant, exeuntes animosius regi festinabant auxiliari. Exercitus autem Saladini, quem ipse Saladinus exhortator sedulus sequebatur, videns animositatem regis et suorum, quorum gladii jam sanguine inebriabantur, fugerunt ocus versus Ramulam, Salahadino [in curru]⁵ rapido currente. In crastino autem nunciatum ... paucissimo exercitu illuc advenisse; sed ... *Ibid. ii. 35.*
 habuisse. Qui tamen, propter audacem eorum impetum, multa milia milium ibi fuisse credebantur. Pudit igitur et pœnituit ipsum Saladinum a campo prælii recessisse sine victoria, cum numerus sui exercitus tunc fuisset infinitus, et regis Ricardi⁶ nullus reputatus. Unde nimio iracundiæ furore succensus, lxii. milia imperiali ... regem Ricardum vivum ... nocte quiescente ... intrepidus cohortatur. Nec mora ... *Ibid. ii. 36.*
 ... prosternunt. Infideles igitur, audaciam Christianorum considerantes, terga fugiendo certatim dederunt. Exercitus enim

¹ *caravanis*] *carvanis*, MS.² *projiceretur*] *proiceretur*, MS.³ *in Historiarum plenitudine*] See the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 169, and *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 35.⁴ *receperunt*] *ceperunt*, MS.⁵ *in curru*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 35.⁶ *regis Ricardi*] Ricardi regis MS., but marked for transposition.

- generalis ab Achon veniens, cui nunciabatur casus iste, imminebat,¹ qui faciem terræ cooperuit. Quod cum vidisset Saladinus, etsi invitus, Deum glorificavit Christianorum, adjungens, quod inter omnes mundi principes fuit rex Anglorum Ricardus admiratione dignissimus, si sui corporis prodigus Saladin's non exstitisset. Considerans autem rex Ricardus, se a rege Richard. Francorum derelictum, et thesaurum suum admodum minui, hostiumque diatim numerum augmentari,² audivit,³ quod frater ejus Johannes supplantationem⁴ [ejus]⁵ moliebatur, et quod ex alia parte rex Francorum sibi nocumenta machinabatur, disponit repatriare. Triennialibus treugis⁶ constitutis, rex navem ascendit, constructa tamen prius capella in honorem sancti Thomæ martiris. In proximo autem obiit Saladinus, Death of Saladin. et inter filios suos ortum est prælium cruentissimum et intestinum. Unde, si rex Ricardus moram continuasset, omnia procul dubio in tota terra orientis sibi subjugasset. Post Capture of Richard in Austria. multa vero maris et terrarum pericula, tandem rex Ricardus per emptores suos, linguam patriæ ignorantes, in Austria captus est. Suam igitur probitatem rex videns non prævalere, cessit captioni. Duci igitur . . . adduxit, et deinde . . . custodiendum. Savaricus electus est in episcopum Bathoniensem.⁷ Savaric bishop of Bath.
- Ibid. ii. 40.
- H. A. ii. 41. m.c.^o.xciii^o. Rex Ricardus . . . donec ipsum vendidisset⁸ imperatori . . . custodiri. Imperator autem in multis eum graviter accusavit.⁹ Sed hæc omnia in Historiis¹⁰ reperiuntur. Tandem pro redemptione sua centum quadraginta milia librarum imperatori numeravit, ad pondus Coloniensium; pro qua Ransom of Richard. redemptione omnes episcopi, clerici, comites et barones, abbatiæ sive prioratus, quartam partem reddituum suorum ad regis redemptionem contulerunt. Insuper ad hoc calices Angliæ sunt collati. Warinus vero, abbas Sancti Albani, omnes suæ ecclesiæ et diocesis de suo adquietavit, centum marcas regiis fol. 34 a. ministris persolvendo. Nondum adhuc censu persoluto, Jo-

¹ *imminebat*] iminebat, MS.

² *augmentari*] auctentari, MS.

³ *audivit*] The construction of the sentence would perhaps require us to read *audiensque*.

⁴ *supplantationem*] supplacionem, MS.

⁵ *ejus*] Supplied to complete the sense.

⁶ *treugis*] Before this word something seems wanting, perhaps *igitur*.

⁷ *Bathoniensem*] Bothoniensem, MS.

⁸ *vendidisset*] After this word *illum* is inserted superfluously, unless we read *ipse* for *ipsum*.

⁹ *accusavit*] acusavit, MS.

¹⁰ *in Historiis*] See the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 173, and *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 42.

- Earl John's hannes comes, frater regis Ricardi, multas in Anglia occupa-
traitorous vit munitiones, fœdusque cum rege¹ Francorum iniit. Dice-
attempts bat enim periculum esse magnum, regnum omne esse sine
frustrated. rege, sicut navem esse sine gubernaculo. Sed Anglorum fide-
litas, licet depauperatorum, ei in faciem contradixit. Rex
Invasion of Francorum sui, quod fecerat, immemor juramenti et fidei,
Normandy Normanniam hostiliter invadit, et tandem Rothomagum occu-
by Philip. passet, nisi fidelium regis Anglorum² retroire cogeretur. Rex
Francorum . . . Ingelburgam accepit in uxorem. Quam Ibid. ii. 46.
ilico repudians, reclusit inter sanctimoniales, Dacosque . . .
Hubert repatriare. Hubertus Walteri³ in archiepiscopum Cantuarien-
Walter sem promovetur, qui episcopus fuerat Saresbiriensis. Cujus
made abp. industriæ totius . . . administratio. Hic quoque ambitulosos
of Canter- . . . potenter refrænavit.
bury.
- Richard m^o.c^o.xciiii^o. Rex Ricardus, jam maxima suæ redemptionis
returns to parte soluta, obsidibus datis pro residuo, liber permissus est
England. repatriare. Qui, matre sua A[lienora] comitante, beatum
Thomam devotus adiens, gratias Deo et martiri egit de libera-
tione sua. Fuerat enim tempus, quo credidit in frusta pro
injuriam, quam duci Austriæ præpropere in Terra Sancta fece-
rat, detruncari. Deinde Londonias veniens, solempni proces-
sione receptus est. Indeque Nottingham⁴ properabat, eos⁵ qui
Siege of Notting- castro erant expugnaturus. Inclusi autem, perpendentes se
ham castle. [non]⁶ posse resistere, se regi præsentaverunt, quos secundum
merita graviter punivit. Inter regem autem et comitem
J[ohannem], jam humiliatum, intermeantibus amicis, pax est
reformata. Tunc autem temporis rex Ricardus audiens quod
Proceed- rex Francorum Vernolium, subactis aliquibus aliis castris, ob-
ings in sidione vallasset, illuc concito advolavit.⁷ Franci autem, no-
Normandy. lentes dubia Martis fata experiri, ab obsidione recesserunt.
Herbert, Herbertus, cognomento Pauper, fit episcopus Saresbiriensis.
bp. of Rex Ricardus castrum de Luches cepit. Venitque tunc in
Salisbury. auxilium ejusdem regis R[icardi] filius regis Navariæ, exerci-
tum ducens copiosum, cum quingentis⁸ balistariis. Rex Fran-
corum Philippus, fines Turoniæ devastans, ibi tutus fixit ten-
toria; sed cum cognovisset⁹ regem Ricardum in furore magno

¹ *rege*] At first written *regis*, but
is erased, and corr. in marg.

² *Anglorum*] On an erasure, and
so corr. in marg. A noun seems
here to be wanting, perhaps *probitate*.

³ *Walteri*] Walterus, MS.

⁴ *Nottingham*] Notingham, MS.

⁵ *eos*] suos, MS. Cf. *Hist. Angl.*

⁶ *non*] Omitted in MS.

⁷ *advolavit*] avolavit, MS.

⁸ *quingentis*] quinquaginta, *Hist.*
Angl. ii. 49.

⁹ *cognovisset*] congnovisset, MS.

- adventare, tentoriis festinanter summo mane avulsis, aufugit. Superveniens autem rex, multa quæ festinantes reliquerant in proprium vendicavit. Deinde omnes adversariorum suorum munitiones et terras sine obice contradictionis occupans, usque ad Crucem-Karoli formidabilis habebatur, nec erat qui eidem rebellis inveniretur. Henricus Marescallus . . . Exoniensis.
- H. A. ii. 51. Trougæ captæ sunt inter reges. Alexius quidam, . . . innu-
merabili armatorum copia congregata, Cursac, tunc imperato-
rem Constantinopolitanum, cepit hostiliter aggressum; ¹ et ex-
cæcatum et ementulatum perpetuo carceri mancipavit. Rex
Francorum sollempnes nuncios ad regem Ricardum destinans
petivit, ut absque majori dampno populorum utriusque regni,
fol. 34 b. pugna quinque virorum electorum utrobique lis dirimeretur.²
Ibid. ii. 50. Placuit autem hæc provisio regi . . . recusavit.
- m^o.c^o.xcv^o. Rex Ricardus per nuncios sollempnes³ papæ do-
stinatos gravem querimoniam de duce [Austriæ]⁴ reposuit, complains
quod ipsum Deo militantem et de peregrinatione sua tam labo-
riosa redeuntem cepit, et indecenter afflixit, imperatorique, ac
si bos esset vel asinus, vendidit, per quod regnum depauper-
rare cogebatur; ita quod gravior erat illi, quam si ipse Sala-
dinus paganissimus cepisset, quod et ipse Saladinus ante
mortem protestatus est. Porro omnes peregrinantes ceperat
ecclesia ineundo et redeundo, et maxime eos qui redire pro-
posuerant, usque ad triennium, sub pœna excommunicationis,
H. A. ii. 53. protegendos. Papa igitur . . . qui universali ecclesiæ . . .
facere renuisset, papa cum cunctis cardinalibus . . . denun-
ciatis, dux, omnibus spretis, humiliari recusavit. Percussa est
. . . . derivatus. Die vero sancti Stephani, dum dux pergeret
spaciatum, ejus equus offensus, tibiam ejus cum pede ad ar-
borem graviter contrivit. Unde cito post, igne ibidem per-
cussus infernali, cum non posset cruciatum tolerare, pedem
dolabro fecit amputari, et sic miseram animam exhalavit.
Ibid. ii. 54. Imperator Henricus subjugavit debebatur. Rex de
Marroc coegerat retroire. Omnes igitur increduli
pavore percussi, ad propria certatim sunt reversi. Obiit Gari-
nus, abbas ecclesiæ Sancti Albani, cui successit magister Jo-
hannes de Cella. Papa Celestinus . . . legatum. Admonetur
fol. 35 a. [rex]⁵ Francorum resumere⁶ uxorem suam, auctoritate apo-
Ibid. ii. 56. stolica. Procurante rege absolutionem.
- m^o.c^o.xcvi^o. Facta est pacis conventio salubris inter reges. War re-
Sed malignorum sibilis rex Francorum circumventus cœpit
between

¹ aggressum] aggressum, MS.² dirimeretur] diremeretur, MS.³ sollempnes] solempnos, MS.⁴ Austriæ] Omitted in MS.⁵ rex] Omitted in MS.⁶ resumere] rusumere, MS.

Philip and Richard. William with the Beard is hung. Capture of the bp. of Beauvais. penititero, et resilire a pactis prælocutis. Unde rex Francorum cepit castrum de Alba-marla, et alia castra. Quod rex Ricardus videns, reddit ei talionem. Willelmus, cognomento cum Barba, pro piissima causa Londoniis est suspensus; unde cum causa martirem faciat non pœna, iudicio piorum inter martires est computandus. Captus est a Markedeo¹ et Martino Algeis episcopus Belvacensis, et ejus archidiaconus, cum suis complicitibus, et regi Ricardo præsentati; erant enim regi valde nocivi et dampnosi. Unde rex jussit eos² armatos³ incarcerationi, donec petitione papæ pecunia fuissent redempti.⁴ Eodem tempore Henricus . . . eminentiori prospiciens, in plateæ . . . H. A. ii. expiravit; cui successit Johannes de Bresnes, miles illustrissimus. Vision of a monk of Evesham. Facta est visio cuidam monacho de Evesham mirabilis; quam qui videre desiderat, quærat Historiam.⁵

m.c.^o.xcviii^o. Quidam sanctus et bene literatus prædicator, Fulco nomine . . . partes infecerat Cisalpinas. Consilio autem H. A. ii. ipsius missus est in Angliam ad prædicandum . . . exerceri,⁶ 62. Robert bp. of Bangor. Robertus de Salopesbire consecratus est in episcopum Bangorensensem. Rectificatæ sunt mensuræ vini, celia.⁷ et pannorum. Statutum est insuper, ne quis mercator pannos rubeos prætendat seldæ suæ; nec tinctura fiat.⁸ nisi solummodo nigra.⁹ in regno, nisi . . . burgis. Ibid. ii. 65.

m.c.^o.xcviii^o. Procurante rege Ricardo. Otto . . . sedit cum ea H. A. ii. . . coronata. Sedente et prosperante papa Innocentio Tertio, 65. novum genus Ordinis, videlicet prædicatorum, eodem papa favente, exortum est: qui jam Jacobinæ appellatur.¹⁰ Qui vitam apostolicam . . . querentibus edificaverat, quæ . . . Jacobinæ Ibid. ii. 66. usque hodie nomen sortiantur. Ipsi . . . aurum vel argentum, vel etiam aliud proprium non habentes, ibant per civitates et fol. 35 b. vias verbum . . . habitantes in urbibus erigebant. Et ne scripturarum ignari redarguerentur, scholas congregabant, in quibus convenienter legentes et disputantes.¹¹ fidei remorem removebant, et moribus illustrabant. Palamque in populo prædicantes, audientes omnes moribus informabant. Ipsi autem

¹ *Markedeo*. Markede, MS. In R. C. these two are spoken of as Markedon, Algeis et Lapescarus, native Bretonnais.

² *eo*. At first written *eo*, but afterwards crossed and now *eo* only.

³ *armatos*. armatus, MS.

⁴ *redempti*. redempti, MS.

⁵ *Historiam*. See the Greater Chronicle, ed. Warr, pp. 182-183.

⁶ *exerceri*. exerceri, MS.

⁷ *celia*. celli, MS.

⁸ *nigra*. Written *nigra* and then partly crossed.

⁹ *erigebant*. erigebant, MS.

¹⁰ *Jacobinæ*. Jacobinæ, MS.

¹¹ *disputantes*. disputantes, MS.

- calciati in præparatione evangelii,¹ edulio et tecto contenti populari. Unde plus operibus quam sermonibus populum docuerunt; dum, divitiis contemptis, spontaneæ paupertati literati eleganter et beneficiati adhærerent. Et sic fructum fecerunt in Dei ecclesia multiplicem, multorum errores et diversas hæreses extirpantes. Papa præcepit, ut, expulsis clericis secularibus, qui jam dissolute et enormiter vivebant apud Coventre, monachi, qui per episcopum Hugonem illius loci expulsi² fuerant, restituerentur; et, episcopo eodem defuncto, substitutus est³ Joibertus. Et per idem tempus, Dominica qua cantatur "Lætare Jersalem," Eustachius factus est episcopus Elyensis, Gaufridus Coventrensis. Surrexit conventio . . . cautelam, apud Lambeth, ubi proposuit⁴ monachos Cantuarienses instituere. Unde querimonia ad papam Innocentium III. ascendente, scripsit papa [regi]⁵ Ricardo, ut ipsum archiepiscopum a justiciaria amoveret, cum non liceat episcopis negotiis secularibus implicari; propositum autem ejus de prædictis⁶ remansit, auctoritate apostolica. Quo amoto, rex Galfridum filium-Petri loco ejus subrogavit. Rege Ricardo in partibus transmarinis præliis intendente, Walenses omnes insurgentes sub innumerabili multitudine, terram Willelmi de Brause vastantes, castrum Matildis obsederunt; præerat autem eis Wenunwen. Quibus, collecto copioso exercitu, occurrit Petri filius Galfridus, justiciarius, et, contrita eorum fortitudine, ipsos devictos et multa cæde cruentatos coegit retroire.
- Ibid. ii. 71. Occisi autem referuntur ex Walensibus tria . . . vulneratis. Facto congressu inter reges Francorum et Anglorum inter Games et Vernonem, rex . . . antequam castrum ingredi . . .
- Ibid. ii. 72. insecutus, xx. milites . . . dignabantur, cepit occupatos, quia in fuga ultimi extiterunt, et servientes lx. Obiit Ricardus de Lucy,⁷ episcopus Londoniensis.⁸ Rex R[icardus], omnibus congregatis . . . et multis communiis, profectus est . . . audisset rex Ricardus . . . cum eo prælium commisit. In quo congressu rex . . . coactus ad Gisortium scilicet castellum aufugit. Et cum pontem fugiendo ascendisset, confractus . . .

Restoration of the monks at Coventry. 8 March. Succession of prelates.

Geoffrey Fitz-Peter made justiciary. Revolt of the Welsh.

Death of Richard, bishop of London.

¹ *evangelii*] *ewangelii*, MS.

² *expulsi*] Originally written *epm* *si*, and *epm* afterwards erased. It would be better to read, *per Hugonem, illius loci episcopum*.

³ *substitutus est*] This expression is here very equivocal. Joibert was appointed Prior of the convent. Cf. *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 67.

⁴ *proposuit*] *prosuit*, MS.

⁵ *regi*] Omitted in MS.

⁶ *de prædictis*] *de prædictis*, MS.

⁷ *de Lucy*] This is a mistake. His name was Richard Fitz-Nigel. See *Fasti*, ii. 283.

⁸ *Londoniensis*] *Lincolniensis*, MS., erroneously, and so in *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 72.

volutatus, et aqua subintrante ponderosus ridiculose . . . creptus. Interea acies quædam electissima de Francis, ut . . . reversa de fronte . . . sui exemptione mortis . . . se exponendo. Tunc bellum utrobique factum est acerrimum, nec furor . . . rex R[icardus] aciem illam sub captione conclusit. In quo conflictu cruentissimo rex . . . Francorum. His ita . . . Anglorum victoribus suis pretiosa distribuit donativa. Rex Francorum videns vires regis R[icardi] diatim crescere, misit ad summum pontificem secretos nuncios, significans¹ ei, quod libenter componeret cum rege R[icardo], ne negotium Crucis amplius impediretur. Geminata igitur papali cum regali petitione, rex Ricardus treugas concessit quinquennes, ea intentione et conditione, ut papa promotioni Othonis diligenter intenderet et favorabiliter. Ad quod etiam expediendum cepit rex R[icardus] de unaquaque . . . auxilio. Finxitque se suum² sigillum [amisisse]³ in mari; unde, facto novo sigillo, oportuit, ut dicebat et volebat, omnes cartas priori sigillo sigillatas renovare, et eas novo sigillo, cassato veteri, remanire. Unde non minimum turpi commento⁴ tali sibi thesaurum⁵ adquisivit. Hoc autem non a suo pectore emanavit, sed a sibilis, ut dicitur, Galfridi, justiciarii sui, emanavit.

Truee made between England and France. A new great seal made, and the charters previously granted re-sealed.

Ibid. ii. 73.

Ibid. ii. 75.

M^o. C^o. XCIX^o. Hubertus . . . suus [fundaverat]⁶ auctoritate papali, volens nolens complanavit. Statutis, ut . . . trucidavit. Tandem ad Aquitanicum tractum veniens, in territorio . . . a Petro Basili telo venenato . . . apposita. Diebus autem . . . mancipavit. Cum autem, aggravescente malo, mortem sensisset appropinquare,⁷ confessione . . . præcepit.⁸ Corpus autem suum ecclesie Fontis-Ebraudi, ad pedes patris sui, cuius proditorem se fuisse cum lacrimis confitebatur, iussit sepeliri.⁹ Ecclesie autem Rothomagensi, quia Normanniam præcordialiter diligebat, cor suum inexpugnabile¹⁰ delegavit. Apud vero castrum . . . munere relinquens Picavensibus.

Testamentary dispositions of Richard, and death.

H. A. ii. 75. Ibid. ii. 76.

fol. 36 b.

¹ significans¹ signifies MS.
² suum² Repeated superfluous after sigillum.
³ amisisse³ Supplied from H. A. fol. 36.
⁴ commento⁴ commentum MS.
⁵ thesaurum⁵ thesaurum MS.
⁶ fundaverat⁶ Supplied from H. A. fol. 36.
⁷ appropinquare⁷ appropinquare MS. but punctus afterwards erased.
⁸ In the margin is drawn the shield of Richard with a cross-bow bent in both reversed.
⁹ sepeliri⁹ sepelire MS.
¹⁰ inexpugnabile¹⁰ inexpugnabilis MS.

Septimo¹ igitur idus Aprilis rex spiritum exhalavit.² De 7 April.
cujus morte et sepultura . . . modum :

- Ibid. ii. 77. "Pictavis exta tanta ruina."
"In Chaluz lucis adeptæ."
"Christe, tui æra Crucis."
- Ibid. ii. 78. Victoriosissimo³ justiciario. Denunciatumque regi Proceed-
Scotorum, ut veniret in Angliam, eidem J[ohanni] quod jus ings of
dictaret perfecturus. Ortum autem est murmur inter mag- John to
nates. Quidam enim adhæserunt Arthuro, quidam Johanni secure the
Unde comes J[ohannes] cum Alienora, matre ejus, multos throne.
rebelles eis contriverunt. Veniens autem comes Rothomagum,
gladio ducatus ibidem accinctus est, per manum Walteri, Ro-
thomagensis archiepiscopi. Veniensque in Angliam Londoniis
coronandus, occurrentibus regni magnatibus properavit; et
coronatus est ab archiepiscopo Cantuariensi H[uberto]. In His coro-
nation.
Ibid. ii. 80. qua coronatione triplici incursu opprimentium indempnem
. . . regno exerceret.⁴ Deinde adjuratus adimplere. Et
sic archiepiscopus, eo omnia hæc jurante, manu⁵ extenta ad
corpus Domini et evangelia,⁶ et deinde ad pectus, capiti ejus
coronam apponens, unxit⁷ eum in regem. Deinde veniens in John goes
Normanniam, multorum magnatum⁸ ibi corda sibi conciliavit. to Nor-
mandy.
fol. 37 a. Habitumque [est]⁹ colloquium inter reges, et statuta . . . beatæ
Ibid. ii. 81. Virginis, ut interim de pace tractarent. Venerunt interea . . .
Flandrensis et multi . . . pepigerunt cum eo fœdus, lucris
inhiantes. Quod et rex Francorum moleste tulit. Eodem tem-
pore rex . . . militari; et fecit Arthurus perquirenda.
Ibid. ii. 82. Convenerunt reges ad colloquium, sed discordes discesserunt.
Recedente autem in hunc modum rege Francorum, Willelmus
de Rupibus callide . . . cum rege Anglorum, et Arthurus
Ibid. ii. 83. denuo . . . recessit. Eodem tempore Otho,¹⁰ Romam veniens, Otho IV.
ad imperium est promotus. Francia est interdicta. Et, no emperor.
eandem poenam subiret,¹¹ episcopus Belvacensis cum suis, qui Interdict
in France.
jam per biennium in custodia detinebatur, est abire permissus, The bp. of
graviter tamen redemptus. Beauvais
released.
[x^o.cc.]¹² Alienora regina missa est in Hispaniam ad Ande- Treaty for
fulsum, regem Castellæ, [propter]¹³ neptem regis J[ohannis] the mar-
riage of

¹ *Septimo*] A mistake for *Octavo*.
See note in *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 77.

² *exhalavit*] *exalavit*, MS.

³ In the margin is drawn the
shield of John, erect.

⁴ *exerceret*] *exceroeret*, MS.

⁵ *manu*] Repeated after *evangelia*.

⁶ *evangelia*] *ewangelia*, MS.

⁷ *unxit*] *unxit*, MS.

⁸ *magnatum*] Repeated after
corda, on an erasure.

⁹ *est*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*,
ii. 81.

¹⁰ *Otho*] Otto, MS.

¹¹ *subiret*] *scil.* rex Anglorum.

¹² The date of the year is omitted
in the MS.

¹³ *propter*] Supplied from *Hist.*
Angl., ii. 85.

220 MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS ABBREVIATIO CHRONICORUM.

A.D. 1200. Lodouico, filio regis, maritandam, quia sic inter eos convenit.
 John's Et sic fœdus inter eos firmatum est. Rex Anglorum, in An-
 niece to gliam transfretans, cepit . . . solidos; et cito post remeavit *Ibid. ii. 85.*
 Louis of in Normanniam. Ludowicus, filius regis Francorum, duxit
 France. Blanchiam, filiam regis Hispaniæ, in uxorem. Rex Francorum
 Cities in reddidit regi Anglorum¹ multas civitates, castella et terras
 Normandy. Normanniæ. Rex Johannes venit in Angliam, qui, repudiata
 restored. priore uxore, jam in uxorem duxerat Ysabellam . . . Mar- *Ibid. ii. 86.*
 Marriage of John to Isabel of Angoulême.
 Sanctus H[ugo] episcopus migravit ad Domini-
 num].
 Succession of prelates. m°.cc°.r°. Rex Johannes et regina Ysabella denuo coronam
 Coronation of John and his queen at Canterbury. portarunt insimul solempniter, sicut antea fecerant Londoniis,
 3 May. Ascensionis, exiit edictum regale, ut omnes . . . transfretan- *H. A. ii.*
 They go to dum, ad Pentecosten. Et tunc rex transfretavit, cum regina. *90.*
 Normandy. Deinde convenerunt ad colloquium reges. Videns autem rex
 Francorum robur adversantium, consensit ut cum rege Anglo-
 rum pacificaretur. Et tunc rex Anglorum J[ohannes] venit
 Peace made with France. cum rege Francorum Parisius. Rex Anglorum fecit homa-
 gium regi Francorum. Lodowicus desponsavit Blanchiam.
 Francia fuit tunc interdicta. Abbas de Flai floruit in [Gallia].²
 Tax in aid of the Holy Land. Ad instantiam Innocentii III. papæ concessa quadragesima
 pars reddituum omnium ecclesiarum, ad subventionem Terræ
 Sanctæ. Fulco prædicator floruit in Gallia. *fol. 37 b.*
 John at Argentan. m°.cc°.ii°. Rex Anglorum J[ohannes] celebravit Natale apud
 Argentomium. Et in Quadragesima . . . reges juxta castellum H. A. ii.
 de Guletun; ubi rex Francorum oblitus prius actorum, mortali *92.*
 quæ rex Anglorum præcise abnegavit. Itaque . . . ha-
 beret, rex Francorum . . . subvertit. Et ita progrediens, omnia
 quasi fulgurans dissipavit. Reversusque Parisius . . . ducen-
 tes, qui cum . . . ut eam sibi subjugaret. Nunciatumque eis

¹ [regi Anglorum] Repeated superfluously after Normanniæ.

² [Hugonem] A mistake for Isidorem. See note in *Hist. Angl.* ii. 86.

³ [Gallia] Cut off by the binder.

The lines from *Rex Anglorum fecit* to *in Gallia* have been added subsequently by Matthew Paris, and contain partly a repetition of events noticed under the previous year.

. . . dicitur, commorari. Et illuc omnes properarunt castrum A.D. 1202.
vallantes, et obsessio infatigabiliter infestantes, castrum, quod¹ Proceed-
erat immunitum, ad deditionem [compulerunt].² Quod cum ings in
audisset rex J[ohannes], ocius advolat³ illuc; Franci autem im- Normandy.
perterriti⁴ illi obviam pugnaturi⁵ occurrunt. Factus est igitur
conflictus acerrimus, sed virtute Anglorum cito terminatus. Victory
Capti sunt ibi milites ducenti; Arthurus et omnes qui ibidem gained by
erant, Pictavenses et Andegavenses.⁶ Ligatos igitur captivos John.
misit in Normanniam vel Angliam; Arthurum vero misit ad
Falesiam tutius custodiendum. Elapso igitur aliquanto tem- Death of
pore, Arthurus evanuit. Verumtamen ab aliquibus . . . sub- Arthur.
mersus est. Franci vero . . . asserunt, quod præcepto regis
J[ohannis] vel etiam manibus fuerat interemptus. Per mali-
tiam tamen obloquentium non mediocriter super hoc rex
Anglorum J[ohannes] extitit diffamatus.

H. A. ii.
95.

m°.cc°.iii°. Rex Anglorum J[ohannes] Natale Domini apud John at
Cadomum celebravit; ubi . . . cotidie, sompnos protrahens Caen.
matutinales. Rex interim Francorum, pervigil, cepit . . . for-
tiora sibi reservavit. Venientibus . . . suorum, præcipue An-
golorum, qui ob hoc confundebantur, nunciis, rex respondit

fol. 38 a.
Ibid. ii. 97.

Johannes, "Sinite . . . ille temere per plures dies occupavit;
una die recuperabo." Nobiles igitur, cum non possent aliud
responsum reportare, impetrata licentia, ad propria dolentes
et indignantes remearunt. Unde rex . . . excelsiora, et cœptis
insistebat vigilantius. Quid plura? Captis nobilioribus castris John re-
Normanniæ, rex J[ohannes] in Angliam inglorius remeavit, turns to
ab omnibus, et tunc præcipue a Normannis, discrimini paten- England.
tibus, derisus et redargutus. Quo cum pervenisset, desævit
in Anglos, asserendo accusans eos, quod ipsum in articulo⁷
deseruissent constitutum. Omnia regi Francorum, rege J[o-
hanne] absente, patuerunt leviter capienda. Willelmus, eccle-
siæ Lincolnensis præcentor, factus est episcopus ejusdem William
ecclesiæ. bishop of
Lincoln.

m°.cc°.iiii°. Rex J[ohannes] Natale Domini celebravit Can- John at
tuarie, H[uberto] archiepiscopo omnia necessaria ministrante. Canter-
In crastino vero Circumcisionis, convenientibus Angliæ mag- bury.
2 Jan.

¹ quod] ad quod, MS.

² compulerunt] Supplied from
Hist. Angl., ii. 93.

³ advolat] avolat, MS.

⁴ imperterriti] ei imperterriti,
MS.

⁵ pugnaturi] pungnaturi, MS.

⁶ Andegavenses] Angegavenses,
MS.

⁷ in articulo] A phrase similar
to *in arcto*, and used elsewhere.
See *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 179.

222 MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS ABBREVIATIO CHRONICORUM.

A.D. 1204. natibus, concessa . . . quolibet scutico,¹ duæ marcae et dimidia. H. A. ii.

Nec ecclesiæ personæ sine promissione recesserunt. Illo tem- 100.

Rouens sub- poro Rothomagum et omnes fines contermini in ditionem regia
mits to the Francorum cesserunt. Simon de Welles factus est episcopus
king of Cicestrensis. Godefridus, Wintoniensis, diem clausit extre-
France. mum; cui successit Petrus de Rupibus. Baldewinus . . . Con- Ibid. ii.

Sucession of prelates, stantinopolitanus. Hoc quoque . . . Alienora in abbatia . . . 102.
evangelistæ.²

M^o.cc^o.v^o. Rex Johannes . . . per unum diem. Mense autem H. A. ii.
Januarii vendebatur. Circa Pentecosten rex J[ohannes] 103.

John em- se præparavit ad transfretandum. Deinde cum parvo comitatu
barks at apud Portesmue naves ascendit, et, mutato per archiepi-
Porth- scopum consilio, apud Stodland juxta Warram applicuit. Re-
mouth, but versus . . . infinitam pecuniam, argumentose prætendens cau-
returns. sam, quod scilicet nollent ipsum sequi in partes³ . . . ibi

Death of amissam recuperaret. Obiit Hubertus, Cantuariensis archi-
Hubert, episcopus, apud Tenham; rege super hoc gaudente et dicente,
abp. of "Nunc primum sum rex Angliæ." Et hoc dixit, quia nimis
Canter- præsumptuosus erat ad regios impetus refrænandos. Defuncto
bury.

Election of itaque ipso, antequam corpus sepulturæ traderetur, adolescen-
his succes- tiores fratres de conventu, regis consensu irrequisito, Reginal-
sor, and dum, eorum suppriorum, in archiepiscopum sibi elegerunt;
proceed- media nocte super hoc Te Deum decantantes.⁴ Timebant enim
ings there- quod rex, si de morte certificaretur, liberam eorum electionem
on. impediret. Romam autem festinanter et clam perveniens,

petiit a papa confirmari, et illud obiter, contra juramentum fac-
tum conventui, divulgaverat. Papa vero respondit, quod voluit
super hoc deliberare et expectare, donec majorem haberet inde
certitudinem. Monachi interea Cantuarienses irati, eo quod per-
jurus electus consilium eorum detexerat, quosdam de conventu
ad regem destinarunt, ut requirerent ab eo licentiam eligendi.
Quod et rex annuens, rogavit pro episcopo Norwicensi. Con-
ventus autem hæc audiens, ut sibi regem, quem offenderat,
reconciliaret. Johannem, episcopum Norwicensem, in archi-
episcopum postularunt. Rex, ut hæc consummarentur, simul
cum quibusdam monachis Cantuariensibus quosdam suos cle-
ricos Romam destinavit; et hic error, alteri errori adjunctus,
seminarium totius discordiæ futuræ generavit.

fol. 38 b.

John at M^o.cc^o.vr^o. Rex J[ohannes] dies Natalicios Domini apud Ox-
Oxford. oniam celebravit. Miserunt episcopi Cantuariensis [ecclesiæ]⁵

¹ scutico] In the text scō . . . but
corr. in marg.

² evangelistæ] ewangeliste, MS.

³ in partes] Repeated in MS.

⁴ decantantes] decantes, MS.

⁵ ecclesiæ] Supplied from Hist.

Angl.

- H. A. ii. 107. suffraganei procuratores suos Romam . . . querimoniam rep- A.D. 1206.
nentes, quod monachi Cantuarienses sine illis electionem vel
postulationem temere præsumpsissent celebrare. Monachi vero
. diffinitiva. Obierunt Willelmus . . . episcopus, et
Henricus . . . de Apulia. Jocelinus . . . Bathoniensem¹ con-
secratur. Eodemque anno rex Johannes, capto fortissimo castro Arrival
. . . Pictavia. Johannes Ferentinus veniens legatus in An- of John of
gliam, eumque perlustrans, magnam ex ea pecuniam congessit. Ferentino
Et tandem . . . Radingum concilio celebrato, repentinus cum as legate.
clitellis completis remeavit. Trengæ . . . constituuntur.
- Ibid. ii. 108. m°.cc°.vii°. Rex Johannes dies Domini Natalicios apud Win- John at
toniam celebravit. Deinde in . . . cunctis licet obmurmuran- Winches-
ter.
H. A. ii. 108. tibus et præ dolore ingemiscentibus. Solus Gaufridus, archi-
episcopus Eboracensis, plane . . . qui [in]² suo³ archiepisco-
patu hanc rapinam facerent, et in genere . . . innodavit.
Otho venit . . . et cum venisset Londonias, ornata est civitas Visit of the
coronis, lampadibus et oloericis. Et cum per . . . gaudio, emperor
multiplicavit imperator . . . restaurare; immo etiam . . . Otho to
London.
Ibid. ii. 109. fol. 89 a. civitates sibi debitas indubitantur subjugare. Unde idem . . . Order of
the Minor-
ites.
locas meruit reportare. Sub eisdem temporibus fratres qui
dicuntur Minores, favente papa Innocentio, ineperunt per
loca domos ædificare, et eas in capitalibus civitatibus inhabi-
tare, et publice prædicare. Eodem tempore monachis Can- Election of
tuariensibus ad invicem decertantibus, ipsi pro suo, alii pro Stephen de
suo electo, instinctu papæ elegerunt monachi magistrum Langetone
Stephanum de Langetona . . . et scientia. Dictumque fuit, quod as archbp.
Ibid. ii. 111. papa ex invidia hoc procuravit, ut, absente magistro Stephano,
ipse maximus videretur; sed quia ipsum papa creaverat, nullo
modo ei papa potuit in necessitate deesse. Omnes igitur mo-
nachi qui Romæ . . . archiepiscopum memoratum palam pro-
clamaverunt. Papa igitur Innocentius regi speciales in
Ibid. ii. 112. virtute obedientiæ . . . obedirent. Hoc autem audiens rex J[o-
hannes] iratus est valde, tam de promotione magistri Stephani,
quam cassatione sui electi, episcopi videlicet Norwicensis, unde
monachi Cantuarienses a domo sua sunt expulsi. Dicebat
ipsum suos fuisse inimicos, qui Stephanum illum elegerunt;
regni Angliæ publicum inimicum, qui consecrari. Exu- Expulsion
lantibus igitur monachis et infiscatis omnibus bonis Cantua- of the
riensis ecclesiæ, pervenit querimonia tantorum excessuum ad monks of
papam, et tota curia Romana⁴ commota est vehementer. Canter-
bury.

¹ Bathoniensem] Bothon, MS.² in] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*³ suo] Repeated superfluously
after archiepiscopatu.⁴ tota curia Romana] totam cu-
riam Romanam, MS.

A.D. 1207. Obiit Symon, episcopus Cicestrensis. Ysabella . . . primo- Ibid. ii.
 Death of the bp. of genitum, die sancti Remigii, et aptatum . . . Henricus. 114.
 Chichester. m.c.c.viii. Johannes, rex Anglorum, celebravit dies Nata-
 John at Windsor. licios apud Windeleshores.¹ Obierunt Philippus, Dunelmensis,
 Deaths of bishops. et Gaufridus, Cicestrensis, episcopi. Discurrebant interea die-
 England placed under an interdict, bus singulis hinc inde inter papam et regem nuncii, sed nihil H. A. ii.
 23 March. . . . coacervantes. Cum igitur papa plures et pluries nuncios 114.
 ad regem destinasset, et nihil proficiebant, prima die Lunæ
 in Passione Domini, scilicet x. kalendas Aprilis, sub generali
 interdicto concludum est regnum Anglicanum.² Unde quidam
 ait versificator,

**" Mille ducentenis annis, octoque peractis,
Tollitur Angligenis cultus et ordo sacer."**

Inflicantur igitur omnia bona ecclesiae in Anglia. Rex autem sibi timens, homagia . . . obsides. Philippus, dux Ibid. ii. . . . Othonis, interimitur. Cistercienses, qui celebrare prae- 117. sumebant, sunt suspensi. Hoc quoque anno peperit Ysabella fol. 39 b. filium, et vocatus est Ricardus. Anglicana viluit ecclesia propter interdictum, exulantibus episcopis.³

John at
Bristol.
Fowling
and fishing
prohibited.
Arrival of
the duke of
Maxony.

m^o.cc^o.ix^o. Rex Anglorum J[ohannes] Natale Domini cele-
bravit apud Bristoldum. Capturam autem avium per totam
Angliam interdixit, et in multis fluviis piscaturam; unde, quod
admiratione dignum est, aves et pisces facti sunt pauciores.
Dux Suaviæ⁴ venit in Angliam ex parte Othonis, thesaurum⁵
ad opus ipsius Othonis exacturus; unde quod postulavit repor-
tans, repatriavit. Procurante Stephano . . . Angliæ condoluit H. A. ii.
. . . divina; Cistercienses vero hac . . . prenotatam. Per idem 118.
tempus . . . militari. Festo autem sancti . . . Londoniensium.
Rex Anglorum fœdus iniit cum rege Scotorum. Dedit tamen
rex Scotorum regi Anglorum pro bono pacis et fœderis ix.
millia marcarum. Insuper, ad majorem securitatem, tradidit⁶
eisdem regi J[ohanni] dictus rex Scotorum duas filias suas in
obvium. Otto consecratus est in imperatorem Romanum.
Henricus, dux Saxonie, venit in Angliam, frater Othonis.
Duo scolares Oxoniæ propter quandam mulierculam, cum

'Treaty
with the
king of
Scotland.
(The IV.
emperor
crowned.
'Two scho-
lars hung
at Oxford.

1 *Windeleshores*] Windeleshor',
MN.

* In the margin is drawn a church bell reversed.

* *Anglicana . . episcopis*] Added on to the text, as originally written.

⁴ *Snaria*] A mistake for *Saronia*.
See note in *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 117.

⁵ *thesaurum*] ut *thesaurum*, MS., and *thesaurum* repeated before *exacturus*.

⁶ *tradidit*] tradiit, MS.

- tamen insontes essent, sunt suspensi. Recessit igitur univer- A.D. 1209.
 Ibid. ii. sitas scolarium . . . quam clerici; quorum . . . Oxoniæ Walter de
 120. vacuam reliquerunt. Hugo de Welles, regis . . . promovetur. Grai made
 Rex sigillum suum [tradens]¹ Waltero de Grai, fecit eum chancellor.
 cancellarium suum.
- H. A. ii. m°.cc°.x°. Rex Johannes . . . Windeleshores. Deinde, rege John at
 121. . . . ab eis pecunia extorqueretur; unde ab . . . , emunxit.² Windsor.
 Multi magnatum et etiam quidam de familia sua, quantum His nobles
 poterunt, a rege sese retraxerunt. Rex in Hiberniam profectus, desert him.
 Ibid. ii. applicuit viii. idus Junii. Et cum ad . . . supersedentibus, 6 June.
 122. loca inexpugnabilia habitantibus. Qui tandem cum commina- Ireland is
 tionibus vocati, venerunt præ timore, et regi homagium fece- subdued.
 runt et fidelitatem, leges Anglicanas suscipientes. Et præfecit
 fol. 40 a. eis custodes . . . rotunditatem. Progrediens igitur rex in
 Hyberniam, plurimas . . . qui in manus regis incidere metuc-
 bant. Tandem in Midiam fulgurando veniens . . . filium ejus
 militem, cum uxore³ . . . incarcerandos. Ad votum igitur
 omnibus dispositis ibidem negotiis, iii°. kalendas Septembris 30 Aug.
 remeavit. Deinde Londonias . . . dilapidationem, ut egeret
 Ibid. ii. per multum sequens tempus totius Angliæ latitudo, ita vide- Tax levied
 123. licet quod summa extortæ pecuniæ ad centum milia marcarum on the
 argenti dicitur ascendisse. Cistercienses quoque . . . ne que- clergy.
 rela eorum, qui de diversis et remotis partibus adveniunt, ipsum
 diffamarent. Assidebant . . . Londoniis, Ricardus . . . milites.
 Walterus de Grai . . . Henricus de Staford⁴ in Exoniensem.
 Eodem tempore Matildis, mulier nobilissima prædicta, filius- Death of
 que ejus et heres et uxor ejus, apud Windeleshores incarcerati Matilda de
 durissime ac dirissime, fame cum dolore maxima perierunt. Brause, her
 Cujus doloris series, si plenius describeretur, lacrimas excu- son, and
 teret etiam tyrannorum. his wife.
- H. A. ii. m°.cc°.xr°. Rex J[ohannes] Snaudunam usque per-
 124. veniens, obvia sibi omnia conterendo . . . accipiens juramenta
 et obsides ab eisdem; ex quibus, pro patrum excessibus, xx⁴.
 et viii°. postea suspendi feraliter imperavit. Deinde ad votum
 fol. 40 b. triumphans, ad Album-monasterium infecto negotio,
 in Galliam redierunt. Quo facto . . . duas marcas. Obiit vir Death of
 nobilis et miles invictus Rogerus, Cestrensis constabularius. Reginald,
 Ibid. ii. Reginaldus, comes . . . confugit ad alas regis J[ohannis]; qui constable
 125. statim trecentas libratas terræ cum donativis, in odium regis of Chester.
 Francorum, eidem contulit pretiosis. Comes autem . . . fide-

¹ tradens] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 121.

² emunxit] emuncsit, MS.

³ uxore] xore, MS.

⁴ Staford] At first written Sanford.

226 MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS ABBREVIATIO CHRONICORUM.

A.D. 1211. tatom. Recesserat autem a domino suo rege Francorum, ob suam superbiam et contumaciam. Leolinus autem . . . et venit ad deditionem; cui rex filiam suam concessit maritandam. Obierunt eodem anno Robertus de Thurnam [et]¹ Willelmus . . . fugerat Gallicanas, apud Corbuliam;² corpus . . . Sanctum Victorem tumultuandum. Innocentius papa . . . nunciis suis, ut prædictum est, contumaciter respondisset, et claves obstinate contempsisset, tam pauperes evitarent.

Ibid. ii.
126.

John's
cruelty to
those who
avoided
him.

m^o.cc^o.xii^o. Rex fuit ad . . . sequente, scilicet Dominica Scotorum Willelmi, et . . . militari. Et cum percepisset aliquos vitare ipsum, propter sententiam papalem, desævit in eosdem, scilicet Galfridum . . . arctissime incarceratum jussit tormento perimi excogitato. Magister vero Willelmus de Nectona, regis clericus specialis, fidelis et omni dignus honore, ne simili ob illam causam subjaceret discrimini, clam . . . transmarinas, et apud Curboliam latitavit. Multi quoque nobiles . . . ultramarinis ac ignotis et tandem proscriptus. Obiit etiam Malgerus conventus magnum, quem ei iterum transmisit Anglia, habere confessorem. Obiit etiam Baldeuinus . . . Samson.³ Eisdem⁴ temporibus erat in provincia . . . futura infallibiliter prædixerat palam prædicabat, scilicet, quod non foret ipsum duceretur, quæsit ab illo si cui rex, "Fiat tibi secundum verbum tuum." Tunc . . . videretur. Sollicitavit interim morabantur, ut in tirannum universalis per hanc discordiam pateretur. Combusta⁵ est . . . et columpna⁶ super pontem correptionem civium et correctionem. Roberti filii-Walteri destruuntur, ædificia comburuntur, arbusta venduntur, pomeria extirpantur; eodemque homines et dominos [rex]⁷ jussit irrevocabiliter de utlagari. Surrexitque⁸ . . . Domini quidam ruptarius, nomine Falcasius, Neuster natione. Qui quandoque unus custodum Marchiæ Wallensis⁹ a rege J[ohanne] constituebatur, ortu vero spurius, et pro meritis a patria sua fugitivus. De quo, cum rex illum nullum genus facinorum cognovisset¹⁰ formidare execrabilis.

Ibid. ii.
127.

Ibid. ii.
129.

fol. 41 a.

Ibid. ii.
131.

Ibid. ii.
132.

m^o.cc^o.xiii^o. Rex Johannes . . . Westmonasterium. Tunc H. A. ii.
132.

¹ et] Omitted in MS.	⁶ columpna] An error for capella, as in <i>Hist. Angl.</i>
² Curboliam] Curbulium, MS. In <i>Hist. Angl.</i> Curbulam.	⁷ rex] Omitted in MS.
³ Samson] Sanson, MS.	⁸ Surrexitque] Surrexitque, MS.
⁴ Eisdem] Eidem, MS.	⁹ Wallensis] Valensis, MS.
⁵ Combusta] Combusta, MS.	¹⁰ cognovisset] cognovisset, MS.

- etiam increbruerunt . . . qui merito¹ inter martires compu- A.D. 1213.
tandus est, quia . . . persecutionem. Mense vero Januarii
fol. 41 b. promulgarunt. Tunc rex Francorum . . . jussit sub
Ibid. ii. nomine . . . mererentur, scilicet exheredationis. Fecit etiam Prepara-
133. omnes . . . poterat, etiam de Janua et Pisa, bellicosas con- tions in
ducticias super mare versus Angliam congregare, et con- France to
gregatas frumento . . . communire. Rex autem J[ohannes] invade
England.
e regione sese potenter et prudenter studuit communiendo
Ibid. ii. praeprare, proponens cum hostibus navale . . . adventum,
134. venerunt duo fratres . . . et venientes dixerunt ei amabili-
ter, "Mittimur condemnatus." Quod cum regi . . .
et laicis, ut, ipso duce parendi, et, licet sero, humi-
liari, poteris adhuc forsitan ex clementia . . . fuisti abjudi-
catus." Hiis igitur intellectis, rex J[ohannes], sed sero,
Ibid. ii. humiliatus est, licet invitatus et mente merito perturbatus . . .
135. imminere.² Demersus igitur in abissum desperationis, persua-
sionibus . . . probrosam et toti Angliæ dampnosam adquevit.
Cujus summa satisfaciet. Quod cum rex . . . intimi
cruentam amaritudinem et lacrimarum effusionem commove-
batur. Hoc autem infelicioiter factum fuit . . . J[ohannis] xiii^o.
Instabat autem dies Ascensionis. Et videns rex quod adhuc 16 May.
viveret, jussit Petrum heremitam, propter assertiones suas, et
filium suum suspendi. Hiis factis, P[andolphus] cum carta præ- Peter the
dicta in Galliam remeavit, viii^o. milia librarum dili- hermit and
Ibid. ii. genter admonuit, qui jam parabatur . . . remearet. Rex enim his son
137. Anglorum J[ohannes] filius factus est obedientiæ et reconcilia- hung.
tionis. Hæc audiens rex Francorum, iratus est nimis, dolens se
verbis fallacibus fuisse muscipulatum. Exenderat enim, sti-
mulante papa, plusquam³ lx^{ta}. apparatu, nec aliquid nisi
probra reportaret. Et quia suggestione⁴ . . . nullatenus dictis
P[andulphi] in Anglia? Quinimmo, detines . . .
cismarinas." Quod audiens . . . confestim ut recederet impe-
ravit; et insequens . . . ferro feraliter cœpit exterminare.
Ibid. ii. Præterea nautis propter eum constituto suffragaretur,
137, 138. militare sibi præsidium destinando. Hiis auditis, rex Anglorum Aid sent
misit in succursum comitis fratrem suum Willelmum, ducem vel by John to
Ibid. ii. comitem Holandiæ, et Reginaldum faciebant; ubi totam the count
139. navium regis Francorum, et ipsam . . . marinellis, of Flan-
caruisse. Exierant enim milites ad prædandum in terra comitis. ders.
Quod cum milites regis Anglorum cognovissent, ad arma prosili-
entes, trecentas ex eis frumento, vino, et aliis victualibus et

¹ merito] Repeated superflously
after martires.

² imminere] iminere, MS.

³ plusquam] plus, MS.

⁴ suggestione] sugestionem, MS.

228 MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS ABBREVIATIO CHRONICORUM.

A.D. 1213. armis onustas . . . stabant, combusserunt . . . possiderunt. *Ibid.* ii.
 Rex igitur Francorum cum suis confusus et inglorius est rever- 139.
 sus. Rex igitur Anglorum, hiis auditis, mente respiravit,

“Ut solet infuso vena redire mero;”¹

præcepitque² multitudini . . . pecuniæ quantitatem, promittens *Ibid.* ii.
 eis . . . regis Francorum vastarent, et ibidem³ incendiis vacarent 139.
 et rapinis. Ipse rex apud Portesmuam cum exercitu copioso *fol. 42 b.*
 in Pictaviam transfretavit.⁴ Magnates Angliæ, sicut ei aperte
 prædixerant, ipsum sequi, nec mirum, plenarie noluerunt . . .
 liber et expeditus, martiis casibus indulgerent. Hac igitur
 districtione . . . omnia sibi pacta et placita recepturi. Ascen-
 derunt . . . regem pervenerunt. Ductus est igitur in
 capitulum . . . pacem recipiente. Fecit insuper rex præ- *Ibid.* ii.
 latos et magnates Angliæ universos,⁵ quod si, instigante sinis- 140.
 tro spiritu, prædictis præsumeret adversari, omnibus quibus
 possent modis cogerent fidelitati inclinare. Inde præcepit in
 . . . spoliatis; sed qualiter restituebantur, novit Deus, omnium
 conscius secretorum. Continuo vero . . . negotia tracta-
 rentur. Quo facto, venit ibidem militum multitudo copiosa,
 cui promiserat in omnibus necessariis efficaciter patrocinari.
 Quæ tamdiu ibidem expectabat voluntatem hoc jubentis, ut,
 omni pecunia eorum jam exposita, equos et arma vendere
 cogebantur; unde eum sequi nequiverant qui prius potuerunt,
 nisi de fisco ipsis rex stipendia necessaria ministraret. Quod
 cum rex facere recusaret, iratus . . . reversis. Unde cum *Ibid.* ii.
 sese cerneret sic derelictum, ad Angliam remeavit. Denun- 141.
 ciatum est vicecomitibus, forestariis et aliis regis ministris,
 ut, omni pace concessa, nihil attemptent perturbationis, sicut
 facere consueverant; et hoc, invito vel nescio rege, per Can-
 tuariensem archiepiscopum et G[aufridum] filium-P[etri] et
 alios regni custodes. Quod cum regi innotuisset, objurgans
 cœpit pœnitere quod unquam paci consenserit; et, repulsis
 suis naturalibus baronibus, consiliis alienigenarum et spurio-
 rum, ira successus rediviva. Juravitque, quod propter unum
 clerigastrum non omitteret homines suos edomare. Inde raptim
 se contulit versus partes, nescitur ad quid, aquilonares. Quem
 modeste prosequens archiepiscopus, vix regem blandimentis
 simul et comminationibus remeare fecit Londoniam. Eodem

John pro-
 poses to go
 to Poitou.

His troops
 refuse to
 accompany
 him, and
 he returns
 to England.

Orders
 given for
 the obser-
 vance of
 the laws.

John goes
 towards
 the north,
 but returns
 to London.

¹ Ovid. Ep. ex Ponto, lib. i. 3, 10.

² *que*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

³ *et ibidem*] On an erasure.

⁴ *transfretavit*] This is a mistake.

Cf. *Hist. Angl.*

⁵ *universos*] A verb is here want-
 ing, but the *Hist. Angl.* affords no
 assistance. Perhaps we may sup-
 ply *jurare*?

- anno, ii. idus Octobris, obiit Galfridus filius-Petri, in cujus A.D. 1213.
casu enervatum est robur regni et consilium. Circa festum 14 Oct.
Ibid. ii. . . . statum ecclesiæ languentis et regni vacillantis reformaret. Death of
145. Qui apud . . . deposuit, et multos, qui in tempore guerræ regem Geoffrey
dampnificaverant, graviter punivit. Summopere¹ enim regi placere, aliis licet offensis, satagebat; dederat enim ei rex ilico Fitz-Peter.
fol. 43 a. donativa pretiosa. Extortos igitur redditus ab Anglis suis Conduct of
compatriotis dedit et consanguineis; unde qui nuper cum the legate
quinque equitaturis venerat et uno mulo macilentis, jam Nicholas.
triginta vel pluribus stipatus incedebat.
- II. A. ii. m°.cc°.xiiii°. Rex Anglorum J[ohannes] ad . . . et ejusdem
147. suffraganei. Moleste enim et . . . regis nutibus inclinatus, in The
ecclesiis vacantibus prælatos instituit insufficientes, intrusione legate's
magis quam canonica electione; et suis, quos vocavit² consan- tyranny
guineis, affinis et compatriotis, prorsus indignis, et quam- in bestow-
pluribus absentibus et ignotis, redditus contulit opulentos, ing bene-
rege benigne hæc acceptante. Unde unum casum huic paginæ fices on his
ridiculosum, licet videatur inutilis digressio, duximus annec- unworthy
tendum. Reliquit idem Nicholas quandam mulierculam, eidem country-
consanguinitate propinquam, gravidam et in proximo parituram. men.
Cui recessurus a patria sua dixit, "Redditum opimum me An in-
promitto certissime proli tuæ collaturum, filius si fuerit; sin stance of
autem, iterum ilico concipe, ut filium valeas generare, quem this given.
multis redditibus locupletabo. Vado enim legatus in Angliam."
Mulier autem filiam edidit, nec unquam prolem edidit postea
nisi femininam, quamvis postea immaturas filias tres vel
quatuor generasset. Hæc iccirco dixerim, ut sciat lector
quam indifferenter redditus Ytalicis indignis et aliquibus
nascituris conferuntur. Appellatum est contra hujusmodi
legati tyrannidem. Legatus autem subjectionem ipsum
solum procaciter appellasse. Asserebat insuper idem P[an-
dulphus], regem restitutionibus nimis protervos fuisse
Ibid. ii. contra regem humiliatum. Et sic . . . detrimentum cepit et
148. dilationem. Papa enim maximum contra eum rancorum con-
cepit. Rex principibus militiæ inquietarent, trans-
misit. Rex insuper, missis Romam . . . suo et apud Rupellam
applicuit. Quo audito, sititores auri et argenti venerunt ad The barons
eum, pecuniam³ patulis rictibus inhiantes, barones videlicet of Poitou
Pictaviæ; et infideles ei fidelitatem juraverunt, et ei fidem swear
perfidii promiserunt. Dein progrediens . . . hostium ope et fealty to
John.
opera Anglicorum sibi subjugavit; sed subjugata incaute

¹ *Summopere*] At first written
Summo opere, but *opere* afterwards
erased.

² *vocavit*] After this word *reddi-*
tus is added, but is superfluous.

³ *pecuniam*] *pecuniæ*, MS.

A.D. 1214. alienis commisit, spretis Anglicis, custodienda. Cum autem fol. 43 b.
 Death of durasset interdicti. Johannes, abbas ecclesiæ Sancti Al- Ibid. ii.
 John, ab- bani, vir ad plenum literatus, et in Ordine sancti Benedicti 149.
 bat of St. moribus informatus,¹ die beati Kenelmi, sicut idem sanctus
 Alban's. multis ante præteritis annis prædixerat, viam universæ carnis
 17 July. est ingressus. Rex ad castrum illuc properavit. Rex
 autem J[ohannes], hoc audito,² præparavit . . . ut resisteret.
 Et cum animassent eum Anglici imperterriti, Pictavenses . . .
 Joy of the prelium conserendum. Tunc rex . . . imminebat.³ Franci Ibid. ii.
 French at autem plus gaudebant super illo casu, quam unquam de alio 150.
 the treach- qui eis contingebat, immo etiam de illo qui in Flandria
 ery of the evenit. Sed de illo in sequentibus declarabitur. Hiis quoque
 Poitevins, diebus . . . Francorum perterruit. Erant namque⁴ in
 et Braibanciæ, qui pari tyrannide in Francigenas fremuerunt.
 Additus etiam est et hiis quidam comes Alemanniæ . . .
 nominabant. Tandem autem venit . . . paucis militibus comi-
 tatus. Cumque hæc . . . nec mirum, perterritus,⁵ invocato
 tamen Dei et sancti Dionisii suffragio, occurrit eis cum . . . Ibid. ii.
 Battle of Anglorum bellum quod præparaverant conserere, Hugo de 151.
 Bovines. Boves, Christianus umbratilis, non reputans . . . dies te, Hugo,
 proditorem, et me probabit et fidelem experietur." Exclamato
 igitur hinc "Regales! Regales!" inde "Montis-gaudium! Mon-
 tis-gaudium!" perstreptentibus⁶ tubis et lituis, commissum
 est bellum cruentissimum. Et rex in medio acierum est
 prostratus . . . opponeret, Neuster natione, tandem interfectus
 est. Et rex vix super equum elevatus, dum quidam alius
 miles Francigena, qui armis regiis fuerat redimitus, hostium⁷
 turmis extitit impetitus, qui et tandem periit interemptus.
 Tandem . . . Julio mense, opponuntur⁸ hinc inde hii hiis
 hostiliter; vulnerantur, prosternuntur, occiduntur, capiuntur.
 Denuo prævaluit pars Francorum; et post conflictum gravissi-
 mum, in quo ipso fere occubuit imperator ab equo pulsus,
 clam se divertit cum suis quibusdam commilitonibus. Capti
 sunt ibidem, ex parte regis Anglorum, W[illelmus] comes
 Saresbiriensis, comes Reginaldus, comes Pelu Ale-
 manniæ, cum multis aliis præclaris et viris præpotentibus,
 qui et cantibus applaudentium splenduit serenata. fol. 44 a.

¹ informatus] informatus, MS.² audito] audito ad, MS.³ imminebat] iminebat, MS.⁴ namque] namque, MS. *passim*.⁵ perterritus] perteritus, MS., and originally written *perturbatus* (as in *Hist. Angl.*), but afterwards erased, and corr. in marg.⁶ perstreptentibus] prestreptenti-
bus, MS.⁷ hostium] Written at first *fus-*
tium, but *fu* erased, and corr. in
marg.⁸ opponuntur] opprimuntur, *Hist.*
Angl.

- Ibid. ii.
152. Facta est autem hujus belli . . . complicitum suorum rapuerat, A.D. 1214. credens sed deceptus, quod ex tali emolumento aliquis fructus proveniret, inaniter expendit. Cum autem hujus . . . præ dolore, cibum nec potum sumpsit¹ illa die. Et renuens consolationem, recordatus est verbi quod dixerat insons Petrus heremita. Eodem tempore, nonas Octobris . . . episcopos consecrantur. Rex Anglorum . . . rediit in Angliam tristis et inglorius, xiiii. kalendas Novembris; datis proinde regi² 19 Oct. Francorum viii^o. milibus marcarum, pro quibus fidejubebat Hubert de Burgo; de qua fidejussione multi mirabantur et invidebant, et maxime comes Cestrensis Ranulphus. Unde idem comes dictum Hubertum omnibus diebus odio habuit et persequabatur, quia comes, ad pleggagium se offerens, refutabatur. Obiit Thomas de Grai, Norwicensis episcopus, magnæ perturbationis in Anglia occasio. Obiit Galfridus de Glanvilla, episcopus Rofensis. Convenerunt comites et³ barones ad commune colloquium⁴ apud Sanctum Edmundum, quasi in oratione; ubi cum diu . . . spem per signa manifesta reportabant, producta est . . . Henrici primi, cujus transcriptum in multis libris Angliæ historialibus habetur, quam . . . magnatibus regni, dum frater . . . remearet. Quam cartam . . . archiepiscopo monstratam viderant et audierant Londoniis. Continebat autem quasdam . . . Edwardi, ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et . . . dicti magnates super . . . libertates inscriptas concedere⁵ nollet, prout sæpe ultro juravit, et benigne manuteneret, ipsi⁶ ei guerram, sicuti ex præcepto ejusdem regis sacramento tenebantur, tam diu . . . comprobaretur. In hoc tamen . . . ad regem accedentes, libertates præscriptas sibi peterent confirmari. Eodem quoque anno Johanni . . . monachus successit.
- Ibid. ii.
153. Meeting of the barons at Bury St. Edmund's.
- Ibid. ii.
154. H. A. ii.
154, 155.
fol. 44 b. m^o.cc.xv^o. Rex J[ohannes] curiam suam tenuit Wigorniae John at Worcester. vix uno die. Dein Londonias . . . magnates memorati, qui . . . crucem suscepit, ut . . . et fortior esset ad resistendum; et castra caute communivit. Obiit Eustachius, episcopus Elyensis. Ebdomada vero Paschali . . . armis decenter communitos. Hii igitur omnes confederati S[tephanum], Cantuariensem archiepiscopum, eo quod utrique parti fidelis extitisset, [sibi constituerunt capitaneum],⁷ ut una cum . . . exigunt?" Juravitque horribiliter, se nunquam illa, non sine
- Ibid. ii.
155. The barons elect the archbp. as their chief.

¹ sumpsit] Repeated by error in MS.

² regi] regis, MS.

³ comites et] Added in marg.

⁴ colloquium] colloquio, MS., but the last letter erased.

⁵ concederet] The last letter is erased.

⁶ ipsi] ipse, MS.

⁷ sibi constituerunt capitaneum] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

- A.D. 1215. omnium stupore, in vita concessurum. Quod cum magnates intellexissent, constituerunt . . . convolantes, violenter voluerunt et attemptarent regem emollire. Suspensum est scaccarium. Cives Londonienses indicant eis, quod quia rex, eorum violatis libertatibus antiquis et incartatis, eos¹ frequenter depauperat, et quasi ultimæ conditionis servos crebro talliat, quod caute ad urbem veniant, et portis patulis recipientur. At ipsi de nocte iter conficientes, nullo contradicente, clanculo cointrarunt, et civitatem totam ilico sibi subjugarunt. Quod videns rex, iterum misit ad eos, quorum sermones super oleum mollii et super favum melliti, baronum non semel, sed sæpius, simplicitatem credulam circumvenerunt. Interim rex procuravit donis et promissis, ut papa, habita pro voluntate deliberatione, cartam sæpe dictam, licet pia . . . cassavit; dicens quod extorta fuit per metum, qui potuit cadere in [virum]² constantem; licet re vera concessisset eam rex sponte et sereno vultu, ad petitionem ipsius. Committitur interea castrum Rofense, de communi assensu baronum Londoniis commorantium, Willelmo de Albineto ad custodiendum; cui adhæserunt milites præclari septies xx³, cum sequela sua; et invenerunt locum illum penitus immunitum. Cum ecce rex, cum innumerable exercitu alienorum, quos antea, in Vecta insula commorans per aliquot dies, convocaverat, superveniens,⁴ obsidione acriter vallavit. Venerant enim cum rege, qui ad regis mandatum venerant, turba nefandissima ex partibus Pictaviæ,⁵ et partium conterminarum, cui præerant Savaricus de Malleone et alii, quibus sanguis innocentium pro nihilo erat in conspectu. Et ex regionibus Lovaniæ et Braibantiæ catervæ . . . exules, quibus præerat . . . transmiserunt. Ad quos ulciscendos,⁶ vocatus a rege, venit de partibus transmarinis Hugo de Boves, in una navi nobilissima a rege sibi missa, quæ vulgo Husser dicebatur; sed, exorta tempestate, ipse cum tota sequela sua periit in profundo. Eodem tempore, cum defecisset⁶ inclusis in castro Rofensi succursus cum victualibus, captum est castrum; et omnes suspendio rex intermisisset, nisi comminationibus Savarici refrænaretur, dicente, "quod si hæc feceris, tantundem facient ipsorum consortes, si in eorum retiacula inciderimus. Omnes igitur, si eos
- The Exchequer suspended. Ibid. ii. 156.
- The barons occupy London.
- The pope annuls the Great Charter. H. A. ii. 162.
- Rochester castle committed to William de Albini. fol. 45 a.
- John besieges it with foreign mercenaries. Ibid. ii. 164.
- Hugh de Boves perishes at sea.
- Rochester castle taken.

¹ eos] In the text *eum*, but corr. in marg.

² virum] Supplied from the Greater Chronicle, p. 267.

³ superveniens] superveniens rex, MS.

⁴ ex partibus Pictaviæ] Repeated by error in the MS.

⁵ ulciscendos] ulciscen, MS.

⁶ defecisset] In the text *defecissis*, but corr. in marg.

interimis, a te discedimus." Hæc cum audisset rex, eos sine A.D. 1215. misericordia misit ad Corf et alibi, duris ac diris carceribus mancipandos, et supra posse redimendos. Efficacius igitur The pope adjutus a domino papa rex, procuravit ut barones excommu- excommu- municarentur; et sic papa, qui prius contra regem eos exacu- nicates the- barons. erat et animaverat, versa rota fortunali et amplexato regni dominio, barones feraliter persequabatur. Eligitur magister Election of Simon de Langetona in archiepiscopum Eboracensem, qui Simon de credebatur fratrissare et fratris sequi vestigia; sed electores Langetone, in sua spe decipiebantur. Procuravit igitur rex, jam totus as abp. of papalis, ut archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, qui tam vigilanter York, an- nulled, and commodum¹ regis et regni procuraverat, suspenderetur, et the abp. of fratris ejus, scilicet magistri Simonis de Langetona, electio of Canter- cassaretur. Sicut enim rex jam totus papalis effectus est, sic bury sus- et papa regalis. Reputabat enim papa, quod quicquid regi, pended. vassallo suo, subtraheretur, et ei diminueretur. Procuravit insuper rex, quod papa suspensionem confirmavit supradictam. Rex insuper, ad partes se conferens aquilonares, terras baro- John num exterminavit, cædibus vacans et rapinis; exercens² ex- marches tortiones pecuniarum cum tormentis exquisitis; quas qui north- explicaret, ipsos homines reputaret inhumanos, et diaboli wards, and exercises cam excedere crudelitatem. Fugerunt etiam a facie . . . great relinquentes. Falcasius insuper, ruptarius spurcissimus et cruelties. infernalis, castris subactis, [in]³ nobiles compatriotas, non Excesses of parcens ætati, sexui vel conditioni, immo nec ecclesiæ, indigna Faukes [de Breauté]. relatu irreverenter exercuit. Quod rex acceptans, dedit ei John gives cum quadam nobili puella, scilicet Margareta de Ripariis, him the castrum de Bedeford, et multas cum honoribus possessiones. castle of Bedford. Consecrati sunt . . . præcentor [Sancti Pauli]⁴ Londoniarum in Rofensem, vir literatus, et in theologia lector Parisius; fol. 45 b. magister . . . in Cicestrensem. Eodemque anno celebrata . . . Ibid. ii. Novembris; in quo . . . et xii., patriarchæ duo, præsidente 167. papa Innocentio III. pontificatus sui anno xviii^o.

m^o.cc^o.xvi^o. Rex J[ohannes] fuit ad Natale⁵ Domini apud John com- castrum de Notingham, commissis omnibus castris et terris, mits the quas in borealibus partibus super barones ceperat, viris sangui- custody of num, misericordiam nescientibus, Hugoni scilicet de Bailloil, the cap- Philippo de Hulecotes, Roberto de Veteri-ponte, Briennio de tured cas- Insula, Galfrido de Lucy, et aliis, omnibus Sarracenis crude- tles to 'men of blood.' lioribus. Cum igitur omnia ruinæ perpetrantes, vix

¹ commodum] comodum, MS.

² exercens] excercens, MS.

³ in] Omitted in MS.

⁴ Sancti Pauli] Supplied from Hist. Angl.

⁵ Natale] Natali, MS.

Ibid. ii.
170.

Ibid. ii.
171.

fol. 45 b.

Ibid. ii.
167.

H. A. ii.
173.

A.D. 1216. manus ab incendio continuerunt; sed prioris industria, censu Prince multiplicato, ecclesia cum officinis est redempta. Barones Louis of igitur in arcto constituti, strictissima necessitate compulsi, France elected scientes quod . . . invenirent, Ludovicum, regis Franco- king by rum primogenitum, in regem sibi elegerunt. Quod cum tam the barons. . . et cartas. Barones autem inter duas molas contriti, papæ scilicet et regis, aliud refugium . . . perfecerunt. Tunc vero Ibid. ii. temporis, reclamantibus omnibus cardinalibus, ne papa con- 174. fratrem eorum S[tephanum], Cantuariensem archiepiscopum, qui cardinalis erat, ad petitionem regis Anglorum deponeret, destitit papa a crudeli proposito suo, [et],¹ etsi invitus, ipsum absolvit. Unde rex dolens factus est et iratus. Ita tamen absolutus est, quod . . . non intraret. Tunc vero solutum est concilium generale. Papa . . . auxilium pecuniare exegit, quam recessuri prius adquisiverunt; postea de viaticis sollicitabantur. Cogebantur² autem hæc omnia a mercatoribus, id est usurariis, Romanæ curiæ duris conditionibus mutuare. Et sic cum benedictione papali satis empta repatriarunt. Ludovicus misit quosdam de militibus suis ante faciem . . . oppressionibus papalibus ac regalibus comprime- Ibid. ii. bantur. Obiit Gaufridus de Mandevilla, læsus quodam lanceæ 175. fragmento, dum in hastiludio contra eum [quidam]³ de militibus Ludovici decertaret, extra⁴ civitatem Londoniarum. Tunc vero temporis venit Walo legatus⁵ in Franciam . . . impediret, rex regem Angliæ in aliquo inquietaret rex Francorum, sed ipsum, ut papalem vassallum, protegeret et defenderet, cuius regnum . . . pertinebat, tanquam beati Petri patrimonium Ibid. ii. speciale. Rex autem Francorum . . . nunquam fuit patri- 176. monium beati Petri, nec est . . . hunc errorem defendat, fol. 46 a. perniciosum regibus et regnis exemplum perhibebit. Non diligo vel approbo . . . ancillatione. Heu! quantum per eum deterioratur regum conditio . . . Francia." Et tendens manus in cælum, subdidit, "Quod Deus avertat! quod Deus avertat! Tamen hoc potest formidari⁶ quam prius; quia quanto papa magis ditatur et roboratur, tanto efficacior ad quos voluerit conterendum." Tunc quoque . . . cœperunt, "Per mortem . . . Johannes, Anglorum regulus, pro isto

¹ et] Omitted in MS.² cogebantur] Repeated superfluously after mutuare.³ quidam] Supplied from the Greater Chronicle, p. 280.⁴ extra] ex, MS.⁵ legatus] Added in marg.⁶ hoc potest formidari] Some words are evidently wanting, and perhaps we should read, *potest nunc magis formidari*. The paragraph is not in *Hist. Angl.* or in the Greater Chronicle.

- Ibid. ii. articulo . . . immo potius usque ad mortem . . . suam A.D. 1216.
177. motam, vel paucorum adulatorum consensum, regnum valeat¹
vel principatum suum dare vel tributarium facere, unde
nobiles regni servi efficiantur, præcipue . . . alicujus eccle-
siasticæ personæ. Quid ad tales . . . vestigia sequentes." Et
ocæperunt more suo Gallici horribiliter jurando comminari.
Supervenit ex industria impediatis. Impium esset . . .
libertate Angliæ decertantes patulis rictibus luporum exposi-
tos derelinquere, . . . dominum elegerint,² et consolatorem."
Cui pater, "Nec te impedio vel promoveo." Tunc recessit The legate
legatus tremulus, et timens ne ei in corpore aliquid sinistri leaves
eveniret, ad mare Angliæ clanculo properando. Ludowicus France.
autem, congregato comitatu copioso, festinavit in Angliam Prince
veniendo legatum prævenire, et in portu de Calesio secentas Louis em-
naves et quater xx. cogas promptas invenit et bene præparatas, barks at
quas Eustachius Monachus contra adventum Ludowici ibidem Calais.
congregaverat. Misitque Ludowicus Romam, ut pro jure suo, He sends to
quod credebatur habere in Anglia, de ipso regno efficaciter Rome to
coram papa allegarent. Ludouicus vero et qui cum eo erant, plead his
ascendentes naves, sese Neptuno commiserunt. Erat autem right in
tunc temporis rex J[ohannes] . . . sed quoniam, ut eidem England.
dicebatur, alienigenis . . . vallatus, et suorum naturalium
hominum privatus extiterat, Ludowico jam applicanti . . . trans-
marini, eo relicto, ad Ludowicum, transmarinorum dominum,
sese transferrent. Unde præelegit tanquam fidelissimo,
tutius confidebat; nec cessavit raptim fugere, donec Wintoniam
pervenisset Ludowicus vero præter Doverense castrum,
fol. 46 b. in suam . . . ingenti omnium baronum tripudio est receptus.
Cepitque homagia . . . qui eum ibi expectaverant. Ille vero
. partium borealium, qui multi præelecti,
Ibid. ii. regem J[ohannem] . . . optineret. Magistrum autem Symonem Simon de
180. de Langetuna, nuper per regem Anglorum cassatum et ab ar- Langetone
chiepiscopo Eboracensi repulsum, constituit cancellarium suum; made chan-
qui Londoniis commorans, non fratrissans, sed penitus a cellor by
vestigiis fratris sui archiepiscopi Cantuariensis exorbitans, Louis.
plus sævit in Anglicos quam de regno Angliæ oriundus vel
etiam advena de exteris regionibus procreatus. Ludowicus
Ibid. ii. etiam discurrens, omnem circumjacentem . . . subjugavit,
181. partes scilicet australes et orientales. Rex autem Scotorum
Ibid. ii. defendebant. Walo interea legatus in procurationibus Exactions
183. suis et reddituum rapinis suos et quos voluit ditavit, metens of the
quod non seminavit. Obsidetur interea castrum Doverense a legate.
Siege of
Dover
castle.

¹ *valeat*] Repeated after *dare*.² *elegerint*] The first two syllables have been erased.

A.D. 1216. Ludowico, sed Hubertus de Burgo ei constanter restitit in faciem. Unde L[udowicus] iratus valde juravit, se non inde . . . punirentur. Barones animati obsiderunt Windeleshores, Ibid. ii. Siege of Windsor castle raised. sed per prodicionem comitis Nivernensis¹ soluta est obsidio. 184. Eodem² tempore, mense . . . Doveram fecit Ludowico homagium . . . debuit.³ Sed, dum transitum fecit per Castrum- Bernardi, balistarius quidam de castro emittens telum, Eustachium de Vesci telo interemit; unde rex inconsolabiliter doluit, habuit enim idem Eustachius sororem regis Scotiæ desponsatam. Rex igitur tristis ad propria remeavit, in quo casu pars baronum non mediocriter est infirmata.⁴ Contigit autem . . . Francorum, Londoniis graviter infirmari. Qui, Ibid. ii. The king of Scotland returns home. cum mortem sibi comperisset imminere⁵ . . . Angliæ; quibus dicebat, "Doleo super . . . Ludowico⁶ juraverunt." Et, hiis dictis, nobilis ille expiravit. Cum hæc autem . . . vehementer, sed hæc caute palliantes. Inter igitur multas agustias constituti, arbitrabantur minus malum ad fidelitatem regis reverti, et gratiam ejus experiri et misericordiam— quia tunc demum regius sanguis vincitur, cum se vicisse conspicit—quam imminenti⁷ periculo, quod Deus revelavit, subjacere. Dum igitur Ludowicus obsidionem apud Doveram inaniter protraxisset, rex J[ohannes] in fortitudine⁸ gravi provincias Sufolke et Northfolke et postea possessiones habitantium in marisco cum tanta tyrannide, ferro et flamma contrivit, ut qui vera narratione illa prosequeretur, lacrimas excuteret audientium. Dum igitur rex apud Wellestrem pervenisset, et sine duce illam aquam marinam transire præsumpsisset, ipsemet vix evadens, ibidem bigas suas et summarios . . . amisit, sabulo vivo omnia absorbente. Rex igitur cum residuo exercitus sui, quem vorago⁹ reliquerat, nocte sequenti . . . de rebus a fluctibus absorptis¹⁰ tantam . . . novi pomacii nimis repletus . . . versus¹¹ castrum de Lafford . . . plus ultionum quam . . . miliaria pertransisset anhelus¹² et gemebundus, descendere coactus, jussit lecticam sibi, uti levius veheretur, præparari. At illi . . . contexerunt. Quam cum . . . lectisterniis caruisset . . . immo jam interfecit." Et creditur, quod in lectica . . . febribus præbet incentivum. Ira enim . . . leniter vectus est ambulante.

¹ *Nivernensis*] Ninivernensis, MS.² *Eodem*] Eo, MS.³ *debuit*] debet, MS.⁴ *infirmata*] infirmata, MS., and *infirmari* in the next line.⁵ *imminere*] imminere, MS.⁶ *Ludowico*] Luduwico, MS.⁷ *imminenti*] iminenti, MS.⁸ *fortitudine*] fortudine, MS.⁹ *vorago*] varago, MS.¹⁰ *absorptis*] absortis, MS.¹¹ *versus*] Repeated, but underlined for omission.¹² *anhelus*] hanelus, MS.

Ibique decubans . . . de Crokestuna, viro sancto et literato, A.D. 1216. et in arte medicinæ perito, consilium accipiens corporale, de futuris edocetur, unde confessionem et eucharistiam devotus suscepit. Deinde Henricum . . . fecit. Literas quoque sigillo . . . ut ei omnes et singuli forent fideliter intendentes. Et inter . . . circumsedentibus amicis ejus, "Dominus noster Jhesus Christus pro nobis moriturus, pro suis oravit persecutoribus et eum crucifigentibus, nobis pium relinquens exemplum, ad quod in Oratione Dominica obligamur. Necesse habetis . . . ipsi, tanquam domino suo . . . et ejusdem regiam experiri misericordiam, propter revelationem illis nuper Londoniis factam, sicut prædictum . . . vitavit, prout dicit Poeta,

fol. 47 b.

Ibid. ii.
193.

"Sæpe canem longe visum fugit agna, lupumque
Credit, et ipsa suam nescia vitat opem."¹

Et subdidit instanter amicus, qui loqui inceperat, et dixit mentes et proposita regi penitus baronum ignoranti,² et persuasit,³ ut sincero corde omnibus offensoribus noxam condonaret—sitiebat enim salutem animæ suæ—et continuo dixit ei, "Domino . . . commoti exasperantur. Quia si . . . agendum est cum eisdem; si non . . . corona, omnis remittenda est pro Christo malivolentia." At rex . . . gemitum, et prædicta tamen trutinans, ait, "Si aliter . . . persuasistis. Et hoc . . . ut et ipse similiter faciat, ne et sic anima mea prægravetur, et de cetero . . . et sequatur." Hiis ita gestis . . . eligere sepulturam. Cui rex, resumpto spiritu, ait, "Deo et . . . commendo." Postea vero, nocte quæ diem sancti Lucae evangelistæ⁴ præcedit proxima, ex hac vita migravit. Facta⁵ igitur . . . apud Crokestunam, ubi et ipse rex redditum⁶ legaverat, ab eodem abbate sunt delata et honorifice sepulta. Corpus vero, regio scemate redimitum, ad . . . tumultum. Tempore quoque quo . . . circiter xl^a. festinanter, qui . . . est, cum literis ad pacem . . . valebat. Cum autem regnasset . . . transmigravit. Sperandum est . . . corde suo, ut prætangitur, terram legavit decem librarum. Et, quod . . . suam venientes, qui secundum . . . nec ees mutire mittebat. Item, vitam suam in confessione et juribus Christianis terminavit.⁷

Death of
John.
18 Oct.

Ibid. ii.
194.

¹ Ovid, Epp. ex Ponto, lib. ii. 7, 11.

² *baronum ignoranti*] *ignoranti baronum*, MS., but marked to be transposed.

³ *persuasit*] *persuavit*, MS.

⁴ *evangelistæ*] *euuangeliste*, MS.

⁵ *Facta*] *Facto*, MS.

⁶ *redditum*] *reditum*, MS.

⁷ In the margin is added the following note by Matthew Paris: "Capellæ de infirmaria Sancti Albani contulit reliquias de sancto Cosma vel Damiano."

A.D. 1216. *De prima coronatione Henrici Tertii, Anglorum regis.* fol. 48 a.

Defuncto Johanne et turba nimis, ut . . . feliciter H. A. ii.
coronarent. In crastino autem legatus supradictus, associatis 195.
supradictis, duxit evangelis¹ et multis reliquiis, quod
. . . ecclesiæ omnibus diebus vitæ suæ. Juravit etiam
solent decantari. Expletis ubi omnes epulabantur, spe
concepta meliori. Coronatus est . . . et Judæ. Rex autem . . . Ibid. ii.
. donaria magna, ita . . . adhærent. Regi igitur Hen- 196.
rico favorabilem, nobiles regni certatim convolando pro-
tinus adhæserunt. Castrorum ceperunt obediendo famu-
lari. Censuerunt præparantes contra Ludovicum, castra Ibid. ii.
sua cœperunt optime communire. Animabat complicitibus 197.
videbant et audiebant solempniter excommunicari.² Ludovicus
autem ac barones . . . obsidione castri Doverensis, cum de
morte . . . sibi jam penitus subjugassent. Una igitur dierum

Loyalty of
Hubert de
Burgh in
refusing to
yield up
Dover
castle.

Ludowicus credens fidelitatem et constantiam Hubert de Burgo
per avaritiam suis nutibus inclinare, significavit eidem ut fol. 48 b.
ipsum multis honoraret possessionibus, si castrum ilico red-
deret; sin autem, ipsum et omnes obsessos, et primum fratrem
suum, Thomam de Burgo, quem tenebat in vinculis, suspendio
condempnaret. Addidit³ insuper, quod rex J[ohannes] interi-
riit. Ad quod respondit Hubertus, quod antea suspenderetur
ipse Hubertus, et frater ejus Thomas, et totum genus,⁴ quam
talem faceret prodicionem; "Dovera enim clavis est Angliæ et
repagulum." Et addidit, "Si dominus meus rex J[ohannes]
mortuus sit, heredem habet manifestum." Ludovicus au-
tem, cum hæc audisset, recessit ab obsidione. In crastino

The siege
raised.

12 Nov.

Hertford
castle sur-
rendered.

autem sancti Martini obsedit castrum Hertfordiæ, quod Wal-
terus de Godarvilla resignavit ei, qui erat ibi castellanus,
salvis personis et armis obsessorum. Redditoque mur- H. A. ii.
mur inter indigenas et alienigenas, et diatim cœperunt natu- 200.
rales regis homines a Ludowico recedere; et patuit veritas
revelationis Londoniis propalatæ. Eodem tempore, die

Berkam-
stead castle
taken.

marcarum. Ludovicus obsedit castrum de Berkamestude,
quod et in suam recepit potestatem, salvis personis et rebus
obsessorum. Et sic per Sanctum Albanum transitum faciens,
homagium ab [abbate]⁵ habere voluit, nec potuit; et sic Lon-
donias pervenit.

Louis visits
St. Al-
ban's.

m^o.cc^o.xvii^o. Juvenis rex Henricus . . . Marescallo, regis H. A. ii.
201.

¹ *evangelis*] ewangeliis, MS.

² *excommunicari*] excommuni-
care, MS.

³ *Addidit*] Addit, MS.

⁴ *genus*] ge, MS.

⁵ *abbate*] A blank is left in the
MS. for this word.

- et regni custode. Exierunt de castro Montis-Sorelli quidam A.D. 1217. rapinis intendentes; quod cum cognovisset castellanus de The gar-
Nottingham,¹ exivit cum suis, et compulit eos in fugam, multos rison of
autem cepit et interemit. Falcasius, collectis undecunque Montsorel
viribus, abbatiam Sancti Albani invasit, et villam deprædatus defeated.
est in nocte Sancti Vincentii. Quod non fuerat impune per- Fankes [de
petratum. Unde in visione nocturna perterritus, mane venit ravages St.
in capitulum, ut absolveretur; unde a singulis fratribus dis- Alban's.
ciplinam absolutus suscepit. Apud Wauberge similiter factus 22 Jan.
est impetus vehemens et repentinus a Falcasio et suo comi- Foray at
tatu; ubi captus de parte baronum Rogerus de Colevilla, et Wabridge.
multi milites et servientes. Nuncii Ludowici, qui pro eo
steterant . . . a papa. Hac igitur de causa statutæ sunt Truce be-
treugæ ad horam inter regem et L[u]dowicum]. Transfretante tween king
igitur Ludowico, plus et plus patuit Francorum superbia. Et Henry and
venerunt ad fidelitatem regis, Willelmus, comes Saresbiriensis, Many
W[illelmus], comes Harundellie, W[illelmus], comes Waran- barons join
nie, et alii multi dicto regi, juranti² et promittenti in anima the king.
sua illis omnia bona;³ qui deinceps fideliter et immutabiliter
domino suo regi famulantes, fideliter adhæserunt. Sed et
magnus . . . mutilavit. Obsidetur castrum Montis-Sorelli. Siege of
Unde, ad petitionem comitis Wintoniæ Saeri, cujus castrum Mount-
erat, exierunt ad subventionem castri ab urbe Londoniarum sorel.
fol. 49 a. . . . armatorum, habentes . . . Marescallum exercitus, comi-
Ibid. ii. tem . . . multis. Moventes igitur castra per Sanctum Alba-
206. num, et quæque obvia deprædantes, tandem ad castrum me-
moratum venientes et obsidionem solventes, tandem Lincolniam Siege of
pervenerunt, castrumque obsederunt. Cum autem hæc age- Lincoln.
rentur, Willelmus, Marescallus magnus, regis et regni custos,
de consilio legati et Petri, Wintoniensis episcopi, fecit con-
gregari omnes regis amicos et fideles; Lincolniamque hostili- Defeat of
ter venientes, ut brevibus multa concludam, omnes regis the barons
inimicos vel in fugam compulerunt, vel vinculis constrictos by the roy-
carceri manciparunt. Comes autem Perticensis excerebratus, alist forces.
contemptibiliter est sub cespite sepultus. Hujus autem rei Death of
seriem, tam de satisfactione Falcasii et visione, quam hujus the count
belli executione, si quis plenius scire desiderat, librum inspi- of Perche.
ciat super hiis prolixius declarantem.⁴ Capta igitur civitate,
victores gratia Dei abutentes, milites in cives, legatus in
clerum, tyrannice ac immisericorditer sævierunt. Capti sunt ex Chief
baronibus capitaneis, Saerus, comes Wintoniæ, Robertus filius- barons
captured.

¹ Nottingham] Notinham, MS.² juranti] juraranti, MS.³ bona] A verb is here omitted, perhaps restituere.⁴ See the Greater Chronicle, ed.

Wats, pp. 292-296, and cf. Hist.

Angl., ii. 204-213.

- A.D. 1217. Walteri, Henricus de Boun . . . Lincolnia. Capti sunt insuper
barones, Ricardus quos longum foret, licet strenuos
et præclaros, dinumerare, nedum eorum nomina pagina¹ huic
commendare.² Quod audientes qui castrum Montis-Sorelli
Mountsorel razed. tenuerunt, castrum relinquentes, aufugerunt; quod rex ilico
Prince jussit dirutum complanari. Quod cum Ludowico, qui jam de
Louis transmarinis partibus redierat, et Londoniis morabatur, inno-
tuisset, doluit supra modum, [et]³ patri suo, Francorum regi,
sends to his father for aid. ut de remedio tanti doloris cogitaret, ilico misso nuncio fes-
tino, supplicans et lacrimabiliter persuadendo. Cumque ad
patrem . . . pervenissent, tam illa quam ille efficaciter de
ultione cogitantes, ccc^{tos}. strenuos milites cum innumera arma-
torum manu in Angliam destinarunt. Quæ regem Angliæ
latere minime valuerunt; qui et eis obviare, et Londonias pro-
24 Aug. posuit obsidere. Die igitur sancti Bartholomæi classis Fran-
corum, ad succursum Ludowici, Eustachio . . . Londoniarum
conductam Ludowico præsentaret. Ingressi autem . . . An-
gliam velut aura fortunata, vehementer urgens impellebat;
sed . . . ignorabant. Habuerunt namque naves magnas . . .
Bravery of Hubert de Burgh on the ap-
proach of the French fleet. naves habuerunt, sed optime communitas. Cum autem Huber-
tus de Burgo, custos Doveriæ,⁴ ab alto falesia supercilio, vices
agens excubitoris, considerans, de adventu eorum certificare-
tur, dixit episcopo . . . aliis, quos illuc rex destinaverat,⁵
“Quid agendum? Si gens ista impune applicet, regnum
confundetur. Summopere . . . mari obviare, qui maris sunt
ignari. Accingimini et . . . aut navale bellum experientes.
Hubertus igitur . . . responsis, reintrans castrum, divertit a
loco paululum, et, accito Luca, capellano et confessore suo,
confessus est ei pleno cum lacrimis peccata sua; acceptis
. . . viatico communivit. Induensque⁶ audaciam affici
et torqueri, antequam, etiam me ad vos acclamante . . .
Franco reddatis, vel alicui regis inimico. Clavis enim regni
est et tutela.” Ipsi autem . . . concessunt. Acceptis igitur
. super litus Doverense stantibus magnatibus et expectan-
tibus, “Si hostes vestri de nobis ascendant; ita ut nec
eorum unus evadat; et sanguinem nostrum de manibus⁷
eorum requirite vindicantes. Vos autem, episcopi, absolite
nos, orantes pro nobis.” Erant autem nutui ejus omnes naves

Ibid. ii.
212.Ibid. ii.
216.Ibid. ii.
217.fol. 49 b.
Ibid. ii.
218.¹ pagina] pegine, MS.² commendare] comendare, MS.³ et] Omitted in MS., but evi-
dently required here.⁴ Doveriæ] Dovrie MS.⁵ destinaverat] destinaverat, nit,MS., but the last word is superflu-
ous.⁶ Induensque] Iduensque, MS.⁷ de manibus] Repeated in MS.
by error.

- Ibid. ii. 219. Anglorum intendentes et vexillo. Perrexerunt¹ igitur audacter A.D. 1217. naves ascendentes, et velificantes benedicebant eos episcopi. Obliquantes igitur dracenam, quæ vulgariter dicitur Lofa, visa Engage- classe adversariorum, non obviam eis sed a dextris ibant, ac ment with the French ships. si vellent adire Calesiam. Quod cum . . . ait, "Scio, scio quid . . . latrunculi, credentes illam invenire immunitam; falluntur hoc opinando, sed magis fallentur, etsi essent plures in decuplo, dimicando." Et ecce Angli, maris periti, cum se . . . transverso sinistrantes, vento . . . alacriter, sinuatis velis et usque ad summitatem mali suspensis; et cum attigissent . . . violenter. Hubertus vero, cum suis amicis et sociis fidelibus ad unguem armatis, unam . . . vexilla Francorum nobilium, quæ noverat, quam specialiter insequabatur, et per hoc perpendit ipsam nobilibus fuisse refertam, attigit, attraxit, et attractam agili saltu intravit. Et qui . . . antennas, et maxime anguinas malum et velum sustinentes; et cecidit² . . . irretitas. Angli super eos discurrendo suppeditantes, eos cultellis et lanceis confoderunt; et cum eos detegerent, nobilibus . . . ceteros conciderunt, et detruncatos in mare projecerunt. Philippus vero de Albineto et milites et balistarii, atque sagittarii cum fundibulariis, in Francos tela mortifera cum lapidibus infatigabiliter transmittentes, nimiam ex obstantibus stragem exercuerunt. Habuerunt excæcarunt. Fuit³ inter . . . in brevi fuerat penitus infirmata. Nam ab mergebantur. Spes auxilii aut fugæ non imminabat.⁴ Unde multi, ne caperentur ab hostibus trucidandi, sese sponte, quasi mergi, in maris fluctus projecerunt . . . voluntate adversariorum capi, incarcerationi, dimendi,⁵ vel interimi, secundum illud Philosophi,⁶ "Hostium . . . mori." Angli igitur intruserunt; perpendentes veraciter, quod si prospere applicuissent, Anglis minime pepercissent. Inter ceteros . . . quæsitus Eustachius Monachus, multumque desideratus, proditor . . . nequissimus. Erat autem Flandrensis natione, aliquando portans habitum religionis, sed pro hereditate consequenda, fratre suo sine liberis præmortuo, relicto factus est, et fructus caput ejus amputavit. Cum autem Hubertus, victor miraculosissimus, ad solempniter et dicentes, "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini."⁷ Magnates insuper expectantes, ut argento, equis et armis, cum
- Ibid. ii. 220. Eustace the Monk put to death.
- Ibid. ii. 221.

¹ *Perrexerunt*] *Perexerunt*, MS.

² *cecidit*] *cedit*, MS.

³ *Fuit*] Probably a mistake for *Fit*, as in *Hist. Angl.*

⁴ *imminabat*] *iminebat*, MS.

⁵ *dimendi*] Originally written *per-*

dimendi, but the first syllable erased.

We should probably read *perimi*.

⁶ *Philosophi*] See note in *Hist.*

Angl., ii. 220.

⁷ Matt. xxi. 9.

A.D. 1217. triumphantium. Nomina magnatum, tam episcoporum
 Names of quam militum expectantium, hic duximus annotanda: Petrus fol. 50 b.
 the nobles Wintoniensis, Ricardus Saresbiriensis, Jocelinus Bathoniensis,
 at Dover. Hugo Cicestrensis [episcopi];¹ magnus Angliæ Marescallus,
 comes Herefordiæ, comes Waranniæ, comes Albemariæ; le-
 gatus Walo, circumiens provinciam in adiutorium² istorum.
 Robert de Hujus autem rei sibi Lincolnæ irrogato. Erant enim
 Curtenai ibidem capti de nobilioribus³ regni Francorum, Robertus
 and others scilicet de Curtenai, et alii multi vel submersi, vel interfecti,
 taken vel capti. Zelus quo tendat? Multi autem ex tunc Hubertum,
 prisoners. cui merito ascribebatur illa fortunata victoria, oderant invi-
 Envious enemies of dententes et multimodos laqueos paraverunt, sicut in subsequen-
 Hubert de tibus dilucidabitur.⁴ Marescallus igitur . . . grandem, atque
 Burgh. in fortitudine non possunt odiasse; et propter Ibid. ii.
 unum verbum miserabile, quod cum suspirio rex Francorum, 221, 222.
 pater Ludowici, cum certificaretur de periculo ejus, protulit,
 dicens, "Vivitne adhuc magnus Angliæ Marescallus?" Et
 Confidence responsum, "Vivit, et prosperatur regnum Angliæ guber-
 of the king nans dominando; et ipse rex et omnia regni negotia ejus
 of France jussu disponuntur." Et rex, "Non igitur sollicitor, nec est
 in the Great Mareschal mihi de primogenito meo Ludowico formidandum." Quan- Ibid. ii.
 [earl of dam igitur procurarent. Hunc igitur . . . rece- 222.
 Pem- dere. Mandavit ergo legato . . . mancipari. Quod cum pro-
 broke]. videretur, convenerunt rex Henricus, legatus et Marescallus,
 et alii multi ex una consenserunt. Juravit in primis Ibid. ii.
 Philippum, regem Francorum, ad hoc induceret, ut 223.
 [redderet]⁵ regi . . . cum rex foret, ipse idem illa restitueret
 et in pace dimitteret. Juravit insuper, quod omnia fol. 51 a.
 Terms of sine difficultate, redemptione et censu liberentur. Nec
 the peace quomodolibet puniretur vel improprium pateretur, hinc vel
 concluded. inde, qui huic vel alii adhæsisset; sed, secundum evangelium,⁶
 ejuslibet rancoris offendiculum a cordibus omnium utrobique
 remitteretur, et amici utrobique utriusque fierent amiciores.
 Louis re- Hiis itaque gestis, Ludowicus a loco parlamenti hujus, scilicet
 turns to quadam insula Thamisiæ, non procul a Stanes, Londonias
 London, revertitur . . . et a spe optinendi regnum penitus evacuatus; Ibid. ii.
 servata ecclesiæ forma, datis mutuo oculis ad signum integ- 224.
 ritatis, in sincera amicitia. Inde a civibus . . . esterlingo-
 rum, ad mare festinanter perveniens, in Galliam inglorius et
 and goes tristis transfretavit. Cum autem . . . dixit eis, "Manifestum
 back to France.

¹ *episcopi*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

² *adiutorium*] adiutorum, MS.

³ *nobilioribus*] nobiliorum, MS.

⁴ *dilucidabitur*] dilucibabitur, MS.

⁵ *redderet*] Omitted in MS. In *Hist. Angl.* the text reads, *induceret reddere.*

⁶ *evangelium*] ewangelium, MS.

est, quod nostrum secretissimum consilium, de omnibus vide- A.D. 1217.
 licet Anglis perpetuo exheredandis, in lucem prodiit. Quis
 igitur Anglis hoc misterium revelavit?" Et responsum fuit,
 "Vere scribitur in evangelio,¹ 'Nihil occultum, quod non
 reveletur.'" Vicecomes recesserint, qui eis mala pro
 bonis recompensare proposuimus." Nulla autem in memorato Persons
 magnatum² concilio mentio facta fuit specialis de magistris excepted
 Symone de Langetona, fratre archiepiscopi Cantuariensis S[te- from the
 phani], qui cancellarius et specialis Ludowici³ consiliarius treaty of
 extiterat, vel Gervasio de Hobrugge, in quos legatus ignobili peace.
 tyrannide desævit. Similiterque in alios, non tantum clericos
 sed religiosos, qui aliquantulum, licet inviti, Ludowico favo-
 rem videbantur præstitisse; in quo facto juramenti tenorem
 nuper facti videtur violasse. De spoliis igitur spoliatorum, The clergy
 licet se sufficienter humiliassent, suos clericos, et etiam remo- despoiled
 tissime consanguineos⁴ prorsus indignos, ditavit opulenter. by the
 Spoliati igitur curiam Romanam adire cogebantur, papalem legate.
 misericordiam, quæ parva fuerat, experturi. Legatus autem,
 ut prætangitur, post victoriam ad votum optentam, ab Hugone,
 Lincolnensi episcopo, in Angliam nuper veniente, eo quod
 videbatur Francis consensisse, centum marcas extorsit.

fol. 51 b. m°.cc°.xviii°. Rex Henricus III. fuit ad Natale Domini apud Henry at
 H. A. ii. Norhamtunam, qui est [annus]⁵ regni⁷ ejusdem regis jam ter- Northamp-
 226. tius; Falcasio regiæ festivitatem necessaria ministrante. Erant ton.
 autem contra regis prohibitionem adhuc detinere
 præsumpserunt. E quibus Robertus de Gaugi, dum castrum⁸ Robert de
 de Neuwerce detinere præsumpsit, a Willelmo Marescallo con- Gaugi
 fusus est et punitus. Eodem anno facta est motio universalis punished.
 exercitus Christiani ab Achon usque ad Damiatam, ubi longa Proceed-
 et sumptuosa nimis obsidione quædam turris cum catena ings at
 miraculose capta est. Saphadinus, dierum malorum plenus, Death of
 dolore cordis tactus, mortuus est, et sepultus in inferno. Cui Saphadin.
 H. A. ii. successit filius ejus Coradinus in acervos. Subjugata
 229. . . . Crucis, de diversis et nobili, natione Anglico⁹ et
 Ibid. ii. Romanæ ecclesiæ cardinali, et Romanis multis. Venerunt et
 230. . . . recessit formidolosus. Venit et tunc sicut nec
 notitiam non tenemus. In vigilia autem sancti Andreæ . . .

¹ *evangelio*] ewangelio, MS.

² Altered from Matt. x. 26.

³ *magnatum*] magnato, MS., but
 o erased.

⁴ *Ludowici*] Luduwici, MS.

⁵ *consanguineos*] The last sylla-

ble is written by a recent hand over
 an erasure.

⁶ *annus*] Supplied from *Hist.*
Angl., ii. 226.

⁷ *regni*] rengni, MS.

⁸ *castrum*] cast, MS.

⁹ *Anglico*] Anglici, MS.

- A.D. 1218. nimbis irruentibus, vento et chorscatione, intumuerunt . . .
 29 Nov. victualibus et omni suppellectili¹ dampnose subvertit. Quæ
 . . . exturbavit. Dedicata est . . . episcopo, abbatibus, priori-
 bus, et multis aliis ecclesiarum prælatis . . . abbati ecclesiæ Ibid. ii.
 Sancti Albani. Tempore quoque . . . clericus, de familiarioribus² 231.
 regis Johannis, qui diu in clientela illi militaverat . . . cum
 ecclesia sua habuit, vel cum monachis, qui ipsum ad tantum
 apicem sullimarunt. Walo legatus, refertis³ sarcinis, Romam
 remeavit. Pandolphus, per ipsum sullimatus in episcopum
 Norwicensem. in ejusdem successit officium. Rex proprium
 sigillum optinuit.
- Pandolph,
 succeeds
 Walo as
 legate.
- m^o.cc^o.xix^o. Rex Henricus III. Willelmus, Mares- fol. 52a.
 callus Angliæ magnus, senior, qui propter . . . gubernator, H. A. ii.
 in fata concessit. Londoniis . . . ecclesiæ tumultus, tali [epi- 231.
 taphio]⁴ meruit dictante . . . astrologo, intulari: Ibid. ii.
 232.
 " Sum Martem."
- Conduct of Legatus apostolicæ sedis Pelagius exercitum Christianorum apud
 the legate Damiatam existentium adeo infatuavit et exagitavit, ut in fine
 Pelagius. Saraceni, in confusionem universalis ecclesiæ et fidei Christianæ
 labefactionem, triumpharent. Quod in libris Ystoriarum plenius
 poterit reperiri.⁵ Capta tamen fuit Damiatæ: sed
 Capture of " Tota trahit series ex turpi fine pudorem."⁶
 Damiatæ.
- Siege of Ludowicus, filius regis Francorum, obsedit Tholosam: sed
 Toulouse. post inanem et morosam obsidionem, fame et mortalitate inva-
 lescente in exercitu suo, inglorius recessit. Cives vero subito
 irrumpentes in eos, qui ultimi erant de exercitu, multos vel
 interemerunt vel turpiter mutilarunt. Nobilis vir comes Mon-
 tisfortis Symon, qui dum fideliter et viriliter contra hereti-
 cos Albigenses pro ecclesia dimicaret, et de rege Arragonum,⁷
 eorum factore, miraculose triumpharet,⁸ quodam lapide emisso
 de pectore, tanquam Dei martir, vitam temporalem pro æterna
 felicitate commutavit.⁹ Qui tali epitaphio meruit intulari:
 " Dantur item acque Cato."¹⁰ Ibid. ii.
 240.

¹ *suppellectili* *suppellectili* MS. Geoffrey de Vinesauf. See note in
² *familiarioribus* Party on an Hæc. Aug. i. 275.
 erasure. *Arragonum* Arragonum MS.
³ *refertis* *refertis* MS. and *transpauit* *transpauit* MS.
 afterwards erased. ⁴ The real date of his death is
⁵ *Ystoriarum* Supplied from Hæc. 23 June 1218. See note in Hæc.
 Aug. i. 275.
⁶ See the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wals. pp. 207, 208; and of Hæc. *transpauit* *transpauit* MS.
 Aug. ii. 238, 239. The whole of this passage has been
 written over in ink.
⁷ From the "Nova Regna" of

- ^m.cc°.xx°. Rex Henricus III., anno regni sui [v°.],¹ fuit² A.D. 1220.
H. A. ii. ad Natale . . . idem rex H[enricus] III. apud Westmonasterium,
240. a Stephano . . . populo regni, ne dignitas ecclesiæ suæ mutila-
retur. In cuius rei testimonio et memoria exiit præceptum, John, abbat
Ibid. ii. ut ad propria remeavit. Johannes, abbas de Fontibus, of Foun-
241. consecratus est in episcopum Elyensem. Sanctus Hugo . . . tains, con-
canonizatus est. Eodemque tempore . . . et martiris, in of Ely.
Ibid. ii. octabis apostolorum Petri . . . passus est martir memoratus,
242. præsentibus rege Henrico quamplurimisque tam transmarinis
quam cismarinis prælatis et magnatibus. Nec est visa sub
cælo tam celebris alicujus sancti translatio. Rex Henricus a Foundation
Willelmo . . . et de Sauveia. Rex incepit novam capellam of a new
Westmonasterii, eodem rege primum lapidem ponente in fun- chapel at
damento. Obierunt viri . . . de Quinci, præmortuo Roberto, Westmin-
Ibid. ii. filio suo elegantissimo, et Henricus de Boun, comes Herefordiæ. ster.
243.
- ^m.cc°.xxi°. Rex Henricus ad Natale Domini, anno regni
H. A. ii. sui vi°, tenuit . . . perturbare, a curia regis non licen-
243. tiatus recedens, castellum de Biham victualibus et armis
fol. 52 b. et servientibus communivit; et prædis intendens et rapinis,
totam patriam, regis præceptis inobediens, perturbavit. Habuit
autem . . . necessitate ligaverat, Falcasium . . . arma-
H. A. ii. tos, milvinos et lupinos, ut solitis prædis saginarentur. Sed
244. cum tandem hæc præsumptio³ ad notitiam regis et magna-
tum pervenisset, obsessos adeo coartarunt, quod regiæ mise-
ricordiæ exeuntes, sese post paucos dies præsentarunt. Venit
interea . . . ad regem. Quo cum, Pandulpho procurante, eo quod
in guerra⁴ regi fideliter militaverat, pacificatus est. Milites
Ibid. ii. insuper et servientes . . . fiducia iterum levarent calcaneum . . . Dissension
245. incentivum. Eisdem diebus orta est dissensio gravis et damp- between
nosa inter episcopum Dunelmensem, Ricardum, et priorem et the bishop
conventum ejusdem domus. Cujus rei seriem, quia prolixam, of Durham
ad librum transmittito Historiarum Annalium.⁵ Rex construxit and the
novum castrum apud Montem-Gomericum, ad reprimendum convent.
impetus comprovincialium discurrentium. Concesserunt mag- Castle built
nates Angliæ regi scutagium, duas scilicet marcas, in eorum at Mont-
gravamen non modicum. Willelmus . . . resignavit episcopa- gomery.
tum, in . . . Pauli. Cui successit Eustachius de Fauncunberge. Scutage
Ibid. ii. Cessavit legatio Pandulphi, ipso Romam non vacuis clitellis granted.
248. revertente. Rex Henricus III. dedit regibus et utri- Eustace bp.
of London.
Return of
the legate
Pandulph.

¹ v°.] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*⁴ guerra] guera, MS.² fuit] The first syllable is erased.⁵ *Historiarum Annalium*] See the³ *præsumptio*] *presumpsisset*, MS., but the last two syllables erased.Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 311, and *Hist. Angl.*, ii, 245.

A.D. 1221. usque regni multis nobilibus, nuptiæ sunt solempniter celebratæ. Hubertus quoque . . . Margaretam.¹ Obiit Willelmus de Albineto, comes Harundeliæ, rediens a Damiatæ. Cujus corpus Thomas, monachus ecclesiæ Sancti Albani,² qui cum eo peregrinus extiterat, in Angliam transportavit, et in ecclesia prioratus de Wimundham, cujus idem comes patronus extiterat, honorifice tumulavit.

Philip de Albineto, Damietta recaptured. Constantine Fitz-Olaf hung. Thunder-storms. Henry at Oxford. Hostages in Wales.

m°.cc°.xxiii°. Rex Henricus III. fuit ad Natale Domini, anno regni sui vii°. apud Wintoniam, episcopo . . . ministrante. H. A. ii. Quo etiam tempore Philippus de Albineto de Terra Sancta 249. prospere remeavit.³ Sarraceni recuperaverunt Damiatam, quam amiserant, pro qua tot nobilium sanguis est effusus. Eodem anno suspensus est quidam de nobilioribus civibus Londoniarum, Constantinus filius-Olavi, et nepos ejus cum eo; quia facientes quidam⁴ discordiam palam proclamaverunt⁵ edictum Francorum. Rex vero, ad majorem vindictam, magistratus plures deposuit, alios subrogando. Et ab aliquibus non minimam extorsit pecuniæ quantitatem. Hæc cum audisset Ludowicus, cui Constantinus fuerat amicissimus, doluit, et fol. 53 a. planxit eum. Eodem anno audita sunt tonitrua et variae tempestates incomparabiles.

m°.cc°.xxiii°. Rex Henricus III., viii°. anno regni sui, fuit ad Natale Domini apud Oxoniam. Et postmodum . . . et H. A. ii. aliis magnatibus regni, ut libertates et liberas consuetudines 253. regni, pro . . . suum, benigne confirmaret. Et sicut idem . . . ad regem, xv°. die post Pascha. Anno sub eodem fuerunt multa et magna pericula et hominum strages inter Willelmum Marescallum et Leolinum et ejus Walenses. Sed idem princeps Leolinus cum suis Walensibus in fine calatun reperavit deteriorem. Estimati sunt enim de illis intercepti et vinculis mancipati Walenses ad novem milia hominum, exceptis paucis per fugam elapsis in locis inaccessibilibus. Walterns, cognomento Maodelen, consecratus . . . Eboracensis. Post ii. Principis clem . . . archiepiscopi. Circa festum beati Petri . . . 255. idus Augusti, diem clausi extremum. Ipse igitur . . . ab 256. Angliæ. Ad hoc suum Ludowicus, quibusdam civibus extremum 257.

¹ *Margaretam* Marg. . . MS. the latter part of the name being erased.

² *Albin* [erased] by a much later hand.

³ This is a mistake. Philip de Albin went to Palestine this year.

See the Greater Chronicle of Wales, p. 218 and Esc. Reg.

⁴ *quorum* Sam. MS. A word beginning with *u* was at first written, and then erased.

⁵ *proclamaverunt* proclamaverunt MS.

- fol. 53 b. suum pallians, respondit, dicens se Normanniam . . . ad eam A.D. 1328. vellet venire . . . dum imprisii sui et amici, tam clerici quam Complaints laici, immo et quidam civis Londoniensis, redditibus, possessi- of Louis onibus et omnibus honoribus spoliati, facti sunt per legatum suum VIII. against exules et mendici. "Et memoratus civis, scilicet Constan- Henry. tinus, quia me amicum suum recognovit,¹ non sine mei maximo dedecore, est patibulo presentatus. Libertates et liberas consuetudines, pro quibus barones sui justam guerram moverunt, et quas totiens juratum est inviolabiliter tenere, minime tenet. Immo nobiles suos odit et opprimit, patris sequens vestigia pedetentim. Et Londonienses, spretis eorum antiquis et novis pactis, frequentibus talliis et angariis, quasi servos ultimæ conditionis, deprædatur et depauperat. Alia autem, quæ relatu sunt indigna, prætermitto. Dum igitur in pectore . . . transgressor optinebit. Dignus enim . . . conculcat." Hanc igitur audientes tyrannidem archiepiscopus et episcopi, voluerunt hiis respondere, [sed]² non sunt exauditi. Et cum non possent aliud responsum reportare, cum sannis . . . audierant relaturi. Quæ cum rex audiens Henry re-intellexisset, doluit et pœnituit eum vehementer tam favorabi- pents his lem fuisse Ludowico, cum in retiaculum suum incidisset; leniency to Louis. imponens hoc affirmative per magnum Marescallum³ fuisse machinatum. Surrexit murmuratio non modica inter magnates Murmurs regni et Hubertum de Burgo, Angliæ justiciarium, et quasi against regis pedagogum specialem, eo videlicet quod non regni negotia Hubert de Burgh. fideliter, sed sua, non reipublicæ sed sui ipsius honores ampliaret et possessiones, elatus propter gratiam quam Deus ei fecerat in mari. Alias autem causas si quis scire desiderat, librum aliquem de Historiis Annalibus sibi quærat intuendum.⁴ Apud Bromholm, domum scilicet religiosorum monachorum Miracles at nigrorum, crebruerunt divina miracula, ad gloriam et honorem Bromholm. Dominicæ Crucis et Passionis. Johannes, rex Jerosolimitanus . . . civiliter suscepit et honoravit . . . de thesauro affluenter distribuit. Magister [Simon]⁵ de Apulia, episcopus Deaths of Exoniensis, et Willelmus de Cornhulle [episcopus Cestrensis]⁶ prelates. obierunt.
- H. A. ii. 260. M^o.CC^o.XXIII^o. Rex Henricus, anno regni sui nono, tenuit festum suum, quasi æmulus, tenuit ex adverso, tumens . . . exigebat ab eodem. Archiepiscopus . . . tunc ibi habe-

¹ *recognovit*] recongnovit, MS.² *sed*] Omitted in MS.³ *Marescallum*] Marescalum, MS.⁴ See the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 318.⁵ *Simon*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 260.⁶ *episcopus Cestrensis*] Supplied from the same.

A.D. 1124. bat episcopis . . . ecclesiæ invasores. Deinde misit sollemp-
 nos nuncios ad Legrecestriam, scilicet ad . . . firmiter Ibid. ii.
 eisdem denunciatis . . . et ejus complices suum defectum 261.
 considerantes, videlicet quod non poterant contra regem a pari
 contendere, vel contra justiciarium, qui regis inseparabiliter fol. 54 a.
 adhæsit lateribus, consternati sunt valde, et, usi salubriori
 consilio . . . castella sua, honores et . . . redderet resignata.
 Voluit profecto illorum sic fidelitatem experiri. Sed postquam
 illa rex clauso pugillo tenuit, noluit expansis digitis illa, licet
 postulantibus, reassignare. Et hoc ex Huberti cautela consi-
 lium pullulavit, et ita comitis Cestriæ, qui¹ semper in occulto
 invidus oderat, multiformis proditoris ars artem fefellit. Con-
 silium et subdolum inierunt multi, ut, rege ultramarinis par-
 tibus intendente, et Ludowico insurgente in Pictavia, moverent
 regi guerram; ut sic quasi inter duas molas² cum suo justici-
 ario³ contereretur. Erant autem . . . Albemarlæ, Falca-
 sius cum suis ruptariis et castellanis,⁴ maxime Bedefordensibus,
 Robertus de Veteri-ponte . . . Willelmus de Cantelupo, et
 alii quamplures alienigenæ, quorum personas et nomina prop-
 ter eorum ignobilitatem dedignor⁵ memorare, licet eos rex
 Johannes exaltasset et ditasset. Qui regem H[enricum] III.
 innocentem cupientes a fastigio regni⁶ præcipitare, et, pace
 regni perturbata, solitis prædis et rapinis inhiare.⁷ Sed Deus,
 in cujus manu corda sunt regum, aliter disposuerat. Eodem
 quoque anno . . . reservans, propter quod Deus abbreviavit Ibid. ii.
 dies suos, duxit exercitum grandem ad Rupellam, instinctu 262.
 proditorum prædictorum, ut et illam . . . vel saltem prodi-
 tione, flexis quomodolibet ad nutum suum Pictavensibus, sibi
 subjugaret. Quo cum . . . forentque ei ex tunc intendentes,⁸
 et desererent regulum fide omnique⁹ carentem probitate, qui
 suos conculeas undique naturales. Quod cives audientes, et
 medullitus trutinando intelligentes, et ne rex filius patrissaret
 formidantes, civitatem illam præclaram regi Francorum subito,
 nescientibus et irrequisitis rege et suis optimatibus, tanquam
 nativi proditores tradiderunt, pro hoc bonis, que eis rex
 impendebat, tantum malum recompensantes. Significaverant
 enim conspiratores supradicti clancula, quod rex nullo modo

The barons
conspire to
dethrone
Henry.

Rebelle
delivered
up to Louis.

¹ per. Or an error. We should

appear to read per.

² mola. MS.

³ mola. MS.

⁴ mola. MS.

⁵ mola. MS.

⁶ mola. MS.

⁷ mola. MS.

⁸ A verb seems wanting in this

sentence, or else we should read

rependant.

⁹ mola. MS.

¹⁰ mola. MS.

¹¹ mola. MS.

¹² mola. MS.

- poterat eis suffragari; et quod haberet brachia plena in brevi A.D. 1224. de guerra in Anglia; et quod præmunita sunt optime quædam contra eum castella, quorum primum fuerat castrum Bede-
fordia, quod eum per unum ad minus annum detinebit. In-
terim magnates regni, quorum corda exasperaverant rex et
suus justiciarius, discurrunt non segniter¹ omnes circumja-
centes provincias, et consequenter totum regnum occupabunt.
Sic enim prælocutum fuerat et præcircinatum. Quod cum
audissent rex et regni optimates naturales, inconsolabiliter
doluerunt. Est enim Rupella introitus et exitus, clavis et
conclave, portus et porta regni Anglicani et Pictavia, ubi
reges . . . regionum, quæ orientem aut austrum respiciunt,
applicare . . . via hostili repagulo . . . tam in civitate quam
castello . . . et servientes, qui crebro subsannantes, Picta-
venses,² et maxime Rupellenses,³ repulerunt, et de proditio-
ne improperantes angariaverunt. Sic sic igitur rex Francorum
sine ulla sanguinis effusione, de maxima parte Pictaviæ secu-
ritate suscepta, gaudens ad propria remeavit, de Pictavensium
proditioe solita subridendo. Per idem tempus . . . et aliis
nobilibus regni, de negotiis tractaturi. Voluit enim rex, ut
dicebat, uti ex tunc penitus consilio magnatum suorum fide-
lium de terris transmarinis, quas rex Francorum, de quo
bona speraverat se accepturum, de quo mala pro bonis doluit
reaccipisse, [occupaverat].⁴ Fuerunt eodem tempore apud
Dunstapliam justiciarii⁵ itinerantes, Martinus . . . disseisina.⁶
Unde Falcasius inter alios ibi, qui multos spoliaverat et in-
juste depauperaverat, cecidit in . . . sicut consueto, jussit
. . . justiciarios caperent memoratos, atque . . . carceralem.
Justiciarii vero talia . . . fortuitus raptim deducebat. Inter
quos . . . mancipatus. Rumore igitur divulgato, venit uxor
ejusdem Henrici . . . concilio, de injuria viro suo irrogata
cum lacrimis querelam deposuit. At omnes . . .
obsessos excommunicaverunt. Quod tamen ante multipliciter
promeruerunt. Erat enim illud castrum spelunca latronum
et caverna regulatorum. Quod factum est . . . nocte
continuatus. In quo certamine duo nobiles, præter plebeios
et vulgares, perierunt. Tandem . . . cupiebant,
omnes incendio pariter consumpsissent. Tandem . . .
postularunt. Sed quia hoc nimis sero . . . addicti. Suspensi
sunt igitur inter . . . a terra librati sunt, sed non usque
ad mortem vel jugulationem suspensi. Henricus vero . . .

Movements
of the rebel
barons.

Importance of
Rochelle.

Council
held by
the king.

¹ *segniter*] signiter, MS.

² *Pictavenses*] Pictaventes, MS.

³ *Rupellenses*] Rupellentes, MS.

⁴ *occupaverat*] Supplied from

Hist. Angl.

⁵ *justiciarii*] The first syllable
has been erased.

⁶ *disseisina*] disseina, MS.

- populo, et regni magnatibus. Solempnitate igitur, ut decuit, A.D. 1225.
 H. A. ii. completa, Hubertus justiciarius . . . et omnibus aliis ad hoc
 268. congregatis . . . transmarinis a Ludowico perjuro et Picta-
 vensibus, secus quam deceret¹ stupefactis. Ex quo casu non
 solum . . . sint in casu vel causa . . . necessaria. Petiit
 ergo . . . et concio tota, habita . . . licet id grave eis gra-
 vissimum foret quod postulasset . . . et totiens concessas,
 omni amplius cavillatione amota, concedere voluisset. Annuit
 igitur rex benigne, precibus ac rationibus ductus suorum
 fidelium. Cartis quoque protinus conscriptis et sigillatis, ad
 singulos Angliæ comitatus cartæ protinus diriguntur. Et ad
 . . . forestæ. Quæ in Historiis Annalium² locis pluribus
 poterit sedulus³ quisque reperire.⁴ Tunc constitutus est . . .
 fol. 56 a. literatorio, ab omnibus observari jubebantur.
 Ibid. ii. Eodem anno, in die civibus porrexit. In qui-
 269. bus multi de partibus illis, nescientes cui fructuo-
 Ibid. ii. sius militarent, quibus cum stipendia et Cornubiæ
 270. literis suis inscribatur. Dicebaturque secreto, sed non fuit
 palam divulgatum,⁵ veraciter inter nobiles vel plebeios, quod
 rex totam Wasconiam ei dederat et incartaverat. Itaque . . .
 castra Wasconia, et rebellium castra potenter subegit. Cas-
 trum Regulæ . . . revocavit. Neo adhuc certum fuit, si rex
 illi Wasconiam dedisset, ut dominus terræ vocaretur et esset.
 Rex autem Francorum . . . et ibi morabatur, hostiliter et
 potenter venientes, comitem . . . adjunctis sibi quibusdam . . .
 Ibid. ii. fastigiose satis processit. Sed comes in fugam
 271. compulit inimicos. Quos . . . captis, vulneratis vel interfectis.
 fol. 56 b. Eodemque anno Johannes . . . de Burgo. Mense Martio, de
 communi concilio regis et magnatum, Falcasius, etsi turpissimæ
 mortis reus esset, tamen quia pro rege J[ohanne] tempore
 werræ se multis opposuit laboribus et periculis, non membris
 mutilatus est vel vita privatus, sed perpetuo Angliam abju-
 ravit. Præcepit quoque rex comiti Warannia, ipsum . . .
 impositum ac irrediturum ventis committeret et Neptuno.
 Falcasius autem, navem ascensurus super litus, dixit comiti
 recessuro, "Salutate dominum meum regem vice mea, vera-
 citer dicens ei, quod quicquid feci, instinctu feci quorundam
 magnatum suorum." Et suspiciens et suspirans addidit,
 "Maledicatur . . . nominare. Sed fecerunt de me primitivum
 vadi temptatorem. Sciatque rex, quod omnes illos barbaros et

The Char-
 ters of
 Liberties
 are sent
 to each
 county.

Report that
 the king
 had grant-
 ed Gascony
 to the earl
 of Corn-
 wall.

Faukes is
 sentenced
 to exile.

His mes-
 sage to
 Henry.

¹ A word is here erased in the MS.

² *Historiis Annalium*] See notes in *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 157, 269.

³ *sedulus*] *sedelus*, MS.

⁴ *reperire*] *reperere*, MS.

⁵ *divulgatum*] *divulgatum est*, MS., but *est* is superfluous.

A.D. 1225. ignobiles, de mendicitate ad honorum fastigia sollevavit." Ipse igitur Falcasius Angliam salutans a tergo, Romam petiturus, illico ei in tribulatione solatium. Eodemque anno, ad mensem carta contentum fuerat intermissum. Hæc autem infirmando¹ peccavit Robertus Passelewe, et alii de sua sequela, mortalissime; sed hoc in sequentibus suo loco declarabitur. Circa eosdem dies custodia deputavit. Per Ibid. ii.

The earl of idem tempus . . . transmarinis commorabatur, in Angliam 274.
Salisbury remeavit. Sed maris immania perpassus pericula, per cereum quem in mari vidit, qui tenebras illuminavit, liberatus est. Deprehensumque est illum esse veraciter cereum, quem idem invenit ante altare beatæ Mariæ jugiter comes ardentem. Sed hoc alibi² prolixius memoriæ perpetuæ, comite dictante, commendatur.³ Magister Otto . . . pro ecclesiæ Romanæ negotiis responderent. Eodem tempore dictus magister Ibid. ii. 275.
O[tto] ex parte caritate. Ad quod rex cum respondisset, torvo respiciens oculo, negative, et hoc præcise, tacuit O[tto], et ad alias⁴ se transtulit sermocinationes. Cepit idem O[tto]⁵ ab . . . marcas, nomine procurationis. Cum Ibid. ii. 276.
communiter relatum fuisset, quod comes Saresbiriensis in mari dimigeretur, exegit Hubertus a rege, ut uxorem . . . nepoti Ibid. ii. 277.
suo, viro superbo videlicet et proditori. Sed cum comitissa nullo modo ad consensum potuisset inclinari, applicuit comes sanus et incolumis. Facta est igitur ex tunc præsumptio . . . fecisset, cepit Huberti fama diutius denigrari, prout sequens sermo declarabit.

Henry at m°.cc°.xxvi°. Rex Henricus III. fuit ad Natale apud Wintoniam, anno regni sui undecimo, præsentibus . . . dies decu- H. A. ii. 278.
Winches- ter. buit desperatus. Venit . . . clero et magnatibus . . . responderet. Apertis igitur literis, magister O[tto] contenta palam recitavit. In quibus allegavit . . . vetustissimum,⁶ scilicet avaritiæ, et nec potest aliquis negotium . . . et munerum exhibitione . . . debent patris inopiam abbate tantundem. Hæc omnia audientes prælati, responsum suum posuerunt in ore . . . archidiaconi, qui sic ait, "Domine . . . Ibid. ii. 279.
regem specialiter tangunt, qui præ infirmitate non est præsens. Tangunt etiam generaliter omnes . . . prælatos. Cum igitur rex et multi episcopi et prælati sint absentes, vobis nunc respondere . . . quia hoc in præjudicium fieret præla-

¹ *infirmando*] *imfirmando*, MS.

² See the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 325, and *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 274, 5.

³ *commendatur*] *comendatur*, MS.

⁴ *alias*] *alios*, MS.

⁵ *Otto*] After this word, *cepit* is repeated by error.

⁶ *vetustissimum*] *vetussimum*, MS.

- torum." Et dum talia dicerentur, venit Johannes, regis A.D. 1226. Marescallus, et cum eo alii regis nuncii, ex parte ejus
- l. 57 b. ecclesiæ obligarent, unde . . . in medio Quadragesimæ sortiretur. Sed illi absque [regis]¹ et aliorum absentium assensu . . . ad propria remearunt. Dictumque illi O[ttoni] in aure secretius, quod si iteraret² petita, cum non possit sitis sedari avarorum, citius depauperabitur Romana curia quam ditabitur, et asperius responsum acciperet negativum. Verumtamen aggressus est aliquos de prælatorum præstantioribus super hoc, quid pro responso darent summo pontifici. Dictumque ei fideliter in secreto, quod expectarent, donec vidissent quid alia regna facerent prius, ut sic plenius quid agendum edocerentur. Dominus enim papa ad similem exactionem legatum, scilicet dominum Romanum, destinaverat. Magister igitur O[tto], cum, misso nuncio festino in Galliam, didicisset quod socius suus Romanus durum ibi et negativum responsum reportasset, et durius formidabat, siluit, et doluit propter hoc in Angliam advenisse. Et ecce literæ a domino papa transmissæ eidem O[ttoni] præsentantur. In quibus continetur . . . enervata. Quibus cum ira in ignem projectis, compositis ex collecta pecunia refertis clitellis, ilico repatriavit. Similiter legatus in Francia Romanus tristis et inglorius infectoque³ negotio est repulsus. Eodemque tempore Willelmus, comes Sarisbiriensis, glorioso fine⁴ vitam terminavit. Ricardus vero de Marisco, religiosorum malleus et ecclesiæ suæ deprædator, e contra fine miserabili apud Burgum vitam pomposam et inutilem consummavit. Cujus epitaphium⁵ huic paginæ, quia conveniens, duximus inserendum :
- d. ii. Failure of the legate Romanus in France. Deaths of the earl of Salisbury and bp. of Durham.

Culmina qui cupitis,	Laudes pompasque sititis,	} Epitaph of the bishop.
Est sedata sitis,	Si me pensare velitis.	
Qui populos regitis,	Memores super omnia sitis,	
Quod mors immitis,	Non parcit honore potitis.	
Vobis præpositis,	Similis ⁶ fueram, bene scitis,	
Quod sum, vos eritis,	Ad me currendo venitis.	

Ejus autem corpus delatum est Dunelmum tumulandum. Elegerunt autem monachi loco ejus subrogandum Willelmum

The elections made of his

¹ regis] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.* The words *et aliorum* are partly erased.

² iteraret] iteret, MS.

³ infectoque] infectoque, MS.

⁴ fine] finem, MS.

⁵ This epitaph is omitted in *Hist. Angl.*, but is added by Matthew

Paris to the text of the Greater Chronicle in B. C. (ed. Wats, p. 332). In the former it is headed, "Epitaphium Ricardi de Marisco, episcopi Dunelmi, editum a quodam monacho Dunelmensi."

⁶ similis] simul, MS., but corr. from B. C.

A.D. 1226. [Wigorniensem]¹ archidiaconum, et iterum Thomam, eorum successor priorem, quos rex quibusdam frivolis exceptionibus cassari procuravit. Pullulante tunc temporis hæresi Albigensium, rex Francorum Ludowicus, super ipsos cruce signatus, die Ascensionis exercitum suum et cruce signatorum congregavit, ut Christi injuriam illuc hostiliter iturus vindicaret. Qui congregatus aestimatus est ad l. milia militum et equitum, præter pedites innumerabiles. Legatus vero, in primis comitem Tholosanum et omnes ejus fautores publice excommunicans, totam terram suam supposuit interdicto, licet ipse comes omnimodam humiliter satisfactionem optulisset. Avinionem igitur perveniens rex cum exercitu, cum denegatus ei fuisset civitatis ingressus, iratus obsedit eam; ubi factus fuit assultus acerrimus, dum . . . valeat, [experitur].² Cumque tempus inutiliter protraheretur, procurante comite Tholosano, deficientibus alimentis, hominum in exercitu innumera periit multitudo. Fame . . . exercitus nimis, licet valde numerosus. Divergente igitur rege ad quandam abbatiam non multum inde distantem, Muntpancier vocatam, ut ibi, donec caperetur civitas, et ipse interim respiraret, venit ad eum illuc Henricus,³ comes Campaniensis . . . remeandi. Quod cum rex non concessisset, multiplicatis hinc conviciis et inde, tandem proruperunt verba in infamiam Blanchiæ reginæ probrose redundantia. Irato igitur rege vehementer, febris magis accenditur; et, ut dicitur, eidem regi veneno propinato, declinavit ad mortem. Quo mortuo, comes iratus recedens jactitavit se iram vel minas regis minime formidare; unde nota de morte regis non mediocriter denigrabatur. Et dum regis mors celaretur per viii^o. dies, legatus proditiose civitatem intrans, sub dolo et mendacio eam Francis subjugavit. Regis autem visceribus in prædicta abbatia tumulatis, corpus solemnius, ut decuit, delatum est sepeliendum. Defuncto igitur rege Ludowico, regina, de consilio legati et Franciæ magnatum, fecit filium suum, puerum vix decenuem, die sancti Andreæ in regem coronari. Orta tunc temporis, secus quam deceret, falsa⁴ infamia de pudicitiae læsione inter legatum et reginam Blanchiam, dispersa est Parisiensium scolarium universitas, necnon et procerum Franciæ fit dissidium⁵ non mediocre. Hoc etiam anno . . . ortus est, migravit ad Christum. Eoque anno Falcasius

28 May.
The king
of France
marches
against the
count of
Toulouse.
Siege of
Avignon.

Louis re-
tires to
the abbey
of Mont-
pancier.

His death.

Avignon
delivered
up through
treachery.
Coronation
of Louis
IX.

30 Nov.
Sinister
rumours
respecting
the legate
and queen
Blanche.

Ibid. ii.
287.

Ibid. ii.
288.

fol. 58.

Ibid. ii.
291.

¹ *Wigorniensem*] A blank is left here in the MS. See note in *Hist. Angl.* ii. 286.

² *experitur*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

³ *Henricus*] This is an error. See note in *Hist. Angl.* ii. 288.

⁴ *quam . . . falsa*] On an erasure.

⁵ *dissidium*] discidium, MS.

Ibid. ii. 292. e contra exul et extorris, ad Tartara¹ ex hoc mundo, crapula- A.D. 1226.
tus de quodam pisce intoxicato, destinatur, et apud Sanctum Death of
Ciriaceum tumulatur. Defunctique episcopi, Benedictus, Rofen- Faukes [de
sis, et Pandulphus, Norwicensis. Pandulpho successit . . . Breauté].
scaccario, cujus promotionem, sicut et fratris sui Elyensis Gal- Deaths of
fridi, procuravit Hubertus justiciarius. bishops.

H. A. ii. 292. m°.cc°.xxvii°. Rex Henricus III., anno regni sui xii°. ad
Natale . . . Radingum. Et eisdem diebus obiit . . . profu-
sus. Deinde rex . . . cives, consilio iniquorum adulatorum, et Henry ex-
maxime Huberti de Burgo, justiciarii,² quod in suum præju- tortsmoney
dicium dederunt Ludowico, Franciæ heredi, a Londoniis reces- from the
suro, v. milia marcarum, jam ultione divina intoxicato, et in citizens of
perjurio mortuo. Unde compulsi sunt ipsi cives, formidine pec- London.
cati postposita et injustiæ, regi persolvere tantundem pecuniæ.
Et hoc regem Francorum non latuit, vel e³ consiliariorum;
unde illa avaritia⁴ et rapina odii occulti præbuit incentivum,
et juramenti, ut dicebant Franci, læsionem. Ex tunc igitur Evil fame
fama Huberti justiciarii cœpit non tantum Londoniis sed per of Hubert
totam foetere regionem, pristinos titulos turpiter commacu- Burgh.
landoque diatim superbivit. Mense Februarii rex apud
Oxoniam, . . . se jam legitimæ . . . tutorem habuit Willel-
mum . . . excussit⁵ de aliena voluntate et informatione;⁶ et
hoc per consilium Huberti justiciarii. Unde non jam medi-
ocrium, sed multorum magnatum, promeruit indignationem.
In eodem itaque . . . et consignatæ, dum . . . usurpatum.

Ibid. ii. 293. fol. 58 b. Facta est igitur super . . . omnes hujus perturbationis cau-
sam refundunt in justiciarium, et auctorem fuisse affirmarunt.
Ibid. ii. 294. Ut igitur odium regis incurreret . . . pedum [vestigia],⁷ pro-
curarunt. Tunc denunciatum . . . et aliis, prædicto Huberto
omnia hæc procurante, ut qui suis . . . coacti. Et sic
diatim maledictiones cotidie super caput aggerabat, sicut . . .
Ibid. ii. 295. declarabit. Eodem anno, defuncto . . . mortem suam, cum
mortuus crederetur nec tamen erat . . . quod viveret adhuc,
per . . . versificator,

“O pater . . . vade mori.”

Per idem tempus . . . negotio, propter quod fuerant destinati.
Omnes . . . Franciæ pacificabantur. Comes insuper Britan-

¹ *Tartara*] Tartaria, MS.

² *justiciarii*] justiarri, MS.

³ A blank space is left in MS.
Perhaps we should read *ejus consi-*
liarios.

⁴ *avaritia*] avaracia, MS.

⁵ *excussit*] excusit, MS.

⁶ *informatione*] informacionis, MS.

⁷ *vestigia*] Supplied from *Hist.*
Angl.

- A.D. 1227. niæ, cujus, ut dicebatur, [filiam]¹ nuncii petebant regi Anglorum maritalandam, nunciis . . . Francorum fœdus iniit, quod nullo modo poterat violare. Eodem quoque tempore, mense scilicet Maio, [Ricardus, frater regis]² post multos et varios labores et expensarum profusiones, quas Wasconenses emunxerant,³ rediit . . . susceptus. Henricus de Sanford . . . episcopatum promovetur. Nonas [Februarii]⁴ Hubertus justiciarius . . . comitatus. Eodem anno, in fine . . . præter Ibid. ii. valitudinarios et mulieres, profecti referuntur. Per idem . . . 296. apparuit populo ad prædicationem congregato crux cum Ibid. ii. Crucifixo in aere . . . perlectæ, ut, quod incredibile relatu⁵ 297. fuit, testimonio fidedignorum crederetur. Diebus sub eisdem iter arripiunt viri nobiles Petrus . . . ad commodum multorum et salutem, et præcipue Anglorum, laudabiliter continuarunt. Romanorum autem . . . fortium armatorum, spe Ibid. ii. frustrata et infecto omni negotio, redierunt, et multo plures 298. perierunt. Unde ex tunc, Deo . . . ei undique adversitates, tribulationes . . . prælatorum, Templariorum et Hospitalarium odium et iram in se suscitavit, sicut sequens sermo declarabit. Miracula per sanctum Franciscum crebrescunt; unde Order of Minorites flourishes. Ordo Minorum etiam jam in Anglia floruit ampliatus. Ma- fol. 59 a. gister Robertus de Bingham⁶ . . . ecclesiæ. Ibid. ii. 299.
- Henry at York. 1100. xxviii^o. Rex Anglorum, Henricus III., anno regni sui xliii^o, festum Nativitatis Dominicæ tenuit apud Eboracum. Casata Romæ . . . postulatur. Rege ab Eboraco⁷ versus H. A. ii. Londonias properante, Marescalli et ballivi ejus, lucris tur- 300. piter et improbe inhiantes, mensuras bladi, vini et cervisiæ falsitatis arguentes, tam ab insontibus quam reis, nodum quærentes in scirpo,⁸ non modicam pecuniam extorserunt. Quam quia sibi lucrifera sentiebant, consimilem emunctionem annuatim vel frequentius iterabant. Decisa est contentio . . . defuncto, alium; hoc tamen . . . consensu canonico- rum. Papa Gregorius . . . distulisset, tandem . . . præcepit. Imperator e contra per suas literas sese justificando, de ipso papa quamplurimum est conquestus, sententiam in eum fuisse latam injuriose. Hoc adjiciens⁹ et exhortans¹⁰ . . . Ibid. ii. 301.

¹ [filiam] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

² [Ricardus, frater regis] Supplied from the same.

³ [emunxerant] emunxerant, MS.

⁴ [Februarii] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.* In the MS. it was originally

written *Novembriis*, and afterwards erased.

⁵ [relatu] relatu, MS.

⁶ See note in *Hist. Angl.* ii. 299.

⁷ [Eboraco] Eborace, MS.

⁸ [scirpo] scirpo, MS.

⁹ [adjiciens] adjiciens, MS.

¹⁰ [exhortans] exhortans, MS.

- iniquitatem, quæ cotidie suscipit incrementum, sese prospiciant. Quia . . . ardet." Et si maximum Christianorum præsumunt conterere¹ Romani, quid de aliis est sentiendum? Ex hac perturbatione motus imperator, excitavit contra papam . . . sicut ipse papa multis per orbem literatorie conquerendo significavit. Populus autem Romanus . . . excitavit, et illum ejecerunt . . . innodavit. Stephanus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, inter omnes occidentales prælatos merito . . . Election of sepultus. Monachi autem Cantuarienses elegerunt Walterum Walter de de Einesham, monachum suum, in archiepiscopum. Quem Eynesham cum regi præsentassent, rex ipsum refutavit, et ejus cassationem procuravit. Eodem anno imperator . . . desidiæ as abp. of Canterbury. insultationes, mare ingressus, apud Achon applicuit. Quem The emperor . . . honore susceperunt. Verumtamen . . . sed eidem² peror lands at Acre. consuluerunt Wintoniensis et Exoniensis episcopi, et omnes alii magnates et prælati, ut, papæ satisfaciens, rediret humilatus ad ecclesiæ unitatem. Quod . . . gravem de papa omnibus . . . eum injuste sententiam fulminasset; excusans se . . . advenisse. Soldanus . . . occidens nec vidit nec cognovit.³ Sed . . . constantem. Alii tamen non male illud interpretabantur, quia re vera ante illos multos dies, propter intermeantium institorum commercia mutua et donativa pretiosa, unde pacifice licuit hinc indeque negotiari, fuerant amicissimi, sicut et ipsorum patres et antecessores. Maligni autem animi . . . interpretari.⁴ Invenit autem imperator, quando Achon . . . octingentis milibus peregrinorum, et peditibus quasi decem milibus. Qui omnes . . . civitatem. Innumera navium multitudo, post longa tamen maris pericula, cum Supplies victualibus Achon applicuit, ita quod in exercitu qui apud brought to Jopen, prævio imperatore, jam profectus fuit, magna fuerat the army at Acre. abundantia,⁵ usque ad . . . secundus. Floruit fama de Cartaphila Joseph, qui vidit Christum crucifigendum. Eustachius . . . extremum. Qui, quoniam die sancti Eustachii natus fuit, 2 Nov. vocabatur Eustachius, et die sancti Eustachii obiit,⁶ aptatur Epitaph of Eustace, ei hoc epitaphium, bishop of London.
- "Da vitæ portum mihi, qui tria, nomen et ortum,
Eustachi, Christi miles, tumultumque dedisti."
- Cujus loco magister Rogerus, cognomento⁷ Niger, vir profecto sanctus et in theologia lector, jocundus in sermone, Roger Niger succeeds.

¹ *conterere*] *conterere*, MS.² *eidem*] *ei*, MS., and *eidem* repeated superfluously after *prælati*.³ *cognovit*] *congnovit*, MS.⁴ In the margin is written with a plummet, "Proverbium."⁵ *abundantia*] *habundantia*, MS.⁶ According to the Patent Roll, 13 Hen. III. m. 12, he died 31 Oct. 1228. See Fasti, ii. 284.⁷ *cognomento*] *congnomento*, MS.

A.D. 1228. maturus in moribus, rite subrogatur. Obiit Gaufridus, episcopus Elyensis, frater justiciarii, expers gratiæ, gratia destituti. In cujus loco monachi elegerunt Hugonem, abbatem bp. of Ely. Sancti Edmundi.

Henry at Oxford.

m^o.cc^o.xxix^o. Rex Henricus III., anno regni sui xiiii^o., fuit ad Natale apud Oxoniam. Ubi venit . . . Pictaviæ. Venerunt et alii . . . omnium una fuit intentio et desiderium, ut videlicet

. venirent cum equis et armis, et toto populo regionum illarum et militia; et cum illo starent fideliter et immutabiliter usque ad caput expositionem, ut viriliter revocare posset jura sua amissa et violenter retenta, et hereditates dissipatas. Indignum . . . Blanchiæ, de læsa castitate infami,¹ quæ . . . jam pertrectavit, inclinare. Rex autem, adhuc tener et juvenis, a justiciario, pædagogo suo, quem unicum habebat consiliarium summum, nihil aliud . . . hora et aura gratior arrideret. Dicebat enim suis, quos habuit amicis, secretius, "Novi istos nuncios et eorum præstigia,² quoniam nihil quærunt nisi desiderabiles regni Angliæ esterlingos." Nuncii vero, nihil aliud habentes in moribus, tristes ad³ propria remearunt. Circa dies desperare. Decrevit igitur illum ab imperiali

fol. 60 a.

Money collected by the pope to pay his stipendiarics.

culmine præcipitandum, et alium subrogandum. Constituit igitur pecuniam, licet ab invitis et dolentibus prælatis, maxime religiosis, stipendiariis distribuendam et in prælio exponendam, imprecantibus cunctis ne bonum finem talis præda et pompa sortiretur. Invasit igitur et multa, ut vir martius, occupavit. Habebat non militia, thesauro . . . omnia per celeriter intermeantes imperatori . . .

Ibid. ii.

307.

Quarrel between the scholars of Paris and certain laics.

militant, quantocius nunciabantur. Eodem anno, die Cinerum, orta discordia inter scolares Parisienses et quosdam laicos; reposita est querimonia dominæ Blanchiæ, quæ tunc totius regni fuerat moderatrix. Legatus enim longo erat, regina prope. At illa, impetu muliebri [agitata],⁴ jussit clerum graviter puniri. Exeuntes igitur curiales satellites, gravius quam eis⁵ fuerat imperatum in clericos sæviebant. Legatus autem, nimis pronus voluntati reginæ, noluit illius iratæ impetus refrænare.⁶ Facta⁷ igitur seditione gravissima, recessit Universitas Parisiaca a civitate, quæ ab antiquis temporibus nutrita fuerat totius philosophiæ. Pars autem . . . elegit ad

Ibid. ii.

308.

The University leaves the city.

studium. Regis Anglorum nuncii, videlicet petitionibus sollicitarent super petitione et desiderio . . . Ricardi.

Ibid. ii.

309.

¹ castitate infami] castitat infami.

² est] ei, MS.

MS.

³ præstigia] On an erasure.

⁴ agitata] Written at first reflexure, and now prefixed, erroneously.

⁵ eis] a, MS.

⁶ agitata] Supplied from Hist. Angl.

⁷ Facta] Originally. Facta est, but est erased.

- Ibid. ii. 310. Et ne repulsam paterentur, promiserunt domino papæ infinitam pecuniam ab Anglia colligendam. Dixerat . . . desiderio. At dominus . . . imperatorem sitienter . . . ad consensum. Cassata igitur electione Walteri, monachi Cantuariensis, promotus est in dignitatem Cantuariensis archiepiscopatus magister Ricardus, cognomento Magnus, lector in theologia, cancellarius ecclesiæ Lincolnensis. Cum autem cognovisset¹ imperator imperium suum patere discrimini, significavit Soldano evitare. Quod cum Soldanus audisset, gavisus omnia concessit; et sic feliciter factum est. Cum autem pax firmaretur, imperator, antequam transfretaret ad propria, voluit omnibus modis loca sancta oraturus visitare. Et cum pergeret ad fluentem Jordanis, significatum fuit Soldano a proditoribus imperatoris, quod ibi leviter nudus pedes² et in laneis capi potuit, nullo prohibente. Quod cum audisset Soldanus, mirabatur de tantæ proditoris immanitate. Qui autem honorem Templi et Hospitalis minime diligunt, hæc illis imponunt mentientes. Non enim credibile, ut a viris religiosis tantum nefas³ scaturiret, licet papam juvare viderentur. Soldanus⁴ in argumentum fidei, literas illas detestabiles transmisit imperatori; unde omnibus vitæ eorum diebus fuerunt amicissimi. Gaudens igitur imperator quod laqueos absconditos evasisset, remeando transfretavit. Veruntamen hoc fuit seminarium odii inter imperatorem et Templarios necnon et Hospitalarios. Magister Stephanus, domini papæ cancellarius, mittitur in Angliam magna armatus potestate, ad colligendam decimam, prout ei fuerat promissa. Qui cum venisset in Angliam, receptus et acceptus est regi et regalibus universis, illi in omnibus agendis suis patrocinium conferendo. Laici tamen huic exactioni consensum minime præbuerunt. Consenserunt autem viri ecclesiastici, undique suffragio destituti, in mentis cruenta amaritudine illud jugum servitutis et deprædationis subeuntes. Hujus autem collectionis seriem et collectorum tyrannidem si quis plenius exequeretur, lacrimas excuteret barbarorum. Habebat enim dictus Stephanus potestatem excommunicandi omnes contradictionem vel etiam dilationem in solutione pecuniæ faciendam; unde viri ecclesiastici blada sua et omnem substanceolam suam, immo etiam suppellectilem suam, non secundum pretium, sed ad ementium voluntatem vendere cogeantur. Et post plenariam solutionem, non deductis expensis, facta est inquisitio durissima et dirissima super insontes; in qua omnis accusator exaudiebatur, et accu-
- A.D. 1229. Richard le Grand made archbishop of Canterbury.
- The enemies of the emperor attempt to betray him to the Soldan.
- The papal nuncio, Stephen, sent to England.
- Tyranny of his measures for enforcing payment of the tenth.

¹ cognovisset] cognovisset, MS.² pedes] pede, MS.³ nefas] nephas, MS.⁴ Soldanus] Written only *S.* with a blank, but filled up by a later hand.

244 MATTHEW PARKINSON'S APPRECIATION OF THE

A 11 1274 extra, (c. 1274) extra, (c. 1274) extra, ad voluntatem ipsius
 Roberti de Bingham. Consecrator in episcopum Saresbiri-
 ensium magister Robertus de Bingham. Qui opus ecclesie
 Saresbiriensis imperfecit, cunctis, quod¹ episcopus Ri-
 cardus, ejus predecessor, non non pusillanimitate inchoaverat.²
 et jam de defunctis inestimabilibus, videlicet xl. milibus mar-
 carum, quibus Ricardus de Marisco, episcopus Dunelmensis,
 dicti episcopi Ricardi secundi predecessor, innodaverat, libe-
 ravit. Hic quoque Ricardus secundus ad tres successive
 promotus est episcopatus. Sed ab anticipatione ad propo-
 situm revertamur. Robertus igitur memoratus, episcopus³
 Saresbiriensis jam sacerdos, quondam⁴ in dicta ecclesia Sares-
 biriensi, juvenis annuuntium predicto episcopo Ricardo II.,
 ornatus decem⁵ perfectis, scilicet fenestras vitreas, chorum
 stallatum, frontem ecclesie cum culmine plumbato. Hec
 lectro dixerim, quia illa ecclesia Saresbiriensis inter omnes
 ecclesias Anglie vel nobilissima vel de nobilissimis una
 merito judicatur. De ejus opere quidam ait,

" Rex largitur stet opus."

Ibid. ii.
318.

Idem tempore rex . . . Huberti, cingulo donavit militari.

Consecra-
 tion of the
 chapel of the
 church
 and by of
 London.

Consecratur Ricardus, Cantuariensis⁶ archiepiscopus, per ma-
 num Henrici, Rufonis episcopi, et Rogerus,⁷ Londoniensis
 electus. Sub eodem . . . Michaelis, congregata innumera
 armorum multitudo apud Portesmu⁸, ut rex ad reposcenda

Ibid. ii.
319.

Arrival of
 the count
 in the
 town

jura sua transfretaret, non sufficit classis ad tantum trans-
 vehendum exercitum. Unde rex iratus vehementer, totum
 hunc rei crimen in Hubertum justiciarium refudit. Comes
 [Ricardus]⁹ applicans tunc temporis, et quidam alii, dede-
 runt regi consilium, ut differret illud negotium transfretandi
 donec apertus tempus, scilicet Paschale, immineret.¹⁰ Comes

fol. 61 a.

¹ "The end of the world" MS
² "The end of the world" MS
³ "The end of the world" MS
⁴ "The end of the world" MS
⁵ "The end of the world" MS
⁶ "The end of the world" MS
⁷ "The end of the world" MS
⁸ "The end of the world" MS
⁹ "The end of the world" MS
¹⁰ "The end of the world" MS

to Salisbury. See H. C. Angl. ii.
 306, under the year 1257.
¹ "The end of the world" MS
² "The end of the world" MS
³ "The end of the world" MS
⁴ "The end of the world" MS
⁵ "The end of the world" MS
⁶ "The end of the world" MS
⁷ "The end of the world" MS
⁸ "The end of the world" MS
⁹ "The end of the world" MS
¹⁰ "The end of the world" MS

autem . . . homines, et infidelis fidelitatem; et rex . . . Anglia, insuper datis eidem . . . remisit regionem. Imperator F[rethericus] rediens applicuit prospere in Sicilia, cui sui fideles et naturales catervatim occurrerunt, gaudenter dicentes, "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini!"¹ Et confluebant undique ad eum, dicentes se excusando qui dispersi fuerant, quoniam papa et papales eos præoccupatos² seduxerat. Quod de cetero non continget. Readquisivit igitur imperator una die vel una hora quicquid ei papa per plures menses, effusis infinitis, quos ab ecclesia extorserat, thesauris, cum hominum strage miseranda Christianorum; quorum omnes, qui imperatorem profitebantur dominum, excommunicatos, quod est horribile dictu, papa, animarum Christi prodigus, ad Tartara destinavit, ut timetur.

A.D. 1229.
The emperor lands in Sicily.

He recovers his territories from the pope.

- I. A. ii. 20. m°.cc°.xxx°. Rex Henricus III., anno regni sui xv°, tenuit ad Natale Domini curiam . . . Scotorum Alexandro, apud Eboracum. Archiepiscopus vero loci in multis tantum convivium et convivas honorifice respiciendo serenavit. Rex quoque Anglorum regi Scotorum pretiosa contulit donativa. Die vero Natalis quarta rex . . . regionem; dominus autem rex Anglorum Londonias properavit. Die vero Conversionis sancti Pauli, in ecclesia ejusdem sancti Londoniis, cecidit fulgur horribile et horribiliter, episcopo missam celebrante; et cum fulgure tonitrus, qui stupefactos et fugitivos reddidit universos. Tempore vero vernali arridente, imperator contra hostes suos ita, fuso multo sanguinis Christiani profluvio, invaluit, quod castra . . . revocavit. Et præter eos quos extra mœnia fecit trucidari, quoscunque . . . suis papæ adhærentibus poterat invenire vel vivos excoriari, vel in patibulis vento præsentari. Inter quos . . . quem proposuit idem papa multis ditatum honoribus, ut dicebat, sullimasse, cum imperatorem dejecisset. Imperator vero, ne tanti viro prophetia careret veritate . . . suspendi, ad magnam ecclesiæ et domini papæ confusionem, obprobrium et ignominiam, nec manibus imperialibus redimi, cumulata esterlingorum desiderabilium multitudine. Et factum est nomen imperatoris tyrannizantis exosum nimis, et cruentum in corde et auribus papalibus vehementer; unde ferventius ultioni insistebat. Johannes de Bresne, princeps papalis exercitus et dux, horrens incidere in manus tyrannicas, fugit in Galliam, ad natale solum, dispersis commilitonibus stipendiariis, sed impregnatis eorum marsupiis et clitellis. Mediantibus igitur amicis, statutæ . . . convenirent; papa
- Henry at York.
He makes gifts to the king of Scots.
25 Jan. Thunder-storm during mass at St. Paul's.
The emperor is hated by the papalists.
John de Breime flies to France.

¹ Matth. xxi. 9.

² præoccupatos] preoccupatos, MS.

³ menses] A verb appears here to be wanting.

A.D. 1130. enim, offenso nimis imperatore,¹ pelli suæ formidebat. Per
 Death of idem tempus Willelmus de Brausa, vir nobilis et inter Walliæ
 William de barones conterminos non ultimus, a Leolino, in regis magnum
 Brause. dedecus, perimitur. Tunc vero temporis dominus rex trans-
 Henry ex- fretaturus multam collegit [pecuniam],² maxime autem a
 acts money domibus religiosorum et a civibus Londoniarum. Congregatis
 from the igitur omnibus qui ei servitium debebant militare, apud Por- fol. 61 a
 religious tesmæ pridie kalendas Maii³ cum exercitu suo naves ascendit,
 houses and Londoners. et apud Sanctum Macutum in Britannia applicuit. Comes
 30 April. autem juraverunt. Andreas autem de Vitri et alii
 He crosses nobiles pauci ad præparantes. Eodem anno passus est
 over to Britanny. sol eclipsim in ortu in Rogationibus. Dux Saxonum, 323.
 regis . . . Angliam, de absentia regis dolens, quem credidit Ibid. ii.
 invenisse, cum . . . susceptus est; ubi adventum regis in 324.
 domibus Veteris Templi commorans expectabat. Commotum
 Civil war est regnum Francorum pro quadam discordia intestina; unde
 in France. multi nobiles ad regem Anglorum convolarunt, Fulco videlicet
 Paganellus, de Normannia, et multi cum [eo]⁴ de partibus
 illis. Rex etiam Anglorum, veniens in Wasconiam, cepit ibi
 Reimund multorum homagia. Submersus est Reimundus de Burgo,
 de Burgh nepos Huberti. Hoc etiam tempore, mense videlicet Augusti,
 drowned. convenerunt. Veniens itaque Romam . . . revocatis. Ibid. ii.
 Comederunt ergo confirmata. Pacificatus est insuper 326.
 rex Francorum, procurante B[lanchia] regina, cum suis mag-
 Reconcili- natibus, per quod pars regis Anglorum non mediocriter est
 ation of the king of infirmata.⁵ Rediit igitur ad civitatem Nannatensem,⁶ ibique
 France with his diu jacens inutiliter thesauros consumpsit residuos, quos
 nobles. habebat infinitos. Interim nobiles ejus et fideles, consumptis
 suis viaticis, cœperunt egere, infirmari, depauperari, et miseras
 Henry animas exhalare.⁷ Tandem rex, naves conscendens, pauper et
 returns to inglorius rediit ad propria. Et qui cum eo redierunt, appli-
 England. cantes post plurima [maris],⁸ pericula, infirmitate⁹ gravatim
 Deaths of contabuerunt. Unde comes de Glovernia et Robertus de
 nobles. Greslei, et multi alii nobiles et potentes ilico in fata conces-
 Eclipse of serunt. Facta est eclipsis lunæ, x°. kalendas Decembris.
 the moon.
 23 Nov.
 Henry at x°.cc°.xxxix°. Rex Henricus III. anno regni sui xvi°. tenuit
 Lambeth. curiam apud Lambethiam in Natali Domini. Huberto . . . ad H. A. ii.
 339.

¹ imperatore] imperator. MS.⁶ Nannatensem] Nannanensem,² pecuniam] Omitted in MS. Cf. MS.⁷ exhalare] exalare. MS.*Hist. Angl.* ii. 323.³ Mai] Mai. MS.⁸ maris] Supplied from *Hist.*⁴ eo] Omitted in MS.*Angl.*⁵ infirmata] infirmata, MS.⁹ infirmitate] infirmita. MS.

- colloquium rex cum prælatis et aliis magnatibus, ubi . . . præ- A.D. 1231.
 latis. Contradixit archiepiscopus Ricardus, propter quod aver-
 sum est cor regis, qui eum creaverat, ex tunc et deinceps. In-
 super archiepiscopus conquestus est de Huberto ad
 recognitionem tenebantur. Qua de causa desti-
 navit. Combusta est ecclesia et cella de Hatfelde.¹ Mense Church of
 Aprilis, post . . . de Penbroc. Et, nuptiis . . . clausit extre- Hatfeld
 mum, et . . . est sepultus. Suppresso et represso Leolino, prin- burnt.
 cipe Norwalliæ, rex fecit reedificare . . . quod antea lignorum
 extitit, et a Walensibus destructum. Mense vero Junii statuta Truce be-
 sunt treugæ inter reges Francorum et Anglorum triennales. tween
 Mense Julio Petrus . . . et honore, ut decuit, pro bonis operibus France and
 suis, qui in Historiis plenius scribuntur, ab omnibus est receptus. England.
 Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis Ricardus, expletis negotiis Romæ, Death of
 redire maturavit; infirmatus² autem obiter apud Sanctam Richard,
 Gemmam,³ in domo fratrum Minorum, tertia dieta citra abp. of
 Romam, iii^o. nonas Augusti diem clausit extremum. Revo- Canter-
 catus est rex a nuptiis sororis [regis]⁴ Scociæ. Radulphus, bury.
 episcopus Cicestrensis, Angliæ cancellarius, postulatus est in 3 Aug.
 archiepiscopum Cantuariensem. Præsentatio ejus regi bene Ralph, bp.
 complacuit, sed intimatum fuit secretius papæ, quod si pro- of Chiches-
 moveretur in archiepiscopatum, contradiceret tributo, quod ter, elected
 ab Anglia papa exigit annuatim. Dixitque adhuc domino abp., but
 papæ idem susurro, videlicet magister Symon de Langetuna, rejected by
 quod dictus episcopus Cicestrensis, Radulphus, aulicus fuit the pope.
 regalis, festinus, et spiritum habens in naribus. Papa vero,
 hiis auditis, cassavit de ipso factam postulationem, concedens,
 . . . in pastorem. Anno sub eodem . . . Stephano de Segrave,
 milite literato, et quibusdam clericis aulicis, qui computabant⁵
 Romanorum et alienorum quam⁶ ipsius regis; et vehementer Pillage of
 ab hoc indignantibus, distracta sunt blada ipsorum Romano- the crops of
 rum et alienigenarum, et ipsi dispersi sunt subito, ita [quod]⁷ the bena-
 viderent omnes subito evanuisse. Eorum nempe consuetudo ficed Ital-
 infallibilis est fugere fugantes et fugare fugientes. Fuerunt ians.
 autem quidam de regno temerarii, qui ipsos ita terruerunt
 exturbatos. Qui si istam fugationem possent per aliquod tem-

¹ Combusta . . . Hatfelde] Added in the margin.

² infirmatus] infirmatus, MS.

³ Sanctam Gemmam] So also in Wendover, the Greater Chronicle, the Hist. Angl., and Flores Hist., but we should probably read Sanctum Geminum [St. Gemini, in the lega-

tion of Spoleto], as in the "Annales de Waverleia," p. 309, ed. Luard.

⁴ regis] Supplied from Hist. Angl.

⁵ computabant] Some words are wanting here. Perhaps we might supply *beneficiatos, tam*.

⁶ quam] qⁿ, MS.

⁷ quod] Omitted in MS.

A.D. 1231. poris, licet breve, exercuisse, totum regnum ab eorum peste
 John, trea- liberassent. Johannes namque Romanus, Eboracensis thesan- fol. 62 A.
 surer of rarius, canonicus, timens adeo tremulus factus, ut febricitans
 York, con- crederetur; latuit autem in ecclesia Eboracensi in locis et
 ceals him- angulis absconditis, ita quod vix turris tuta fuit latitanti.
 self. Others are Item, apud Sanctum Albanum, quidam Londoniensis canonicus,
 ill-used at Romanus natione, et Johannes Ferentinus, et quidem alii, qui
 St. Alban's. ad quoddam consistorium convenerant, exturbati sunt, et alii
 capti, ita ut vix aliquis Romanus alicubi appareret. Tandem
 dominus rex hanc multis desiderabilem sedavit tempestatem.

m°. [cc°.] xxxii°.¹ Rex Anglorum H[enricus] III., anno regni H. A. ii.
 sui xvii°. fuit . . . ejusdem civitatis episcopus, omnia minis- 338.
 travit necessaria. Ipsi diebus . . . blada vero bonis condi- Ibid. ii.
 tionibus et amplis mensuris postulantibus venderentur, vel 339.
 pauperibus, quia mucida, erogarentur, ipse, cujus erant
 fruges illæ, gravem super hiis coram . . . querimoniam. Ipse
 igitur episcopus, convocatis multis aliis episcopis . . . excom-
 municavit. Præterea papa significavit domino regi, ut talem
 compesceret præsumptionem.² Et sic cessavit frugum disper-
 sio et alienigenarum exturbatio. Tempore vero sub eodem con-
 ventus . . . archiepiscopum Cantuariensem. Præsentatus autem Ibid. ii.
 regi [et]³ acceptus, profectus est . . . impetraret a domino 340.
 papa confirmari. Et cum Romam pervenisset, videbatur papa,
 quod nimis esset senex, vir tamen bonus, sed non ad hoc.⁴
 Præcepit igitur monachis Cantuariensibus, qui illuc cum electo
 venerant, ut alium eligerent ad tantam dignitatem commo-
 diorem.⁵ Petrus, episcopus Wintoniensis, principalis effectus
 regis consiliarius. Circa dies illos Leolinus, princeps Nor-
 walliæ, fines baronum conterminorum ingressus . . . rapinis. Ibid. ii.
 Accesserunt igitur ad regem Petrus Wintoniensis et alii cum 341.
 eo, novi consilarii . . . scandalum et dedecus, quod Walensium
 scurræ vulgares, nullius quisquilæ momenti, formidolosi la-
 trunculi, singulis annis taliter impune debacchantur,⁶ depopu-
 lantes confinia suarum regionum. Quibus cum . . .
 actiones." Tunc Petrus episcopus, qui a multo tempore, scilicet
 a quo ipse, victoria optenta est⁷ in mari, sicut prædictum est,⁸
 remansit super litus retrogradens et fictus, Huberto victorioso

The riots
 are sup-
 pressed.

The elec-
 tion of the
 prior of
 Canter-
 bury as
 abp. set
 aside.

Peter, bp.
 of Win-
 chester,
 chief coun-
 cillor of
 the king.

His enmity
 to Hubert
 de Burgh.

¹ m°. cc°. xxxii°.] m°. xxxii°. , MS.

² præsumptionem] presuptionem, MS.

³ et] Omitted in MS.

⁴ non ad hoc] non hoc, MS., cor-
 rected from *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 341.

⁵ commodiorem] comodiorem, MS.

⁶ debacchantur] debacantur, MS.

⁷ optenta est] There is something
 wrong in this sentence, and we
 must probably read *quando* before
victoria, or omit *est*.

⁸ See *ante*, p. 241.

inviderat et infestus odivit, respondit domino regi, " Si pauper A.D. 1232. es, tibi et tuæ imputes simplicitati, qui honores, custodias et dignitates vacantes ita transfers ad alios, et a fisco alienas, quod non in divitiis ac reverentia, sed solo nomine umbratili rex vel etiam regulus debeas appellari. Hinc est¹ confines tibi hostes, scilicet tui ministri, formidant nomen tuum." Sic sic igitur rex instructus, cepit ab hiis qui abundabant² ballivis plurimis pecuniam multam. Et cum ad hoc specialiter ab episcopo. Wintoniensi rex stimularetur, cognoscens Ranulphum Britonem, quem justiciarius promoverat et multis ditaverat honoribus, et cameræ regalis thesaurarium constituerat, de- office. posuit ab officio; et post multam familiaritatem in multam repellens ignominiam, cepit ab illo mille marcas. Et hoc The justiciary Hu- bert deposed, and his accompts required. 63 a. machinabatur episcopus in odium Huberti justiciarii; quem idem Hubertus creaverat et dilexit. Videns igitur episcopus quod in hiis consiliis regi quamplurimum placuisset, ipsum locupletando, suggestit regi, quia ad hoc sitienter anhelavit,³ ut exigeret ab eo ratiocinium strictum de thesauro regio, quem pro voluntate tractaverat, eo prius deposito a justiciaria. Quod et factum est. Ad hoc respondit Hubertus domino regi, quod patris sui regis J[ohannis] habuit cartam, quæ ipsum absolvit ab omni ratiocinio de rebus omnibus perceptis et percipiendis ad regnum pertinentibus, thesauris et rebus aliis. Qui totiens ejus fidelitatem indubitata, ut asseruit, est expertus. Ad hæc Petrus, " Talis carta post obitum regis J[ohannis] nullum penitus habet robur aut vigorem." Tunc Defence of Hubert by Laurence of St. Alban's. Laurentius de Sancto Albano, Huberti clericus specialis et consiliarius, ait, " Si dominus meus Hubertus cartam talem pro benefactis suis tunc expletis optinisset, quanto magis debet⁴ dominus rex modernus esse ei gratus et benivolus, et eum fidelissimum reputare. Si enim sciret dominus rex quanta optulit Ludowicus domino meo Huberto obsessio in castro Doveriæ,⁵ ut illud sibi redderet, et noluit ullo modo, sciens quod illud esset⁶ clavis Angliæ, et si illud optinisset, totum regnum leviter in ejus cederet dominium, certe diceretis omnes, quod fidelissimus regi esset, immo quod totum regnum ipse⁷ in solidum restituisset. Sed hoc parum. Quando supervenit Francis auxilii succursus immanissimus, ipse corpus suum tumidis maris undis et navali bello intre-

¹ *Hinc est*] We should perhaps supply *quod* here, and *non* before *formidant*. The *Hist. Angl.* affords no assistance.

² *abundabant*] *habundabant*, MS.

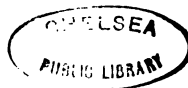
³ *anhelavit*] *hanelavit*, MS.

⁴ *debet*] Repeated superfluously after *modernus*.

⁵ *Doveriæ*] *Dovrie*, MS., and *certe* erased after it.

⁶ *esset*] *esse*, MS.

⁷ *ipse*] *ipi*, MS.



A.D. 1232. pavidus commisit, et, Deo propitio, triumphavit, ubi tu Picta-
vensis, domine episcopo, qui militarem te facis, immo Wil-
lelmus, magnus Marescallus,¹ sed nec multi, quos reges
Angliæ J[ohannes] et qui præsens Henricus III. multis
honoribus et possessionibus locupletavit, accedere voluerunt.
Tanta non fecit tempore regis J[ohannis], qui talem ei car-
tam concessit; hæc igitur pro carta computentur." Cives Lon-
donienses, qui ipsum Hubertum pro suspendio concivis sui
Constantini oderant, lætati sunt de tribulatione sua. Et vi-
dentes eum undique impetum, accusabant et ipsi eum de
suspendio civis memorati, quod scelus² subito factum clam
et sine iudicio. Hubertus igitur videns quod multi, licet sin-
gulis rationabiliter respondisset, sanguinem suum sitiabant,
divertit a loco, et fugit clanculo ad Meretonam, ibique inter
canonicos in ecclesia pavidus latitabat. Innotuit autem hoc
regi, quod scilicet Hubertus ob timorem querentium animam
suam ad pacem ecclesiæ confugerat. Significavit³ igitur illi,
ut ad curiam rediret juri pariturus, et objiciendis⁴ respon-
surus. Renunciavit autem regi, quod si a pari⁵ possit cum
adversariis multiplicatis verbis contendere, audacter et libenter
veniret, sed iram regis et impetum hostium vehementer for-
midabat; qui non bona quæ multa fecit, sed mala quæ pote-
rant excogitare malitiose ei objiciebant.⁶ Præcepit igitur rex
majori Londoniarum, ex quo respondisset Hubertus præcise
quod paci ecclesiæ adhæreret, jam vespere, quatinus statim,
conjunctis sibi civibus universis, adiret Meretonam hostiliter,
et Hubertum vivum sive mortuum undecunque abstractum
sibi præsentarent.⁷ At major et camisia, præcor-
dialiter orans, cum lacrimis corpus . . . frendentes, suggestum
. sedare non posset cum vellet . . . nominis in partibus
fuerat transmarinis, erit regi in obprobrium sempiternum.
Mutato . . . revocavit. Procurante . . . capellanus ipsius
Huberti Norwicensis episcopi, credebatur ibidem tutus
requiescere. Quod cum regi . . . metuens ne si ita Hubertus
discederet, in regno perturbationem machinaretur. Unde facti
pœnitens . . . præcipiens quatinus illum . . . Londoniarum in-
carcerarent. Et sic vinctus reductus est, et in turri Londoni-
arum incarceratus. Rogerus autem, episcopus Londoniensis,
fecit eum reduci ad capellam, de qua rapuit eum Godefridus,

He is ac-
cused by
the citi-
zens of
London
for hanging
Constanti-
ne[Fitz-
Olaf] with-
out trial.
He takes
refuge at
Merton.

The mayor
of London
ordered to
bring him
to the king.

He is im-
prisoned in
the tower
of London,
but after-
wards

¹ Marescallus] Marecallus, MS.

² scelus] celus, MS.

³ Significavit] Written significat,
and the last letter afterwards
erased.

⁴ objiciendis] obiciendis, MS.

⁵ a pari] Repeated after multipli-
catia.

⁶ objiciebant] obiciebant, MS.

⁷ sibi præsentarent] presentarent
sibi, MS., but marked for transpo-
sition.

Ibid. ii.
346.
fol. 63 b
Ibid. ii.
347.

- qui eum a capella traxerat violenter; ubi circumquaque ab A.D. 1132. exsultantibus strictissime custoditus est. Eligitur magister taken back Johannes Blundus in archiepiscopum Cantuariensem, qui Ro- to the mam . . . confirmaret. Concessa est regi pro debitis solven- place dis, quibus regis xvi., in magnum multorum damp- where he num et detrimentum; unde nec unquam regnum, sicut nec was cap- tured. ex aliis præsidiis regi impensis, aliquod suscepit vel exile incrementum.¹ Obiit Ranulphus, comes Cestriæ, apud Wa- Death of lingeford, cujus viscera ibidem sunt sepulta, corpus vero Ranulph, earl of Cestriam defertur tumultum. Successit autem Sco- Chester. torum. Propter hoc cognomento Scotus dicebatur. Alius autem suscepit. Hubertus in arcto positus, in turri Lon- Hubert doniarum moram continuans diutius compeditus, multorum de Burgh corda compatiens corda cruentavit, qui regis misericordiam again im- pro ipso rogabant; sed adhuc non sunt exauditi. Suggestum prisoned in the namque regi fuerat, quod Hubertus non modicum thesaurum Tower. habuerat depositum apud Novum Templum Londoniis. Rex . . . sua. Hiis ita gestis . . . dicentes, "Quid adhuc egemus testibus? Convincitur . . . respondeat accusationibus, ut . . . existat." Quod et factum est in crastino sancti Martini. Ubi cum a multis graviter accusaretur, respondit vel in propria 12 Nov. . . . fideliter ausus est stare cum eo, tam eleganter tamque His de- prudenter omnibus articulis et objectionibus contra eum argu- fence. mentose compositis, quod palam corum omnibus in cunctis insontem se probavit. Veruntamen cum quidam protervius instans vocaret ipsum veterem proditorem,² non permisit Hubertus Laurentium, licet se parasset respondere, pro ipso loqui, sed ipsemet erectus pro se respondit, dicens, "Vetus sum, etenim senui; proditor autem, nequaquam. Verum- tamen tibi in prodicione convicto³ peperci, cum te debuisssem suspendisse." Et tundens pectus, ait, "Mea culpa!" Ad- versarius igitur ille obmutuit erubescens. Tunc rex, ad mise- 64 a. ricordiam inclinatus, dixit . . . stimularunt!" Concessit igitur carcerem liberiores et mitiores. Et missus [est]⁴ He is sent ad castrum de Divises, ubi aliquandiu commorans, una noc- to the tium cum audisset quod cogitaverat episcopus Wintoniensis, castle of Divises.

¹ On the lower margin of fol. 63 a is the following note, which seems to bear reference to this tax: "¶ Summa decimæ omnium proventuum ecclesiasticorum, monachis de Sancto Albano appropriatorum infra eundem archidiaconatum, xxi. l. ii. d. et ob. exceptis por-

tionibus elemosinarii, quæ non taxabantur."

² *proditorem*] The last three syllables have been erased, and *columbrum* written over the space; but this has also been erased.

³ *convicto*] convicti, MS.

⁴ *est*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

A.D. 1232. ipsum fame interimere, dormientibus custodibus, se saltu
 Heescapes, agili, sicut compeditus potuit, misit ultra murum, et cadens
 but is super unum dumum crexit se sanus et integer, et intravit
 seized quendam vicinam ecclesiam. Quod cum custodes cognovissent,¹
 and reim- irati intrantes ecclesiam, rapuerunt eum ab ecclesia, et in
 prisoned. castro vinculis arctioribus² ipsum constrinxerunt. Quod au-
 diens Robertus, episcopus Saresbiriensis, omnes illos pacis
 ecclesiasticæ³ violatores excommunicavit. Interim episcopus
 regem adiit, nec prius discedere voluit quam Huberti libera-
 tionem a laicorum vinculis impetrasset. Et sic solutus, re-
 ductus est in ecclesiam. Vicecomes⁴ autem a rege præceptum
 recepit, ne permitteret victualia ferri in ecclesiam, ut scilicet
 ita fame acerbæ moriturus, exire cogeretur, et sic a castellanis
 caperetur.⁵

m°. [cc°.] xxxiii°. ⁶ Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xviii°. ⁷
 fecit ad Natale . . . amovit officiis, et Pictavenses extraneos. H. A. ii.
 que in eorum officiis subrogavit. Willelmum de Rodune . . . 353.
 gerebat comitis Marescalli, quod idem Ricardus moleste tulit.
 Walterum quoque . . . thesaurariæ expellens, centum marcas
 eum coegit sibi, licet invitum, numerare. Consiliarios . . .
 nobiles refutans, nulli alii, nisi episcopo Wintoniensi et
 clerico suo, Petro de Rivallis, consilia sua audebat communi-
 cando revelare. Idem quoque . . . de Segrave, militem
 literatum, et Robertum . . . conservabat. Quod comes Ri-
 cardus Marescallus cum conspexisset, ita scilicet naturales
 regni postponi, et alienigenas quamplures præponi, tam . . . Ibid. ii.
 . . . tenebatur. Ad hæc autem respondens episcopus, ait, " Bene 354.
 . . . homines superbos illius et rebelles verbo vehe-
 menter perturbati . . . proposuerunt, quod pro . . . usque ad
 capitum expositionem viriliter decertarent. Per idem tempus
 . . . Wintoniensis, qui regnum, repulsis naturalibus homini- Ibid. ii.
 bus, conabatur, et ipsum J[ohannem] habere ad hoc consor- 355.
 tem et adiutorem. Electus est igitur loco ejus magister
 Edmundus de Abendona, theologus, Saresbiriensis thesaura- fol. 64
 rius, canonicus, legens Oxoniæ in theologia, in moribus et
 scientia⁸ excellenter adornatus. Quem rex ob bonam famam
 Edmund of Abingdon
 elected abp.
 of Canter-
 bury.

¹ cognovissent] cognovissent, MS. the Greater Chronicle (ed. Wats,

² arctioribus] arctioris, MS. p. 388), as also in *Hist. Angl.*, ii.

³ ecclesiasticæ] ecclesiaste, MS. 359, 360, under the following year,

⁴ Vicecomes] Vicem, MS., with 1233.

some letters erased.

⁵ This account of Hubert's escape
 from the castle, recapture, and re-

lease, is entered in Wendover and

⁶ m°. [cc°.] xxxiii°.] m°. xxxiii°. MS.

⁷ xviii°.] xviii°. MS.

⁸ scientia] After this word *et*
moribus is repeated superfluously.

- suam acceptabat, necnon et papa commendabat.¹ Confœdera- A.D. 1233.
bantur Marescallo multi Angliæ nobiles . . . et fratres ejus,
L ii. et multi ejus consanguinei et amici, Ricardus Suard . . .
dinumerare. Causa enim favorabilis erat et justa, et tam
propter regem quam regnum promovendum, licet rex hoc
scire dissimulasset. Rex autem iratus, solius fretus . . .
exules eos fecit denunciari . . . invenirentur. Fœderatur in- The earl
terim Marescallus Leolino et aliis magnatibus illius regionis, Mareschal
interposito juramento, quod nullus sine alio regi concordaret. joins Le-
wellyn,
ii. Obiit Warinus . . . de Caardif. Rex de consilio sæpedicti prince of
episcopi Wintoniensis diffidavit Ricardum, comitem Mares- Wales.
callum. Hubertus de Burgo raptus est ab ecclesia de Divisis Hubert de
subito et ante expectatum a viris armatis, amicis suis, qui Burgh is
misericordia ducti de tot ejus tribulationibus, ducebant ei set free and
unum equum pretiosum et celerem ac fortem, et eum de brought to
super sedere fecerunt, et adduxerunt eum in Walliam, extra Wales.
regis potestatem. Quod cum cognovissent castellani, se de- Henry
ceptos doluerunt. Rex apud Grosmund impetum exulum suffers dis-
suorum, vix tamen, dampnum incurrit cum dedecore, quod grace at
episcopus Wintoniensis nunquam restauravit. Anno illo Grosmund.
rex Anglorum H[enricus], pro redemptione animæ suæ et
animarum antecessorum suorum, domos decentes cum nobili He builds
ecclesia ædificavit Londoniis, non procul a Veteri Templo, ubi a church
Judæi conversi honeste habitare valebant, et instrui in lege for con-
Christiana, regiis² elemosinis sustentandi. Simili quoque pie- verted
tatis . . . hospitale propriis sumptibus Oxoniis . . . perciperent Jews.
ii. necessitatis.

M^o.CC^o.XXXIII^o. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xix^o.³ Henry at
fuit⁴ ad Natale Domini apud Gloverniam, cum parvo valde Gloucester.
comitatu, quia recesserunt ab eo multi magnates, qui spolia-
bantur omnibus bonis suis apud Grosmund. Quo utique Unusual
tempore cœpit gelu fortissimum et diuturnum terram adeo frost.
constringere, ita quod fruges, plantæ et herbæ ita suffocabantur,
ut radices mortificarentur, nec in vere potuerunt revivificari.
Unde, agricultura suspensa, fames et sterilitas est subsecuta.
In crastino autem Natalis Domini Johannes Monemutensis, 26 Dec.
dum impetum temerarium fecisset in Marescallum, dissipatis John of
agminibus, in fugam victus⁵ [est].⁶ Marescallus a tergo⁷ Monmouth
defeated by

¹ *commendabat*] *comendabat*, MS.

² *regiis*] *regii*, MS.

³ *xix^o*] *xix^{aa}*, MS. In regard
to the change in the numbers of the
regnal years of Henry, see note in
Hist. Angl., ii. 363.

⁴ *fuit*] *fuit rex*, MS.

⁵ *victus*] So in MS. Perhaps we

should read, *versus*.

⁶ *est*] Supplied to complete the
sense.

⁷ *a tergo*] *insecutus a tergo*, MS.

A.D. 1234. fugientes insecutus, maxime vero Pictavenses, qui ad Johan-
 the earl nem venerant et illi militaverant, lancea perforavit. Perempta
 Mareschal. . . . elapsus. Equitationes vero . . . septimana, quæ vir Ibid. ii.
 martius¹ natura . . . commendare.² Sed ut de aliis brevibus 364, 365.
 concludam, secundum volubilitatem . . . sentiebant. Cumque
 hæc in partibus Walliæ sic agerentur, rex . . . Mare- fol. 65 a.
 scalli. Episcopus igitur A[lexander], sciens quod talia verba
 emanarunt ab episcopo Wintoniensi, indutus . . . regis con-
 silium vel auxilium impenderent, vel qui super . . . malitiose
 imponebant talia delicta.³ Affuit quidem . . . uno ore
 dicebant eidem, "Domine . . . securum, sed crudele et peri- Ibid. ii.
 culosum tibi et regno, quod ab episcopo Wintoniensi et suis 366.
 novimus emanare." Annectentes, quod nisi ab errore incepto
 rex desisteret, et cum fidelibus regni pacifice . . . per-
 versores. Rex autem pius pium audiens prælatorum con-
 silium, respondit, quod consiliis eorum in omnibus obedienter
 obtemperaret. Unde præcepit Petro . . . de cetero nec ipse
 nec sui regis negotiis interessent.⁴ Pictavenses insuper . . .
 castrorum custodiis expellens . . . gratia, cum episcopis
 . . . concordia efficaciter contrectarent. Et sic . . . consiliis Ibid. ii.
 suorum prælatorum. Eodem quoque anno . . . electus, a 367.
 Rogero . . . a sancto, indigena ab indigena, theologus a
 theologo, Dominica . . . Aprilis. Huic autem consecrationi
 interfuit dominus rex cum xiii. episcopis. Et eodem die
 missam⁵ archiepiscopus Edmundus, cum pallio . . . cele-
 bravit. Comes autem Marescallus, quod⁶ infelici casu conti-
 gerat, non fuit inventus a nunciis supradictis; ignorabat enim
 cor . . . commutatum, in Hiberniam enim festinus transierat.
 Venerant enim Hiberniensium nuncii ad eum, urgentissime
 affirmantes, quod . . . indulgebant. Commissum est . . . Ibid. ii.
 Hiberniæ, penitus de animo regis statum ignorantes. Et 368.
 cum verum . . . chirurgico Hiberniensi quodam proditore
 ustus . . . expirasset. Actum est hoc prælium prima die men-
 sis Aprilis, in sabbato. Et dum talia agerentur in partibus
 occidentalibus, [oritur]⁷ consimilis . . . inter Christianos etiam
 religiosos, inter scilicet Templarios et Hospitalarios. Mare-
 scallus autem, de quo præactum est, facta confessione . . . Ibid. ii.
 domino suo regi vel regno malum . . . ipsum inclinasse.⁸ 369.
 fol. 65

¹ *martius*] *macius*, MS.² *commendare*] *comendare*, MS.³ *delicta*] *del*, MS., the rest
having been erased.⁴ *interessent*] *non interessent*, MS.⁵ *missum*] *missam celebravit*, MS.but the verb is repeated at the end
of the paragraph.⁶ *quod*] *qui quod*, MS.⁷ *oritur*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*⁸ *inclinasse*] So in MS.; but the
true reading is *inclinasset, elabo-*
rasse, as in *Hist. Angl.*

- Tenens igitur . . . Kilkenni. Post Pascha cum dominus rex A.D. 1234. versus . . . pernoctaret. Venerunt igitur ibidem . . . refe- Hubert de
rentes de prædictis. Unde rex, admirantibus cunctis, in fletum Burgh
. . . graviter, plangens tanti mortem bellatoris. Et, convo- restored to
catis presbiteris et clericis capellæ suæ, fecit solempniter de- the king's
cantari pro anima ejus obsequium mortuorum, et largas pau- peace.
peribus elemosinas jussit erogari. Venerunt igitur ad pacem
regis, procurantibus archiepiscopo et episcopis, sub ducatu
eorundem, Hubertus de Burgo et alii exules memorati. Frater
Ibid. ii. insuper comitis Ricardi, Gilebertus, protestatus mortem . . .
370. susceperet ad ipsum devolutam. Et cum rex diu denegasset,
11 June. tandem archiepiscopi pulsatus precibus benigne concessit, et
in die Pentecostes cingulo donavit militari, tradens ei virgam The bp. of
Marescalciæ. Hubertum quoque de Burgo, Gilebertum Bassat Winchester
et Ricardum Suard ad se vocavit reconciliatos. Latuit ergo and
episcopus Wintoniensis in ecclesia sua, cum suis complicitibus. others con-
Stephanus quoque de Segrave in abbacia canonicorum Legre- ceal them-
cestriæ vix tutum invenit l[atibulum].¹ Robertus quoque Pas- selves.
seleuue apud Novum Templum Londoniarum more latuit lepo- Hugh de
rino. Quo repulso, subrogatus est Hugo de Pateshulle the- Pateshulle
saurarius ad scaccarium. Comes Britannia, penitus recedens made trea-
a rege, piraticis repinis in mari indulsit; unde merito rex surer.
eum² honoribus, quos in Anglia habuit, spoliavit. Papa, orta The count
seditione in urbe, apud Perusium moram factur³ discessit. of Britan-
Capt⁴ est Majorica insula a rege Castellæ, et obsessa Mi- ny deprived
norica, festinæ patens captioni. Obiit Hugo Folioth, episcopus of his
Herefordensis, cui . . . Maidenestane. honours.
Ibid. ii. The pope
374. goes to
Perusium.
Capture of
Majorca.
m^o.cc°.xxxv°. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xix°, fuit Henry at
ad Natale apud Westmonasterium. Eodemque tempore vii. Westmin-
Judæi adducti coram rege convicti sunt, quod quendam ster.
puerum Christianum furto sublatum⁴ et circumscisum propo- Some Jews
suerant, convocatis aliis in Norwico omnibus Judæis, in in- convicted
stanti Pascha proximo crucifigere; unde rex condignam for intend-
accepit ultionem. Obiit Hugo de Welles, episcopus Lincolni- ing to
ensis; cui successit Robertus, cognomento Grossum-caput. crucify a
Concordati sunt cum rege pristini consiliarii ejus, qui hactenus boy.
latuerunt. Obiit Henricus de Sanford, episcopus Rofensis. Deaths
cui successit Ricardus de Wendoure.⁵ Obiit Willelmus, abbas of bishops.
24 Feb. sancti Albani, die sancti Mathiæ; cui successit Johannes, Death of
abbat⁶ of St. William,
Alban's.

¹ latibulum] A blank space is left after the first letter of the word.

² eum] ei, MS.

³ factur³] feuturus, MS.

⁴ sublatum] sullatum, MS.

⁵ Wendoure] An error for Wendene. See note in *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 377.

A.D. 1235. prior de Hertfort. Imperator Romanorum, Fræthericus, de-
 Esponsals sponsavit Ysabellam, sororem regis Anglorum, cum qua data
 of the fuerunt xxx. milia marcarum, absque ornamentis necessariis
 emperor tantis nuptiis, quæ ad tria milia ascenderunt. Quæ omnia
 Frederic per Angliam fuerant extorta et collecta. Per idem tempus
 to Isabella, ex partibus ultramarinis venerunt Londonias quidam ignoti,
 the king's qui se esse domini papæ mercatores vel scambiatores asserere-
 sister. bant, cum tamen manifesti existerent usurarii. Quorum
 Arrival of usuræ duriores erant conditionis quam Judæorum. Isti
 foreign usuræ duriores erant conditionis quam Judæorum. Isti
 usurers. autem maxime religiosos suis debitis studuerunt illaqueare,
 quia illos literis papalibus, pro voluntate impetratis, poterant
 exagitare. Episcopus vero Londoniensis . . . literatus et H. A. ii.
 sanctus, cum intellexisset hos dictos Causinos . . . frequentare, 383.
 et insontes cives Londonienses, talis pestis penitus ignaros,
 intoxicare, et multos, sed maxime prælatos et religiosos, fatis-
 gare, iratus et . . . illos tanquam scismaticos,¹ famam papæ
 non mediocriter denigrantes, ab urbe decrevit excommunicatos
 longius amovere, ut sic saltem poenitentiam agerent de com- fol. 66 a.
 missis. At ipsi Causini tumentes, et de suis pecuniis, qui-
 bus abundabant,² confidentes . . . Romana literas pro voluntate
 impetrarunt citatorias, ut . . . valitudinarius, citaretur . . .
 Causinis, familiaribus sociis, ut . . . pariturs. Episcopus
 vero . . . tumultum illum pacifice ac prudenter sedavit
 suscitatum. Et hæc . . . dissimulatione, quia senuit, per- Ibid. ii.
 transiens . . . mercatores vel cambiatores esse cum jactantia 384.
 profitentes, consuetum quæstum, scœnora cum poenis adjunctis
 et variis exactionibus, impune et sine contradictionis repagu-
 lis exercuerunt. Et sic inter Christianos usura, quæ in utro-
 que Testamento detestabilis habebatur, proh dolor! suscitatur
 rediviva. Hiis quoque diebus . . . in tantum, Deo favente,
 [cœpit]³ adaugeri et prosperari per totius Christianitatis
 latitudinem, ut in . . . prædicationis et scolasticæ disciplinæ,
 magnis cœnobiis æquipararetur.⁴ Corduba, civitas Hispaniæ
 famosa, a Christianis capitur. Obierunt nobiles, Robertus
 filius-Walteri, et Rogerus de Sumerico, sine herede de se.

Capture of Henry at
 Cordova. Deaths of Winchester.
 Deaths of nobles.

Henry at m°.cc°.xxxvi°. Rex II[enricus] III., anno regni sui xx°. ,
 tenuit festum Natalis apud Wintoniam, expectans ardenti de-
 siderio suorum adventum nunciorum, quos in Provinciam
 destinaverat ad Reimundum, Provinciæ comitem, a quo popo-
 scerat filiam suam Alienoram, sororem videlicet reginæ Fran-
 corum natu consequentem, sibi matrimonio copulandam. Quæ

¹ scismaticos] cismaticos, MS.² abundabant] habundabant, MS.³ capit] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*⁴ æquipararetur] equipararetur,

MS.

- in Anglia applicans, et Cantuariam prospere veniens, despon- A.D. 1236.
sata est regi officio Cantuariensis archiepiscopi Edmundi.
Nuptiæ vero magnifice Londoniis sunt celebratæ. Diebus
sub eisdem rex Henricus, pro observari. Eodem
anno, [iiii^o.]¹ kalendas Maii . . . colloquium. Admirabantur 28 April.
. repulsis magnatibus naturalibus, electum Valentinum
Willelmum, reginæ avunculum, qui cum ea venerat in Angliam,
sequebatur . . . rex correptus et correctus, secure spondit
emendationem. Et tunc exorbitarunt. Rex instanter He de-
exegit ab episcopo Cicestrensi Radulpho, cancellario, sigillum mands his
suum; qui hoc facere renuit, dicens se nulla . . . suscepisset, seal from
nisi similiter de communi consensu illud resignaret. Obiit the chan-
cellor.
Willelmus de Albineto senior, post multas quas pro regno Death of
sustinuit tribulationes; adhuc heredibus suis pro redemptionis William de
suæ debitis illaqueatis, in fata concessit. Eodemque anno Albini.
capta est magna pars Hispaniæ per illustrem regem Castellæ, Great part
et, catholicis introductis, Christiano cultui mancipatur. Fit of Spain
conquered.
magna strages . . . in Hispania. Cruce signantur multi
magnates, videlicet comes Ricardus . . . Ricardus Suard,
et multi alii. Eodemque mense Augusti migraverunt a seculo
Wigorniensis Willelmus de Bleis² de Albineto. Et
circa festum sancti Michaelis obiit Rofensis³ episcopus, et 29 Sept.
Thomas consecravit.
- m^o.cc^o.xxxvii^o. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxi^o., Henry at
celebravit Natale Domini apud Wintoniam. Convocari fecit Winches-
ter.
omnes Angliæ magnates, ut in die sancti Hilarii Londoniis 13 Jan.
congregati de negotiis regni contrectarent. Postulavitque ibi Parliament
dem auxilium pecuniare, ita ut pecunia illa, secundum dispo- summoned,
sitionem aliquorum magnatum ad hoc electorum, in usus regni and an aid
fructuosos expenderetur. Orto autem multo murmure, volens demanded.
rex illud sedare, quia concilium protelatum⁴ est in moram,
amaritudine⁵ spiritus, quatrduanam⁶, spontanea et alacri volun-
tato jurans pollicebatur se non amplius nobiles sol-
veretur. Conquestus est enim graviter, quod sororis suæ,
scilicet imperatricis, matrimonium, necnon uxoris suæ, reginæ
ipsius, thesaurum dissipaverat, et ipsum miserabiliter depau-
peraverat. Sed ut modo suam relevarent inopiam, promisit Henry
promises to

¹ [iiii^o.] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*² *Willelmus de Bleis*] See note in *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 392.³ *Rofensis episcopus*] This is an error, as pointed out in *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 393.⁴ *protelatum*] protulatum, MS.⁵ *amaritudine*] At first written in *amaritudine*, but in erased.⁶ *quatrduanam*] quadruduanam, MS.

A.D. 1237. firmiter cum sacramento se ex tunc Magnæ Cartæ libertates observe the liberties of Magna Carta. He is angry with Hubert de Burgh, on account of his daughter's marriage to Rich. de Clare. plene inviolabiliter observaturum. Et quia videbatur . . . archiepiscopus Cantuariensis S[tephanus], cum . . . malo fretus consilio in magna parte recidivaret. Unde omnium corda in hoc verbo sibi plenius inclinavit. Iterum incanduit ira regis in Hubertum de Burgo, pro eo quod nitebatur matrimonio copulare Margaretæ, filiæ suæ, Ricardum de Clare, sine regis licentia ac benivolentia. Tandem . . . asseruit Ibid. ii. Hubertus hoc fieri eo penitus . . . indignatio. Ipsisque die- 395. bus . . . comperiens, utpote vir vafer ac providus, magnatum Angliæ indignationem contra ipsum merito¹ . . . consilium, Ibid. ii. 396.

“Dum furori.”

Tempore sub eodem migraverunt . . . de Bresne, et frater Jordanus, summus prior . . . submersus. Obiit quoque xvii^o. 15 April. kalendas Maii piæ memoriæ Ricardus II., episcopus Dunelmensis, cognomento Pauper, postquam tria . . . a loco cretoso et convexo, et castro vicino transtulit in locum competentem. Trium ecclesiarum cathedralium extitit antistes et competens gubernator, Cicestrensis, Saresbiriensis et Dunelmensis. Sanctam insuper . . . fundavit, quam moriturus Ibid. ii. 397. dominæ reginæ commisit gubernandam. Imperator F[rathericus] omnes Christianitatis principes apud Vauculur vocavit congregandos, ut de statu omnium regnorum contrectarent; sed rex Francorum noluit ad tale tam universale concilium fol. 67 a. venire, nisi exercitu suo prudenter communito, unde res effectu caruit prælocuto. Eodem anno episcopus Hertfertensis Johannes sanctum . . . confecit. Et circa eosdem Ibid. ii. 398. mortis revocatus est. Eodem quoque anno scribens domino papæ rex postulavit—nescitur tamen ad quid vel propter quam regni vel ecclesiæ utilitatem—sibi mitti Ottonem . . . legatum. Qui applicans, receptus est cum honore. Circa idem tempus . . . Saracenis ad ditionem Soldani Halapensis pertinentibus, Ibid. ii. 399. apud . . . sunt. Et ceciderunt plusquam vix apparuit, sunt interempta. Cecidit autem cui commissum fuit illa die, propter . . . quod Balcanus nuncupatur. Quod . . . abscisis,² sanguino cecidisset eliquato . . . tamen aliquibus prius ad Tartara destinatis. Ad quam injuriam vindicandam missus est Theodoricus, prior Hospitalariorum in Anglia, cum aliquibus Templariis sibi associatis. Rex adeo honorat legatum et ditat plurimis donativis, ut non tantum prælatorum sed et regum et omnium magnatum fuisse dominus videretur. Solum comitem Ricardum verebatur, a quo nihil potuit, ut sperabat,

¹ merito] mito, MS.

| ² abscisis] abscisis, MS.

Ibid. ii.
400.

fol. 67 b.

aufferre vel alienare. Archiepiscopo autem laqueos et paravit A.D. 1237.
nocumenta. Iste Otto convocavit omnes Angliæ prælatos, et Council
in ecclesia Beati Pauli Londoniis concilium celebravit. In held at
cujus principio missi sunt ex parte regis . . . clericus St. Paul's.
et consiliarius specialis, ad hoc concilium jam initiatum; ex
parte regis et regni firmiter inhibentes, ne . . . attemptarent.
Et . . . de Rale, aliis nunciis ilico recedentibus. In hoc con- Contro-
cilio mota est controversia, utrum archiepiscopus Cantuariensis versay re-
deberet sedere a dextris legati, et Eboracensis a sinistris, vel specting
e converso. Ipsi enim assidebant ei collateraliter. Et affir- the seats
matum, quod in omnibus archiepiscopus Cantuariensis locum of the
inter omnes Angliæ prælatos, sicut abbas Sancti Albani inter two arch-
omnes Angliæ abbates, optinet digniorem. In hoc insuper bishops.
concilio privavit omnes illos beneficiis suis ecclesiasticis, Statutes
qui successerant patribus suis immediate. Decrevit insuper, passed by
ut omnes ecclesiæ non dedicatæ dedicarentur. Et multa the legate.
alia, quæ alibi¹ literis commendantur.² Habitum est con- Council at
cilium inter reges Angliæ et Scociæ, præsentem legato, apud York.
Eboracum. Mediolanenses ausi exire hostiliter contra impera- Victory
torem F[rethericum], victi sunt, et x. milia eorum ceciderunt. gained by
Potestas eorum, scilicet filius ducis Venetorum, captus est et the em-
suspensus; et carrochium eorum captum est, in magnam eorum peror over
confusionem et obprobrium. Quia illud est Italicis pro stand- the Mila-
ardo, quod cum amiserint, non poterunt aliud sibi recuperare, nese.
nisi per strenuitatem sibi readquirant, vel ex gratia impera-
toris reconcedatur eisdem. Quorum utrumque erat Mediola-
nensibus impossibile vel nimis difficile. Eodem tempore Græci,
sua ducti levitate, et oppressionibus lacerati, a . . . scismatici
recesserunt.³ Archiepiscopus, variis fatigatus injuriis,⁴ trans- The abp. of
fretans, sperat a papa recipere consolationem; nec voluit, Canter-
licet a legato revocaretur, remanere. Papa enim legatum, bury goes
ut audierat, revocaverat, et verum fuit; sed rex, subito misso to the pope,
magistro Simone Normanno, moram adhuc legati, in regni et
regis detrimentum et dampnum, Romæ a papa impetraverat,
reditum maturando; unde, ut ait archiepiscopus, potestas ejus
expiraverat.

M^o.CC^o.XXXVIII^o. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxii^o, Henry at
fuit ad Natale apud Westmonasterium; ubi comes Legre- Westmin-
cestris Symon,⁵ in crastino Epiphaniæ,⁶ Alienoram, sororem ster.
Marriage
of earl
Simon to

¹ alibi] See note in *Hist. Angl.*

² commendantur] comendantur, MS.

³ recesserunt] recesserunt soliditate, MS.

⁴ injuriis] juriis, MS.

⁵ Legrecestria Symon] In the text, *Symon Legrecestria*, but marked to be transposed.

⁶ Epiphania] Epifanie, MS.

- A.D. 1238. regis, desponsavit. Legatus accepit papale mandatum, rege the king's procurante, ut adhuc nesciebatur,¹ tamen ad quid in Anglia; sister. unde ecclesia tota Anglicana dampnum incurrit et fatigationes.
- Oppressive Insistebat, enim procuracionibus et provisionibus, et aliis mul-
conduct of tis, quæ in ecclesiarum præjudicium multiformiter redunda-
the legate. bant. Fovit insuper plus æquo partem comitis de Harundelle, qui manifestus erat archiepiscopi adversarius. Natus est im-
Birth of peratori F[rotherico] ex Ysabella imperatrice, sorore regis
a son Angliæ, filius, et vocatus Henricus. Et ex tunc magis
to the magis imperator Anglicos diligebat, unde majorem² spem
emperor. amissa recuperandi super regem Francorum, prout idem im-
perator certissime promiserat sed inaniter, conceperunt. Soror
regis Angliæ Johanna, regina . . . regem Angliæ visitaret, H. A. ii.
. . . apud Tarentum, domum sanctimonialium. Indignante³ 405.
- Earl comite Ricardo, cum rege similiter irato contra comitem
Simon obtains the Simonem pro memorato matrimonio, comes, vendita magna
pope's nemorum suorum parte, ne vacua manu Romam veniret,
sanction clam et subito ab Anglia recedit, Romanam curiam adiit.
to his Datisque non paucis muneribus, dispensationem et gratiam a
marriage. papa, ut liceret ei uxorem suam retinere, sana conscientia ex
plenitudine papalis potestatis impetravit. Unde lætior et secu-
rior in Angliam remeavit. Constantinopolitanus imperator
The em- Baldwinus, adolescens elegans, comperiens quod Anglia
peror of manum porrigebat prodigam ignotis et alienis, venit in eandem,
Constanti- ut loculos jejunos satiaret, asserens se esse regis propinquum
nople comes to consanguineum. Unde non minimum thesaurum tam a comite
England. Ricardo quam rege reportavit, et a largitate Angliæ, ad
quam vacuus venerat, opime recessit saginatus. Eodem anno
Quarrel at orta est dissensio inter legatum et scholares Oxoniæ, unde ma-
Oxford gister cocorum suorum, qui, ut dicitur, frater extitit legati,
between the legate occubuit sagittatus. Eodem anno post Pascha . . . F[rothe- Ibid. ii.
and the rico], sororio suo, contra . . . Johannis Mansel, et Willelmi 408.
scholars. Hardel, cum militia multa et pecunia stipendiariis, prout
idem imperator postulaverat, persolvenda. Qui tota . . . multos
adversantes potenter edomantes, imperiali ditioni subdiderunt.
Anno sub eodem obiit . . . preparata amicabiliter præmunivit.
Hic, ut dicitur, pro amore imperatoris F[rotherici]—et ad hoc
sitienter anhelavit³ idem F[rothericus]—baptismi . . . suorum
Ravages of minas et obprobria formidasset. Tartari cum maxima tiran-
the Tartars. nide inauditum exterminium in terris Sarracenorum exercu-

¹ ut adhuc nesciebatur] The sen- ² majorem] marem, MS.
tence is faulty, and some words
seem omitted. Cf. the Greater
Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 466. ³ anhelavit] hanelavit, MS.

- erunt; unde præsidium a Christianorum principibus coge-
bantur implorare, sed optinere non promeruerunt. Si quis
autem ipsorum Tartarorum numerum et potentiam exprimeret,
veritatis metas manifeste transgredi videretur. Eodemque
anno, v^o. idus Junii . . . Petrus, cum jam ecclesiam . . .
strenuo gubernasset. Hic laudabiliter, ad honorem totius
Anglicæ nationis, [peregrinationem in Terra Sancta]¹ suam, Good deeds
una cum Exoniensi episcopo perfecit. Domos plurimas religi- of Peter,
osorum construxit; pacem inter papam et imperatorem refor- bp. of Win-
mavit. Hæc sunt nomina domorum quas fundavit: Hales, chester.
Ibid. ii. . . . hospitale de Portesmue. Item, Ordinem fratrum sancti
410. Thomæ martiris in Terra Sancta reparavit, et ipsam domum
a loco inepto adaptum transtulit, et eisdem fratribus con-
struxit officinas cum ecclesia; et impetravit a patriarcha, ut
speciale signum portantes, vitam ducerent solito arctiorem et
honestiorem. Diligebat autem domum illam pro amore regis
Ricardi, pro cujus anima ipsam, ut dictum est, ampliavit,
utpote primitivi fundatoris. Item Jopen . . . delegavit. Rex The king
loco ipsius Willelmum, Valentinum² electum, subrogare in epi- favours, as
scopatu conabatur, licet paulo ante episcopatum Leodiensem sibi his suc-
adquisisset; unde relatu indignas ecclesia Wintoniensis susti- cessor,
nuit tribulationes. Redit a Romana curia archiepiscopus Can- William,
tuariensis E[dmundus], in cujus adventu tristitia invenit et dura. Valentinia.
Nam quos excommunicaverat, legatus denunciavit absolutos, et Edmund,
omnia facta ejus in irritum revocaverat. Quæ omnia vide- abp. of
bantur procul dubio in præjudicium archiepiscopi redundare, Canterbury,
et obprobrium cum contemptu generare. Immo etiam domes- bury, re-
ticos suos, scilicet monachos Cantuarienses, in ipsum suscitans, turns from
contra ipsum archiepiscopum exasperavit. Quæ tamen omnia of the
archiepiscopus, utpote vir patientissimus, sereno vultu pallia- legate
vit, a Deo postulans in tribulatione consolationem. Monachi against
Wintonienses in pastorem animarum suarum elegerunt sive him.
postularunt episcopum Cicestrensem Radulphum, regis cancel- Ralph, bp.
larium. Quod cum papæ innotuisset, timuit ne regem animaret of Chiches-
ad contradicendum, ne solveret tributum Romæ; unde dedit ter, elected
conventui Wintoniensi in mandatis, ut alium eligerent aut bp. of Win-
postularent. Memoratus enim episcopus, ut asserebat papa, chester,
festinus fuit in verbo, et incircumspectus. Insuper rex iratus but not
abstulit ab eo sigillum, et commisit illud . . . militi, nunc accepted.
Ibid. ii. quoddam periculum . . . infatuatum, qui potius jugulator
412. quam jocular postmodum est repertus. Nocte enim profunda

¹ peregrinationem . . . Sancta] | ² Valentinum] Walentinum, MS.
Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

- A.D. 1238 cultellum, ut regem evisceraret, se ingessit, quærens ipsum, quem voluit jugulare, regem. Et tunc, Deo sic volente, diverterat rex a loco, quo prius erat. Erat autem . . . mulier Ibid. ii. sancta, regi et reginæ familiaris, quæ per candelam, ut qua- 413. libet nocte consuevit, Psalterium psallebat. Hæc videns cruentus; non enim poterat exire, ubi intraverat. Mulieris . . . salvavit. Unde rex omnibus vitæ suæ diebus plus tenetur Deo obnoxius et obligatus, qui ea nocte ipsum a turpi morte liberavit. Merito igitur crudeli morte peremptus est, distractus, membratim detruncatus, visceribus combustis, suspensus, et ad plures civitates membra suspendenda sunt transmissa. Eodem anno legatus ordinavit, super reformatione Ordinis sancti Benedicti, audituri et tractaturi. Quæ statuta alibi plenius scribuntur.¹ Repatriavit imperator Constantinopolitanus, refertis clitellis de Anglorum prodigalitate. Diebus sub eisdem quidam de Ordine Prædicatorum, Robertus Bugre dictus, eo quod aliquando hæreticus et filius hæretici extiterat, in partibus Flandriæ multa milia hominum, auxilio fretus regali, fecit comburi. Tandem ipsemet judicio confratrum suorum, qui neminem ad mortem condemnant, immuratus est, ut ibi de horribilibus commissis² suis³ perpetuo poenitentiam ageret. Tandem, eo procurante, non sine multæ pecuniæ, ut dicitur, effusione, ex dispensatione papali apud Sanctum Victorem, ne majus scandalum per ipsum oriretur, in canonicum est receptus. Fama imperatoris, forte per æmulos suos disseminantes,⁴ non mediocriter est obfuscata. Imponetur enim ei, quod dixerit quædam deliramenta de sacramento altaris, quæ plus expedit reticere quam recitare. Claruit fama . . . de cujus tumba oleum visum est emanare. Eo anno Ibid. ii. fuit dies Parasceves dies Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ, et tertia 415. dies sequens dies Paschæ, videlicet recto et debito loco suo.⁵
- Henry at m°.cc°.xxxix°. Rex Henricus III., anno regni sui xxiii°, fuit Winchester. ad Natale Domini apud Wintoniam, episcopatu ei abundanter,⁶ qui in manu sua tunc erat, ministrante. Die vero . . . ex H. A. ii. tremum. Die vero Purificationis beatæ Mariæ plene pacifi- 417. catus regi Simon de Monte-forti, investitus est comitatu Legrecstræ, pacificato Almarico, fratre ejusdem comitis primogenito. Rex Stephanum de Segrave revocavit ad curiam et Leicester.
- Departure of the emperor of Constantinople.
- Robert Bugre becomes canon of St. Victor.
- Rumours affecting the fame of the emperor.
- 2 Feb. Simon de Montfort created earl of Leicester.

¹ scribuntur] These Statutes are in the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, pp. 475-481.

² commissis] At first written commissio, but o erased, and corr. in marg.

³ suis] suo, MS.

⁴ disseminantes] dissimantes, MS.

⁵ In regard to this date, see the note in *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 416.

⁶ abundanter] habunter, MS.

ad familiare consilium, ad quod libenter sine moræ dispendio A.D. 1239. accessit, licet jam senex et podagricus. Cassantur duo electi, Stephen de
 Ibid. ii. 418. electus scilicet¹ Norwicensis, prior illius domus . . . Wintoniensem, scilicet episcopus Cicestrensis, licet idoneus, videlicet Segrave recalled.
 cancellarius, quia regi displicuerunt. Circa festum sancti William de Rale
 Mathiæ monachi Coventrenses elegerunt Willelmum de Rale, elected bp.
 canonicum Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, in episcopum et pas- of Chester.
 torem animarum suarum. Reddita est imperatori F[rethe- Sardinia
 rico] opulentissima insula, Sardaniam scilicet regnum, contra restored to
 papæ voluntatem, dicentis illud regnum ad jus ecclesiæ per- the em-
 tinere. F[rethericus] vero assererat illud liquido ad imperium peror, and
 spectare, et per Romanæ curiæ avaritiam diu alienatum; sed given to
 tenebatur obligatus sacramento dispersa imperii et alienata his son
 revocare. Et ilico, papa invito et contradicente, contulit illud Ensias.
 Ensio, filio suo; unde rediit pristina ira cum incremento redi-
 viva, et odium inexorabile inter papam et imperatorem. Oritur Dispute
 lis gravissima in ecclesia Lincolnensi inter episcopum et between
 canonicos, super visitatione facienda. Optinuit episcopus, sci- the bishop
 licet Robertus. Obiit Willelmus de Cantelupo, miles, Neuster and canons
 natione. Eligitur Willelmus de Rale in episcopum Norwi- of Lincoln.
 censem. Willelmus autem, relicto episcopatu Coventrensi, Various
 ad quem eligebatur, adhæsit Norwicensi. Roboratur turris events.
 Londoniarum opere nimis sumptuoso,² sed fundamento falso
 opus mentitum corrui in acervum. Excommunicatur impe-
 rator. Tertio die Junii, hora sexta, passus est sol eclipsim.
 Ibid. ii. 422. Natus est regi filius . . . Alienora. Otto vero legatus dia-
 conus ipsum baptizavit, et, rege sic volente, Edwardum fecit
 appellari; archiepiscopus autem E[dmundus] ipsum confir-
 mavit. Ranulphus Brito, canonicus Sancti Pauli, capitur, in-
 carceratur, et in turri Londoniarum probrose tractatur. Per
 episcopum tandem et canonicos Londonienses vix liberatur,
 fol. 69 a. tamen pecunia non modica interveniente. Imperator per
 totam Christianitatem denunciatur excommunicatus. Ipsisque
 diebus apparuit in aere, tam de nocte,³ quædam facula ignea, Appearance
 of a comet.
 quasi maxima stella sed protensa, quæ se jaculabatur de loco
 ad locum. Contradicitur legato tam frequenter procurationes
 postulanti. Thomas, comes Flandriæ, venit in Angliam pro Arrival of
 the count of
 Flanders.
 suo commodo.⁴ Willelmus de Rale, electus Norwicensis, con- Will. de
 secratur ab archiepiscopo E[dmundo] in ecclesia Sancti Pauli Rale conse-
 Londoniarum. Ecclesia Wintoniensis multas tolerat oppres- crated bp.
 siones et injurias enormes valde. Obiit Willelmus, electus of Norwich.
 Oppression
 of the
 church of
 Winchester.

¹ *scilicet*] Repeated superfluously after *Norwicensis*.

² *sumptuoso*] *suptuoso*, MS.

³ *tam de nocte*] In the Greater

Chronicle, p. 407, "non tamen adhuc apparentibus stellis."

⁴ *commodo*] *comodo*, MS.

A.D. 1239. Valentinus, in partibus transmarinis, in flore suæ juventutis,¹ multis dignitatibus honoratus, immo potius oneratus. Obiit Deaths of notable person-ages. Avolina, mulier miræ pulchritudinis, Albemariæ comitissa. Obiit strenuissimus et fidelissimus miles, Henricus de Trouble-ville.² Obiit quoque in mari magno, Terram Sanctam adiens peregrinus, Radulphus de Thoni, ejusdem strenuitatis et fidelitatis miles illustris. Capta est Valentia magna in Hispania, et dilatati sunt ibidem fines Christianorum.

Capture of Valentia.

Henry at Winchester. m°.cc°.xl°. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxiii°, fuit ad Natale Domini Wintoniæ, ubi Baldwinus de Devon- balteo cinxit militari et comitatu investivit. Hugo de Pates- Hugh de Pateshulle, bp. of Coventry. hulle, regis clericus et thesaurarius de scaccario, eligitur in episcopum Coventrensem. Obiit Ysabella, Cornubiæ comitissa, in partus discrimine. Imperator per epistolam magnam et elegantem reprehendit regem Angliæ vehementer et acer- Death of the countess of Cornwall. rime, eo quod permisit tam frequenter terram suam per papam talliari et depauperari, tanquam servilem et miseram. Comes The king blamed for submitting to papal exactions. Legrecestriæ Simon ad iter se præparat Jerosolimitanum, pere- The earl of Leicester goes to the Holy Land. grinus et cruce signatus. Obiit Leolinus, princeps Norwalliæ, duos filios post se relinquens, Griffinum scilicet et David, unum naturalem nothum, et alium consequenter natu juniorem, The earl of Leicester goes to the Holy Land. legitimum regis Angliæ nepotem; unde orta est inter ipsos dissensio cruentissima. Ipsi quoque diebus tepuit devotio fidelium circa Crucis negotium, eo quod hiatu emolumentum pecuniarum plus quam animarum, nunc ad prædicationem præ- Death of Llewellyn. dicantium hodie signabantur, cras, data pecunia, absolvebantur. Popular devotion for the crusade decreases. Franci in Terra Sancta . . . congregarentur, interimuntur, et H. A. ii. multi captivantur. Consenserunt et oportunum censuerunt 433. General Council at Lyons. tam imperator quam papa et cardinales, ut concilium convo- caretur generale apud Lugdunum, quo papa confugerat a facie imperatoris persequentis. Sed postquam papa convocarat ad idem quosdam Fretherici et ejus imperii hostes publicos³ concilium, obmurmuravit imperator renuens, ne inimici ejus sui forent iudices; et præmunivit eos, ne per suam ditionem transirent, per mare vel per terram. Econtra papa persuasit,⁴ et eosdem, tam prælatos quam alios, ut venirent. animavit, et in virtute obedientiæ imperavit; asserens plus debere obedire Deo quam hominibus. Archiepiscopus Edmundus videns Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, re- omnia patere discrimini, et legatum in Angliam tirannizantem tires to Pontigny. et regem infatuantem, exulat irrediturus, licet hoc legatus prohiberet et dissuaderet. Et cum navigans respexisset Angliam, flevit amarissime,⁵ prænoscentem in spiritu se nun-

fol. 69 b.

¹ *juventutis*] *juventutis*, MS.² *Trublevilla*] *Trubleville*, MS.,
but *e* afterwards erased.³ *hostes publicos*] *hostes publicos*, MS.⁴ *persuasit*] *persuavit*, MS.⁵ *amarissime*] *amarisse*, MS.

- quam eam visurum, et infinita mala passurum regnum, et A.D. 1240. ecclesiam multa deprimendam servitute. Apud Pontiniacum, ubi beatus Thomas in suo exilio sibi elegit stationem, et ipse sibi elegit, donec felicior aura arrideret, mansionem, orans ut ejus sequi vestigia, tanquam sui prædecessoris, mereretur. Nec est a suo fraudatus desiderio. Quo cum pervenisset, gaudenter et honorifico receptus est. Ibiq[ue] commorans, jejuniis et orationibus sedulo intendens, omnibus fratribus exemplum præbuit sanctitatis. Die vero beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ comes . . . Scotus, de medio sublatus 22 July.
- Ibid. ii. 436. est. Per eosdem¹ dies venit . . . pecuniam non minimam sub silentio eidem persolvendam; tali modo . . . suscepisse in alio. Eodemque anno comes Ricardus, valedicto fratri suo regi et aliis amicis suis, paratis omnibus . . . suo Berkame-stude versus Londonias, venit in capitulum Sancti Albani, se ibi fratrum orationibus commendavit.² Obiit eodem die, vii^o.³ Death of William, earl Warren.
- Ibid. ii. 437. kalendas Junii, inclitus comes Waranniæ Wilhelmus. Qui de stirpe regia extitit procreatus; filius namque fuit Hamelini, filii regis Henrici. Eoque anno, procurante diligenter rege, electus . . . Transmontanus, præelecto sponte cedente. Et Birth of princess Margaret. 29 Sept.
- Ibid. ii. 438. in festo sancti Michaelis, regina Angliæ Alienora peperit filiam, quam vocavit M[argaritam].⁴ Die vero sancti Jeronimi . . . consecratus est apud Westmonasterium in archiepiscopatum Armachanæ . . . temporalibus. Die sancti Remigii . . . annuatim convenientibus concessa . . . tunc præsentibus confirma-verunt. Obiit Thomas de Muletone. Cassata electione facta de archidiacono, monachi . . . tristitia in semetipsis conta-bescerent; unde mortui sunt quatuor, cum . . . ministris. Quod cum . . . spontaneus. Monachi igitur Dunelmenses regem adierunt, ut concederet eis eligendi facultatem. Qua The monks of Durham refuse to elect the king's nominees as bishop.
- Ibid. ii. 439. concessa, petiit rex instantissime, ut Bonifacium,⁵ reginæ avunculum, sibi eligerent in episcopum, quod monachi renue-runt. Petiit igitur rex, ut magistrum Petrum de Egeblancke, electum de Hereford, sibi eligerent in pastorem. Quod et mo-nachi præcise denegarunt. Recesserunt igitur domum suam adituri, ut cum conventu sanius de electione contrectarent. Magister Symon Normannus, principalis regis clericus et con-siliarius, ita ut⁶ bajulus sigilli fieret, a fastigio sui magis-tratus penitus abjectus est [et]⁷ aufugatus. Imperator F[r]ethe-ricus], timens ne in concilio⁸ celebrando, quia illuc veniebant Simon le Norman deposed. The emperor forbids cer-

¹ eosdem] eodem, MS.² commendavit] comendavit, MS.³ vii^o.] vi^o, *Hist. Angl.*⁴ Margareta] In the text, *Ma*, and *a* afterwards erased, and a blank left.⁵ Bonifacium] Bonificium, MS.⁶ ita ut] ut ita ut, MS.⁷ et] Omitted in MS.⁸ concilio] concil, MS.

A.D. 1240. *hostes*,¹ aliquid contra eum statueret papa, qui ipsum perse-
 quatur,² prohibuit praelatis et aliquibus magnatibus, causam
 eis manifestans, ne ad suspectum concilium convenirent, et
 paravit eis impedimenta; qui prohibitioni³ ejus non obse-
 cundarunt. Per idem tempus comes Ricardus prospere appli-
 cuit⁴ cum sua classe in Terra Sancta, scilicet in portu Acho-
 nensi . . . praeconia publice fecit . . . Christo strenue militaret. *Ibid.* ii.
 Beatus Edmundus . . . Pontiniacum aliquandiu moraretur, ^{fol. 70 a.} 442.
 orans et plorans pro statu ecclesiae Anglicanae, quam vidit
 spiritu patere discrimini, coepit graviter infirmari.⁵ Et [ut]⁶
 graviori . . . quandam religiosorum, divertit, moram aliquan-
 tulam factururus ibidem; ubi gravius infirmatus⁷ . . . ad Do-
 minum. Dominica proxima . . . Herefordensem. Balænae et
 aliae beluae marinae in mari tam prodigialiter pugnaverunt,
 quod factum est, prout dicebatur, in triste pronosticum, ut
 earum pars maxima periit interempta; unde eo anno mare
 multas balænas evomuit ad mortem vulneratas. Obiit Johan-
 nes filius-Roberti, praecipuus baro in partibus borealibus.

Whales
 thrown up
 by the sea.

Death of
 John Fitz-
 Robert.

Henry at
 Westmin-
 ster.

Departure
 of the
 legate.
 7 Jan.

Arrival of
 Peter of
 Savoy.
 5 Jan.

Nich. de
 Fernham
 elected
 bp. of
 Durham.

Deaths of
 nobles.

Holy
 reliques at
 Paris, and
 the Sainte

m^o.cc^o.xli^o. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxv^o., tenuit
 curiam suam ad Natale apud Westmonasterium; ubi conven-
 rat praelatorum numerosa multitudo, ut legatum, quem papa
 irrefragabiliter revocarat, ad mare conducerent. Et in cras-
 tino Epiphaniae⁸ transfretavit. Petrus de Sabaudia venit in An-
 gliam; cui rex gaudenter occurrens, ilico contulit comitatum
 sive honorem de Richemund, cum multis aliis donativis.
 Anglia se sensit nimis gravatam per moram legati jam fere
 triennalem. Die vero sancti Edwardi rex praedictum Petrum
 balteo cinxit⁹ militari. Magister Nicholas de Fernham eligi-
 tur in episcopum Dunelmensem. Obierunt quidam Angliae
 magnates deplorandi, scilicet Gilebertus Basset, et filius . . . H. A. ii.
 Fulconem Basset, fratrem Gileberti, decanum scilicet Eborac⁴⁴⁶.
 censem, devoluta. Obiit et Johannes Biset, prothoforestarius.
 Multi magnates Angliae arripiunt iter Jerosolimitanum, comes
 videlicet de Alba-marla Willelmus, Petrus de . . . de Chande-
 lers, bono exemplo Ricardi comitis provocati. Crux sancta
 die Paraceves a rege Francorum Ludowico deportatur ab
 ecclesia Sancti [Antonii]¹⁰ usque palatium ejus, quod est
 Parisius, cum corona spinea, clamide Christi, et spongia; ad

¹ *hostes*] *hostis*, MS.² *persequatur*] *persequabar*, MS.³ *prohibitioni*] *prohibicioni*, MS.⁴ *applicuit*] *aplicuit*, MS.⁵ *infirmari*] *imfirmari*, MS.⁶ *ut*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*⁷ *infirmatus*] *imfirmatus*, MS.⁸ *Epiphaniae*] *Epif*, MS.⁹ *cinxit*] *cingsit*, MS.¹⁰ *Antonii*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

- quæ reponenda rex construxit miræ capellam pulchritudinis. A.D. 1241.
- d. ii. Obiit Walterus de Lascy . . . eminentissimus. Obiit Æthel- Chapelle
7. marus,¹ rex Daciæ, ætate centenarius, cum jam circiter quin- built.
quaginta annis regnasset. Hic insidiabatur et comminabatur Death of
Angliæ, non veritus incidere in formidabilem ultionem sancti the king of
Edwardi regis et Christi confessoris. Unde eodem sancto Denmark,
Edwardo irato, duo filii dicti Athelmari, scilicet Abel et and war
Christoforus, sese hostiliter infestantes, et pro regno decer- between
tantes paterno, tamdiu dimicarunt donec unus alterum interi- his sons.
misset. Apud Cateby, ubi duæ sorores beati Edmundi sancti Miracles at
moniales existebant, chorscabant miracula. Monachi Can- Catesby.
tuarientes, optento absolutionis beneficio, elegerunt, quia sic Boniface
oportuit, Bonefacium, avunculum reginæ, licet insufficiens elected abp.
videretur, in archiepiscopum. Capti sunt in mari quamplures of Canter-
prælati ab Ensio, imperatoris F[retherici] filio, qui ad con- bury.
cilium, secundum mandatum papæ, properabant; quos tamen Capture
of pre-
papa minime liberavit. Confirmatus est et consecratus electus lates com-
Dunelmensis, magister Nicholaus de Fernham, apud Glover- ing to the
niam, ab archiepiscopo Eboracensi Waltero. Obiit comes General
Council.
Marescallus Gilebertus, apud Hertford, in torneamento misera- Consecra-
tion of the
biliter. Remanserunt in Angliā post recessum legati duo bishop of
clerici, collectores pecuniæ ad opus papæ, scilicet Petrus Durham.
Rubeus, et Petrus de Supino. Rex Francorum contulit comi- Death of
tatum Pictaviæ Andefulso, fratri suo. Captæ sunt treugæ Gilbert,
inter Soldanum Babiloniæ et comitem Ricardum, liberatis et earl Marcs-
chal.
redemptis Christianis captivis, scilicet Francis et aliis captis Poitou
apud² Gazam. Comes Ricardus fecit sepeliri omnia ossa occi- given to
sorum Christianorum in cimiterio, quod fecit propriis sumpti- Alphonse
bus præparatum dedicari. Ascalonam firmavit. Die autem of France.
Inventionis [sanctæ Crucis]³ comes rediturus, navem ascen- Truce be-
dens, apud Trapes in Sicilia applicuit; ubi⁴ malos rumores tween the
Soldan
audivit de rege Francorum, mala pro bonis recompensante, and earl
quod videlicet ipsum comitem⁵ a comitatu Pictaviæ spoli- Richard.
averat. Similiter de captione prælatorum in mari. Occurrit Richard
ei gaudens imperator, et locutus est comes cum imperatrice lands in
Sicily.
sorore. Missus est . . . pluries, sed frustra laboravit. Sitienter
2. enim desideravit liberare captivos citra mare, sicut liberaverat
ultramarinos; ubi etiam decennales treugas impetraverat. The bp. of
Episcopus Bangorensis nititur liberare Griffinum, quia sub Bangor
ejus ducatu venerat pacifice ad parlamentum, ubi fraterno endeavours
dolo captus fuerat; sed episcopus frustra laboravit. Divisis to release
prince
Griffin.

¹ Æthelmarus] A mistake for Waldemar. See note in *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 447.

² apud] a, MS.

³ sanctæ Crucis] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 452.

⁴ ubi] ub, MS.

⁵ comitem] comit, MS.

A.D. 1241. cordibus magnatum Walliæ, subjugata est Wallia regi. Orta
Wales est discordia inter episcopum Lincolnensem et ejus capitulum,
subdued. super visitatione facienda. Optinuit episcopus R[obertus].¹
Shrine of Dominus rex fecit fabricari nobilissimum² feretrum ad opus
St. Edward sancti Edwardi, ex auro purissimo et gemmis pretiosis. Et
the Con- quamvis materia pretiosissima fuerit, tamen materiam superabat
fessor. opus. Walterus Marescallus adeptus est hereditatem suam,
Dispute be- precibus archiepiscopi Cantuariensis Edmundi. Orta est dis-
tween the cordia inter regem et episcopum Norwicensem Willelmum;
king and unde tam in Norwicensi ecclesia quam Wintoniensi, et tam
bishop of in civitate Wintoniæ quam in conventu Wintoniensi, scandala
Norwich. sunt secuta. Obiit papa Gregorius IX^{us}, ætate centenarius.
Death of Obiit Alienora, filia . . . custodia reserata ac reservata. Im- Ibid. ii.
pope Gre- pedita fuit electio papalis pro multiformi desolatione ecclesiæ 456.
gory IX. Romana. Pridio kalendas³ Octobris . . . eclipsim. Tertio vero Ibid. ii.
. . . Londoniensis Rogerus, excellens theologus, vir . . . præ- 457.
dicatione et eloquentia perspicuus. Et . . . decanus, moribus,
scientia et genere clarissimus. Episcopus . . . sarcofagus⁴ Ibid. ii.
sunt sepulti; et miracula ad tumbam episcopi liquido clare- 458.
runt. Unde, licet non canonizatus, sanctus a populo, sequen-
tibus signis, est acclamatus.⁵ Fulco Basset, decanus Eboracensis,
Fulk Bas- loco ipsius subrogatur. Magister Henricus de Cornhulle
set, bp. of in decanum⁶ substituitur. Obiit episcopus Cestrensis, Hugo
London. de Pateshulle, vii^o. idus Septembris. Cardinales . . . dolore,
Death of licet dispersi cum difficultate convocati, elegerunt . . . morte
Hugh, bp. præoccupatus⁷ est. Et sub . . . cardinalis. Eodemque anno
of Chester. obierunt quidam Angliæ magnates, Hugo Wac frater Ibid. ii.
ejusdem comitis Ricardi, Johannes de . . . et alii quamplures 459.
nobiles et strenui, qui in comitatu comitis Ricardi peregrinan-
tes, ab exilio hujus seculi, non sine martirii præmio, ad Chris-
tum migraverunt. Obiit quoque Ysabella, imperatrix Romano- fol. 71a
rum, soror regis Anglorum, gloria et spes Anglorum, in
Isabella. partus discrimine.

Henry at m^o.cc^o.xliv^o. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxvi^o.
Westmin- tenuit curiam suam apud Westmonasterium, in magno suo
ster. palatio, ad Natale Domini. Ortæ sunt graves inimicitia inter
Hugh, Hugonem, comitem de Marchia, regis Angliæ victricum, et
count of regem Francorum, eo quod idem comes Andefulso, novo
March, ap- comiti Pictavia, ut dicitur, homagium facere dedignabatur.
plies for

¹ Cf. ante, p. 279.² nobilissimum] nobilissimam, MS.³ kalendas] An error for nonas.

See note in Hist. Angl.

⁴ sarcofagus] sarcophagus, MS.⁵ acclamatus] acclamatus, MS.⁶ Henricus . . . decanus] On an
erasure. See note in Hist. Angl.⁷ præoccupatus] preoccupatus, MS.

Unde regem Angliæ in adiutorium et ultionem per nuncios A.D. 1242. et epistolas urgentes vocavit, promittens ei omnia jura sua aid against ultramarina potenter revocare. Applicat comes Ricardus pros- France. pere in Anglia, kalendis Februarii. Rex et regina et multi 1 Feb. Angliæ magnates gaudenter occurrunt venienti. Quod cum Arrival of earl cognovissent¹ Pictavenses, tunc demum magis ac magis stimu- Richard. lando exhortabantur tam comitem quam regem, ut in Picta- The Poite- vium venire non pigritarent, comitatum Pictaviæ et omnia vins urge jura regem Anglorum contingentia continuo recepturi; unde Henry to rex a transfretatione² nullo fidelium suorum consilio poterat come to retardari. Rex pecuniam exegit a singulis prælatis non mini- them. mam, ad hæc sua jura requirenda. Eodem tempore, commisso regno Angliæ archiepiscopo Eboracensi Waltero ad custodien- dum, disposita classe, idus Maii cum thesauro maximo, prout³ 15 May. comes de Marchia persuaserat, apud Portesmue rex naves He em- ascendit, comitantibus . . . militibus. Quidam miles de Hiber- barks at Ports- mouth. nia, Willelmus de Marisco, filius Galfridi de Marisco, qui Execution of William de Marisco. exul acclamabatur, in insula de Lunde, non multum a Bris- 24 July. toldo distante, convocatis plurimis vispilionibus, latitans, more of William de Marisco. piratico prædis inhiat et rapinis. Tandem captus, ipse ad tractus est [ad]⁴ patibulum, et ibidem miserabiliter omnes sunt suspensi. Rex Francorum, congregato⁵ maximo exercitu, Success of Louis against the count of March. occurrit hostiliter regi Anglorum, cum jam prospere in parti- bus ulterioribus applicuisset. Et irruens primo in comitem de Marchia, castra ejus diruit⁶ aut cepit violenter. Et cum vidisset comes partem suam infirmari, poenituit eum, sed sero, regem Angliæ, jam in arcto constitutum, in suas partes attrax- isse. Reversus est igitur, licet invitus, ad dominium regis Francorum, qui eum recepit corde suspecto et animo titubante. Videntes igitur Pictavenses quod fortissimus eorum versus est, stillatim ad regem Francorum sunt reversi. Interim, Sickness of the king of France. Deo sic volente, infirmatus⁷ est graviter rex Francorum, et pestis et fames invasit exercitum ejus, ita quod in abissum desperationis quasi ultione divina præcipitabantur. Regina Birth of princess Beatrice. interim apud Burdegalim filiam peperit, et vocavit eam nomine matris reginæ Beatricem. Rex Francorum, quia sic feliciter oportuit, treugas cepit cum rege Anglorum, et in lectica in Franciam infirmus deportatus est. Nec unquam postea plene

¹ cognovissent] congnovissent, MS.

² transfretatione] transfratione, MS.

³ prout] pro, MS.

⁴ ad] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

⁵ congregato] congreto, MS.

⁶ diruit] dirruit, MS.

⁷ infirmatus] imfirmatus, MS.

- A.D. 1242. sibi restauratus est, donec post multos dies mente alienatus
 Louis assumes the Cross. crucem cepit; unde tota Francia, immo tota Christianitas, induit confusionem. Comes Ricardus et multi cum eo nobiles tædip affecti revertuntur, et in Cornubiam, post longa maris pericula, vix applicuerunt. Rex autem in illis adhuc partibus cum multis Angliæ magnatibus inutiliter commorabatur, donec, omnibus suis depauperatis, ipse, consumpto toto suo thesauro, et multo ære obligatus alieno, ad propria est reversus, anno tamen consequenti, ut dicetur. *fol. 71 b.*
- Dedication of the church of Waltham. de Waltham conventualis ab episcopo Norwicensi Willelmo. Scutagium . . . extorquetur. Adam, abbas Waredonæ, fit episcopus Cunerensis. Anno sub eodem inundaverunt undæ pluviales . . . sibi conterminos vendicaret. In magna . . . poterant, et homines equis pertransibant. Episcopus Lincolnensis Robertus transtulit Testamenta xii. Patriarcharum de Græco in Latinum, quæ per invidiam Judæorum multis seculis fuerant occultata. Abbates Cisterciensis Ordinis prohibiti sunt transfretare, ne ad eorum generale capitulum ex Anglia valerent pervenire. Obierunt quidam nobiles, Gilebertus . . . Kime. In borealibus autem Angliæ partibus . . . agens cancellarii Ricardi; episcopus [quoque]¹ Bathoniensis Jocelinus. Apud Burdegalim sanctissima mulier Margarita Biset. Obiitque unus . . . maceratus. *Ibid. ii. 466. Ibid. ii. 467.*
- Translation of the Testament of the 12 Patriarchs. The Cistercian abbats forbidden to go to the General Chapter. Kime. In borealibus autem Angliæ partibus . . . vices agens cancellarii Ricardi; episcopus [quoque]¹ Bathoniensis Jocelinus. Apud Burdegalim sanctissima mulier Margarita Biset. Obiitque unus . . . maceratus. *Ibid. ii. 468.*
- Henry at Bordeaux. m°.cc°.xliv°. Rex Henricus III., anno regni sui xxvii°, tenuit curiam suam ad Natale Domini apud Burdegalim. Et ne penitus . . . municipia; ubi jactu lapidis et spiculo arcubalistæ² læsus est dominus Johannes Mansel in femore. Monachi Coventrenses elegerunt sibi in episcopum suum Willelmum de Monte-Pessulano, commonachum suum; sed quia non erat regi acceptus, cassatus est. Prælati incarcerati postulabant instantissime, ut imperator liberos eos permitteret saltem per tantum tempus abire, donec providissent ecclesiæ de papæ substitutione; promittentes fideliter quod talem eligerent in papam, qui paci profecto consentiret. Quibus . . . imperator, ipsos liberos abire permisit. Quinquennes treugæ firmatæ sunt inter reges Francorum et Anglorum. Et sic prospere rex Anglorum ad propria remeans, vii°. kalendas Octobris apud Portesmue applicuit; commissa custodia Wasconie Nicholao de Molis. Per idem tempus rex Francorum et regni ejus universitas . . . rite eligentes universali ecclesiæ, diu pastorali solatio destitutæ maturius providerent, vel ipsi *Ibid. ii. 469. Ibid. ii. 470.*
- Election of bp. of Coventry cancelled. The prelates released by the emperor. Truce between France and England. Henry lands at Portsmouth. 25 Sept.

¹ *quoque*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.* | ² *arcubalistæ*] baliste, *MSS.*

- Franci negligentiam eorum suppletes,¹ privilegio uterentur A.D. 1243.*
beati Dionisii, qui a beato Clemente apostolatam accepit citra
montes populum Deo acceptabilem acquirendi. Unde ipsi
cardinales, licet adhuc fleti et desides, et cordibus divisi,² tam
imperatoris quam regis supradicti stimulis agitati,³ die Na- 24 June.
tivitatis sancti Johannis Baptistæ, Sinebaldum cardinalem in Election of
papam creaverunt, imperatori prorsus exosum, et eidem plane cardinal
adversantem, postquam vacaverat sedes per annum et ix. men- Sinebald
ses. Die vero apostolorum . . . Innocentius III. Et ilico as pope.
confirmavit . . . conversa. Et jamjam poenituit eum graviter [Innocent
prælatos a carcere liberos dimisisse. Posuit igitur in exitibus IV.].
et introitibus urbium et viarum arctas custodias, ne bullarum
portitores libere transmearent, sciens quod exinde non minimum
emolumentum tam papa quam cardinales reportarent. Tem- fol. 72 a.
plararii . . . graviter et hostiliter infestantes imperatoris
infestabant; unde ipsi etiam infideles gaudentes cachinnabant,⁴
et eorum religionem deridebant. Confirmantur Bonifacius
. . . Willelmus in episcopatum Wintoniensem, Romæ, a papa.
Eligitur . . . de Sufeld. Quo regi præsentato, placuit eidem
electus et electio. Comes Ricardus desponsavit Cinciam, soro- Marriage
rem reginæ, die sancti Clementis, celebratis nuptiis apud of earl
Westmonasterium cum honore incomparabili. Rex . . . Richard.
Beatricem, Provinciae comitissam, matrem scilicet reginæ et 17 Nov.
Cornubiæ jam comitissæ Cinciæ, quæ cum eadem Cincia
comiti [Ricardo],⁵ ut dictum [est],⁶ maritanda nuper venerat
. . . donativis ditavit, et possessionibus ampliavit. Fama Defama-
imperatoris etiam in fide vacillans, ut dicebatur, non medio- tion of the
criter denigrata est. Suadente et urgenter stimulante papa, emperor.
eligitur in regem Alemanniæ, quasi in arram culminis im-
perialis, Andegravius de Düringe, vir elegans et genere præ- The land-
clarus, et sanctissimæ Elizabeth sanguine propinquus. Unde grave of
libentius fecerunt ei homagium magnates Alemanniæ, et max- Thuringia
ime prælati, instinctu papali; nomine Fretherici, quem jam elected
nemo imperatorem ausus est dicere vel affirmare vel nomi- king of
nare, foetente. Cui Conradus, Fretherici filius, potenter se War in
opposuit. Et sic orta est guerra exitialis per totam Aleman- Germany.
niam, et effusus sanguis non modicus hinc inde Christianus.
Tandem humiliatus imperator, pacem optulit, sed papa noluit
assentire, nisi vellet absolute stare censuræ ecclesiasticæ.
Imperator autem noluit inimici sui gratiam experiri. Et sic,

¹ *suppletes*] suppletes, MS.² *divisi*] On an erasure.³ *agitati*] agiti, MS.⁴ *cachinnabant*] cachinabant, MS.⁵ *Ricardo*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*⁶ *est*] Supplied from the same.

- A.D. 1243. impediēte humani generis inimico, ira et guerra gravior solito horruit rediviva. Otto, quondam legatus in Anglia, factus est episcopus Portuensis. Imperator fecit arctius omnes vias Transalpinas custodiri, ne papa ditatus xeniis et pretiosis muneribus Cisalpinorum, maxime Francorum et Anglorum, ut consuevit, abundaret.¹ Unde infinitam pecuniam, quam papa ab Anglia per diversas tallias extorserat, in suum imperator thesaurum accumulavit. Et scribens regi Anglorum, ipsum de talis ac tantæ pecuniæ collectis redarguit castigando. Rex autem dissimulans, obaudivit. Numerus quarundum mulierum, quas Beguinas vulgus nominat, in Alemannia præcipue, usque ad milia milium incredibiliter multiplicabatur,² quæ castitatem profituntur et sequuntur, de manuum suarum laboribus vitam exilem protrahentes. Nonas Maii obiit comes prioratus ecclesiæ Sancti Albani pertinentem, cujus *Ibid. i.* patronus extitit, est sepultus. Eodem anno toleraverat⁴⁷⁷. tribulationes, comes . . . laudabiliter apud Banstude, manerium suum, diem clausit extremum, et in domo fratrum Prædicatorum³ Londoniis, quorum amicus erat et benefactor, veneranter est sepultus.
- Henry at m°.cc°.xlviij°.⁴ Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxviii°. fol. 724. Wallingford. ad Natale Domini fuit apud Walingefordiam, conviva comitis Ricardi; ubi idem comes, convocatis quamplurimis regni nobilibus, nuptiarum suarum cum summo honore reliquias celebravit. Erant nempe ibidem comitissa Provinciæ Beatrix, cum filiabus suis, regina scilicet et Cornubiæ comitissa. Quibus rex . . . cui nobiles dominæ memoratæ interfuere, vo- H. A. ii. lente sic rege, ipsa Provinciæ comitissa ad propria remeavit.⁴⁷⁸
- Martin sent as Magister Martinus a novo papa Innocentio III. mittitur in Angliam, ad colligendum pecuniam ad opus papæ, quem imperator F[rethericus] confundere nitebatur. Et sine difficultate concessa est ei licentia a rege, maxime quia idem imperator, quando postulavit sororem⁵ regis Ysabellam in uxorem, et cum ipsa quadraginta milia marcarum accepit, promisit efficax auxilium se regi impensurum contra regem Francorum, ad jura sua ultramarina potenter readquisitura; nihil tamen fecit de promissis. Magister Rogerus, præcentor Saresbiriensis, confirmatur in episcopum Bathoniensem. Obiit episcopus
- Roger bp. of Bath.

¹ abundaret] habundaret, MS.² multiplicabatur] multipli, MS.³ fratrum Prædicatorum] Predicatorum fratrum, MS., but marked to be transposed.⁴ m°.cc°.xlviij°.] m°.cc°.liii°. MS.⁵ sororem] Repeated in MS. by error.

- Cicestrensis, Radulphus de Novilla, cancellarius. Rex capit A.D. 1244. in manu sua terras, quas Normanni habebant in Anglia. Death of Mortuo episcopo Cicestrensi Radulpho, constituit dominus rex the bp. of sibi¹ consiliarios,² dominum Paulinum, militem, et dominum Chichester. Johannem de Lexintona, militem, et dominum Johannem The lands held by the Mansel, clericum, viros discretos et literatos et indigenas, suos Normans principales consiliarios. Episcopus Wintoniensis præ-seized. stolaretur. Griffinus, Leolini principis Northwalliæ filius primo- New coun- genitus, dolo fratris sui David captus, et in turri Londoniarum cillors appointed. incarceratus, dum de nocte evadere cupiebat, demissus per Death of funem de pannis incaute factum, cecidit ab alto, et, fractis prince cervicibus, miserabiliter expiravit. Anno sub eodem confectum Griffin. . . . prout moris est, in ecclesia conventuali. Chorosmini, Palestine invaded by the Tartaros de finibus suis expulsa, hostiliter venerunt in Terram the Choras- Sanctam;³ ubi magnum exterminium de Christianis exercuerunt. rasmiens, andslaughter of the Episcopus Beritensis Walerannus literas de hoc infortunio Christians. detulit,⁴ omnium magnatum Terræ Sanctæ sigillis roboratas. Quarum summa hæc est: Succubuerunt in bello cruentissimo de . . . Theutonicorum, xxxiii. Templarii, xxvi. Hospitalarii. De Teuthonicis, tantum tribus per fugam elapsis, pars electissima, omnibus aliis captivatis, præter stragem . . . infinitorum. Optimates vero terræ pro majori parte interempti ceciderunt. De archiepiscopo non apparuissent, nescitur quo devenissent. Magister vero . . . abducti. Soldanus Babiloniæ misit istos Chorosminos, et eisdem prestitit patrocinium, in exterminium Christianorum, in Terram Sanctam. Et missus est memoratus episcopus in Europam, ut super hiis casum lugubrem nuncians, auxilium postularet. Disseminatur dedecus et infamia regis per fugam episcopi
- Ibid. ii. 481. Wintoniensis inter Francos, qui de levi Anglos diffamant, The king is defamed by the French.
- Ibid. ii. 485. qui cachinnando ad invicem dicebant, "Ecce . . . nunc autem istum bonum virum, qui paulo ante ejus fuerat consiliarius specialis. Ecce militia ejus, ecce strenuitas!" Domino papa igitur super hoc sollicitante et scribente, rex, ut fama ejus restauraretur, mitior effectus, episcopum exulantem studuit revocare. Temporibus autem sub apprehenderent. Papa igitur nimium attonitus in hora, asserebant se esse affines vel consanguineos, Intravit igitur suis, quia ibi vel non procul natus fuit, et eadem civi-

¹ dominus rex sibi] On an erasure.² consiliarios] Superfluous here, because repeated at the end of the sentence.³ Sanctam] Scm, MS. and m afterwards erased, and a blank left.⁴ infortunio detulit] infornio detu, MS.

A.D. 1244. tate a primis annis educatus. Et tunc pro vicissitudine beneficii et servitii tanti promisit conferre illis et eorum consanguineis, affinibus et amicis multa ecclesiarum beneficia. Quo cognito,¹ obstupuit imperator, et dolens . . . argumenta. Fecit igitur vias custodiri et transitus, ne ad ipsum ferentes munera et habentes . . . occidentalibus, possent aliquatenus pervenire; perpendens quod non ob aliud applaudebant ei Januenses, nisi ut ab eodem ditarentur. Ex tunc igitur magis papa² læsus et provocatus fecit acclamari imperatorem esse manifestum ecclesiæ persecutorem. Animantibus papa . . . Ibid. ii. 487.

The emperor proclaimed an enemy to the church.
The Landgrave of Thuringia favoured by the German prelates.

Andegravius Duringiæ multis papalibus ditatus thesauris, consilium habuit solito urgentius, ut regnum . . . assumeret citius adquirendum. Qui consilio papali fultus [est]³ et auxilio, adminiculantibus Alemanniæ prælatis, qui fere omnes, tanquam filii obedienti parti ecclesiæ faventes, imperatori ac Conrado, filio suo, et omnibus eorum complicitibus viriliter restiterunt; magnatibus tamen adhuc aliquibus papæ resistentibus. Ipso quoque tempore, ut partem . . . exoso et rebeli atque scismatico,⁴ filiam suam speciosam, cum thesauro impretiabili. Anni quoque . . . Walenses, nolentes legibus . . . juramentorum immemores, guerram moverunt cruentissimam. Quibus, de præcepto regis, pro terrarum suarum defensione, viriliter restiterunt comes Gloverniæ, comes de Hereford, Johannes de Munemue, Rogerus de Muhaut, et . . . Ibid. ii. 488.

11 June. de aliquibus triumpharunt. Festo vero sancti Barnabæ fuit rex . . . specialis et consiliarii, quem promovere sitienter proposuerat, cassatione. Qui quidem ad episcopatum Oicestrensem [electus],⁵ rege extiterat procurante, et eo . . . vir quidem sanctus et episcopatui idoneus . . . subrogatus. Rex igitur iratus, baronias episcopatum Cicestræ et Cestriæ, quia magister Rogerus, electus Cestrensis, simili causæ subiacebat, jussit seisis in manu sua et retineri. Rex insuper Scociæ A[lexander] jura quædam in regno suo ad regem Angliæ spectantia recognoscere⁶ procaciter renuebat. Eratque amicitia inter ipsos reges nimis attenuata, ex quo rex Scociæ per maritagium filiæ Engelrami, Francis, qui sunt regis Angliæ capitales, ut novit mundus, inimici, fuerat confœderatus. Ut igitur accinctus ad ultionem rex Angliæ ipsum regem Scociæ potentius . . . Thomam, reginæ avunculum. Qui Ibid. ii. 489.

The king seizes the bprics. of Chichester and Chester.
War with Scotland.

mandatis regiis obtemperans, in Angliam cum militia venit

¹ cognito] cognito, MS.² papa] Repeated after fecit, superfluously.³ est] Omitted in MS.⁴ scismatico] cismatico, MS.⁵ electus] Supplied from Hist. Angl.⁶ recognoscere] recongnoscere, MS.

congregata; et regem jam versus Scociam lora dirigentem et A.D. 1244. vexilla, pedetentim sequebatur. Per idem tempus pars regis Scotorum non mediocriter est infirmata;¹ unde poenituit jam ipsum contra regem Anglorum recalcitrasse. Engelramus Death of Engelram de Cuscy, socer ejus, qui eidem regi Scociæ, generi suo, militare præsidium promiserat per mare mittendum, in fata, Deo ultore, miserabiliter concesserat; antiquus enim Clarevallensium et omnium religiosorum persecutor indefessus. Revocatur episcopus Wintoniensis,² et sua dignitate et pace The bp. of Winchester recalled. regia gratulatur; talium etenim indiguit³ plus solito familia- Meeting of the English and Scotch nobles, ritate et consilio. Convenit utriusque regni, scilicet Anglorum et Scotorum, universa nobilitas, cui intererant comes Flandriæ Thomas et alii consanguinei et amici reginæ in partibus regno Scociæ conterminis. Et sub forma pacis inter reges prælo- cutum est matrimonium contrahendum inter primogenitum regis Scotorum, filium Alexandrum, et filiam regis Anglorum Margaretam; sed quia pueri erant et tenelli, non fuit adhuc desponsatio solempniter per nuptias celebrata. Et sic uterque regum in pace remeavit. Convenerant autem Londoniis, regia Council held at London. submonitione, magnates. In quo concilio petiit rex ore proprio in propatulo, scilicet in pecuniare. Cui responsum fuit, quod quia carta libertatum, quam pater suus rex J[ohannes] concesserat, et postmodum rex H[enricus] III., filius ejus, cum juramento multotiens concesserat, nec tamen adhuc observaverat, "istud negotium censemus debere merito capere Pecuniary aid to the king postponed. dilationem." Postulabant insuper instantissime sibi constitui justiciarium et cancellarium, per quos status regni solidaretur, ut consuevit, et qui darent regi fidele consilium et utile reipublicæ. Hoc igitur consilium et negotium cepit dilationem usque in tres septimanas a Purificatione beatæ Mariæ; sed 2 Feb. rege familiaribus respondente interim, quod servilis esset ejus conditio, et deterior alicujus baronis⁴ vel militis, si non liceret de quo vellet, nunc de uno nunc de alio, illi facere vel cancellarium vel justiciarium, tanquam senescallum. Quod cum cognovissent⁵ magnates, non curarunt venire, ut nihil aliud reportarent quam ambages. Tandem rex sperans . . . hac forma: "Innocentius," etc. Summa fuit: "De vestris . . . conferatis." Responsio autem, quia omnes tunc ibi prælati non fuerant, cepit dilationem. Magister Martinus interim, papæ clericus, de nuncio sibi injuncto sollicitus, convocatis . . . literas papales. Quarum summa ista fuit: "In ea . . .

¹ infirmata] infirmata, MS.

² Wintoniensis] After this word, episcopus is repeated.

³ etenim indiguit] indiguit et-

enim, MS., but marked to be transposed.

⁴ baronis] boronis, MS.

⁵ cognovissent] cognovissent, MS.

A.D. 1244. exprimendam." Interim misit imperator . . . de Ocre, notum nuncium suum et consuetum . . . summa talis erat: "Supplicando, admonendo prohibemus . . . Anglicum in potestate sua inveniret, sive prælatus sive alium, gravi puniret ultione, Tandem ita procuratum est a magnatibus et prælatis vacillantibus et dissidentibus, quod tam papæ quam regi, non sine præcordialibus omnium suspiriis, est satisfactum; nec tantum carta cum libertatibus est propterea conservata, sed tam regnum quam ecclesia obsorduit, ultimæ conditionis servitutibus conculcata. Novi sancti clarent in Anglia, præter beatum Edmundum confessorem, quem, proh dolor! Anglia non meruit retinere. Sanctus Robertus de Knareburg . . . ad¹ cujus tumbam diversa miracula probantur celebrari . . . Edmundi, ad cujus sepulturam certissima miracula choruscabant. Et multi alii, licet non canonizati, Deo manifestante, claruerunt. Magister Willelmus de Burgo, domini regis clericus, fit episcopus Landavensis; sed cito postea lumine oculorum est privatus. Consecratur in episcopum Bathoniensem magister Rogerus, præcentor Saresbiriensis. In octavis sancti Martini episcopus Lincolniensis transfretavit, pro causa ventilata inter ipsum et canonicos suos; et decanus Lincolniensis cum quibusdam et dean of Lincoln go abroad to plead their suit. Defeat of the king of Navarre in Gascony. The king of France assumes the Cross, when dangerously ill. Oppressive counsel of Rob. Passelew. Multa pecunia extorquetur a miserimis² Judæis. Nicholaus de Molis a rege Navariæ et aliis circumseptus hostibus in Wasconia, ubi senescallus nuper constituebatur, non tantum se defendit, sed gloriose triumphat. Rex Francorum Parisius graviter infirmatur.³ Et dum jacuisset duobus diebus penitus, ut dicitur, exanimatus, tandem respirans postulavit crucem sibi dari. Episcopus autem Parisiensis signavit eum, dicens, "Domine, ut ne te conturbem, quod postulas, do, obsecundando Deo, eam tibi. Cum convalesceris ad plenum, cum deliberatione et discretorum consilio actus tuos ordinabis." Rex autem nulla noluit illam ratione deponere, sed deosculans eam, imposuit humeri suo. Robertus Passelew, Wellensis⁴ archidiaconus, domini regis clericus et consiliarius specialis, dedit regi consilium, in multorum exterminium, paupertatem et dolorem, ut, facta inquisitione per vicinos de regniæ forestæ occupatione, et⁵ aliena quicunque invaserunt, gravi . . . invenirentur, sive justam sive injustam haberent excusationem, usque ad exinanitionem et mendicitatem puniti, 497. regi thesaurum, utinam profecturum,⁶ cumulabant. Obiit Mar-

fol. 74 b.

¹ ad] a, MS.² miserrimis] miserimis, MS.³ infirmatur] infirmatur, MS.⁴ Wellensis] An error for *Levensis*, as in *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 497.⁵ et] Appears superfluous here.⁶ profecturum] profectuturum, MS.

Ibid. ii. 498. garetæ . . . Londoniis. Obiit episcopus Exoniensis Willelmus, A.D. 1244. cognomento¹ Briwere. Obiit comitissa Flandriæ, uxor comitis Thomæ, ratione cujus Flandriæ comes extiterat. Deaths of notable personages.

m^o.cc^o.xl^o. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxix^o., fuit Henry at idem rex ad Natale Domini apud Westmonasterium, ubi Johannem de Gatesdene, clericum suum, opulentis redditibus² abundantem,³ cum maluisset sub fœdere vivere matrimoniali Gatesdene quam curis animarum obligari,⁴ balteo donavit militari. Cantuariensis electus B[onifacius], et Wigorniensis et Herefordensis The abp. elect of Canter- episcopi, clanculo ob secretissimas causas transfretarunt. Rex postulavit orationes a viris religiosioribus literatoribus, ut Dominus, bury and ad robur regni et consolationem, prolem conferre dignaretur. other prelates go abroad. Hoc prius factum est de Edwardo, regis primogenito,⁵ sed non publice. Et quia preces effectu non caruerunt, spem bonam Prayers re- omnes conceperunt, quod Dominus vitæ seriem prolis regiæ inquired by beneplacito suo prospere gubernabit. Die vero sancti Marcelli peperit Alienora regina regi filium, quem vocavit, rege progeny. sic jubente, Edmundum. Quadragesimali vero tempore se- 16 Jan. Birth of quenti apud Montem-Gomericum⁶ interempti sunt . . . præerat prince dicti castri castellanus. Tempore sub eodem . . . et fecit ipsum Edmund. publice⁷ excommunicatum enunciarî per universam Christiani- tatem. David, dux exercitus Walensium, cupiens Death of strenuissimus de marchisiis, Herbertus scilicet filius-Mathæi, Herbert inter⁸ prærupta montium incaute ambularet, a quodam immani Fitz-Mat- saxo, per quendam Walensem in eminenti constitutum [dimisso],⁹ thew. obrutus interiit. Anno eodem, circa medium Quadragesimæ Mandate auditum est in Angliâ mandatum papale de concilio generali for a Gene- convocando et celebrando apud Lugdunum, quo papa cum magna ral Council jam venerat difficultate. Eo tempore, dum minus caute ministri at Lyons. papales ignem . . . camera papæ. Ministri autem . . . et ebrietatem, dicebant incendiarios occultos missos ab imperatore ignem occulte domibus supposuisse, ut sic papam combussissent.¹⁰ The pope's fuerunt qui dicerent quædam domino papæ carissima ipso igne chamber de tributo Angliæ. Doluit enim papa supra modum, et ingemuit burnt. usque ad lacrimas super combustionem memorata, cum tamen domus illæ suæ propriæ non fuissent. Die vero Pentecostes 4 June.

¹ cognomento] cognomento, MS.

² redditibus] reddibus, MS.

³ abundantem] habundantem, MS.

⁴ obligari] obgligari, MS.

⁵ primogenito] primo, MS.

⁶ Gomericum] Glomericum, MS.



⁷ publice] At first written enun-

ciari, but afterwards erased, and corr. in marg.

⁸ inter] dum inter, MS.

⁹ dimisso] Supplied to complete the sense. Cf. *Hist. Angl.*

¹⁰ combussissent] combussisset, MS.

A.D. 1245. rex Londoniis Ricardum de Clare, comitantibus . . . militari. fol. 75a.
 Amount of Fecit eo tempore rex per . . . Romanorum et Ytalicorum, Ibid. ii.
 rents in quos Romana auctoritas violenta ditaverat. Et inventa est ad 502.
 England plus ascendere quam redditus totius regni merus Anglicani,
 received by Italians. exceptis redditibus, donativis, et diversis Transalpinorum emo-
 lumentis, quæ recipiunt de cameris episcoporum et abbatum,
 quæ ad multa milia marcarum ascendere reperiuntur. Con-
 Letter of fecta est igitur carta querimonialis¹ super talibus oppressioni-
 complaint bus intolerabilibus, et precipue de carta tributi tempore belli
 on this extorta, ad concilium deferenda, et in propatulo relegenda.
 subject ad- Franci quoque similiter pro injuriis et oppressionibus, quibus
 dressed to per papam et Transalpinos auctoritate papali opprimuntur, quan-
 the General dam conficiunt prolixam epistolam et elegantem, lugubres que-
 Council. rimonas continentem, ad concilium transmittendam, papæ et
 toti concilio querimonialiter præsentandam. Quas epistolas
 alibi scriptas hic scribere prætermittimus propter earum pro-
 lixitatem, sed alibi illas poterit sedulus indagator² reperire,
 scilicet ad hæc signa  . ³ Hiis quoque diebus,
 . . . odio capta apud Luitonam, inter Ricardum de Clare et quos- Ibid. ii.
 dam alienigenas, auctoritate regia prohibebantur, missus est . . . 503.
 consentiente ipso rege, sed tacite et cante, ad . . . vultu ipsum in-
 tuens, sic affatur, "Recedens ilico exi . . . tibi per me mandat
 non rex, sed armatorum . . . ne hic moreris . . . frustra de-
 trunceris." Et re vera . . . ipsum truculenter irruisset, sicut
 postea protestabatur, et pœnituit eum graviter de omissione.
 Rege autem conductum concedente, recessit ab Anglia magis-
 Departure ter [Martinus]⁴ trepidus et festinus. Rex autem significavit
 of the pa- papæ, quod vix magnates suos cohibere potuit, quin ipsum
 pal nuncio. propter sui rapacitatem interfecissent. At magister Martinus
 Lugdunum perveniens, gravem super prædictis coram papam
 He com- reposuit querimoniam; sed papa propter imminens⁵ concilium
 plains to conniventibus oculis omnia prudenter dissimulavit, tempora
 the pope. conquerenti promittens commodiora.⁶ Rex nec valens . . . Ibid. ii.
 Resigna- sequerentur. Electus Coventrensis Willelmus, monachus, elec- 504, 505.
 tionem suam sponte resignavit. Cujus loco . . . de Weseham,
 bp. elect of decanus ecclesiæ Lincolnensis. Consecrati sunt . . . in Ces- Ibid. ii.
 Coventry. trensem. Quod cum audisset rex, jussit baronias episcoporum 505.
 . . . ilico confiscari. Dominus rex . . . Westmonasterii con- Ibid. ii.
 506.

¹ querimonialis] At first written querimonialibus, and the last syllable afterwards erased.

² indagator] indagator, MS.

³ See note in *Hist. Angl.*,

⁴ Martinus] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

⁵ imminens] imminens, MS.

⁶ commodiora] comodiora, MS.

fol. 75 b. ventualem veterem jussit funditus cum media turri solotenus A.D. 1245. dirui, et sumptibus propriis regaliter et magnifice reparari. Restoration In qua ecclesia decenter reparata, corpus beati Edwardi illi- of West-
batur in feretro aureo proposuit collocare. Altius igitur minster
celebraturi. Cujus concilii acta, quæ¹ speciales exigunt abbey.
tractatus, alibi annotantur.² Et cum petitum esset ab omnibus
fere prælatis, ut solempniter canonizaretur beatus Edmundus
confessor, cepit negotium, sub spe tamen ob occultas causas, ad
tempus dilationem. Item, imperator F[redericus] ab culmine Deposition
imperii ignominiose præcipitatus est. Cujus rei series, quia of the
autentica, alibi plenius enucleatur.³ Item, per solempnes emperor.
nuncios suos et procuratores, quos ad hoc dominus rex Angliæ
destinaverat, videlicet comitem Rogerum Bigod,⁴ Johannem Messengers
filium-Galfridi, militem, Willelmum de Cantelupo, militem, sent to the
Philippum Basset, militem, Radulphum filium-Nicholai, militem, General
et magistrum Willelmum Powic, domini regis clericum, con- Council to
questus est dominus rex Angliæ super innumerabilibus exac- complain
tionibus, et ecclesiarum, quas fundaverunt progenitores ejus, of the papal
et dotaverunt ex eorum liberis tenementis, servilibus oppres- exactions.
sionibus domini papæ, per diversos nuncios, quorum enormi-
tates et improbitates si quis plenius prosequeretur, lacrimas
excuteret auditorum. Quasi enim ultimæ conditionis servi vel
Judæi, jam annuatim talliantur prælatis, et ecclesia, quam
Christus liberavit, velut ancillaris pedissequa conculcatur. Item,
Ibid. ii. 507. contradictum est . . . rex Angliæ Johannes, amaricatus spiritu,
in tempore belli et discordiæ et odii indurati inter ipsum et
nobiles de regno; cui obligationi non consensit universitas,
immo contradixit Anglorum eminentissimus archiepiscopus
Cantuariensis. Franci quoque, ut prædictum est, gravem de Complaint
oppressionibus et frequentibus exactionibus, quibus ecclesia of the
Gallicana vexabatur, lacrimabiliter sunt conquesti. Episcopus French on
insuper Berithensis . . . sigilla, scilicet magnatum Terræ the same
Sanctæ, primo patriarchæ, consequenter aliorum tam prælato- subject.
rum quam principum Terræ Sanctæ, de infortunio⁵ quod ibidem
accidit per Chorosminos; occulte imponens causam hujus rei The mis-
papæ, qui thesaurum a rege Francorum Philippo legatum, qui fortunes at-
papam summum inde constituit executorem, nescitur qualiter tending the
alienavit, necnon cruce signatos ad succursum Terræ Sanctæ Crusaders
succinctos et eorum viatica laicis personis vendidit, et a suc- attributed
cursu Terræ Sanctæ, in Christi contumeliam, alienavit. Et pope. to the

¹ quæ] que q̄, MS. Perhaps we should read quia.

² See note in *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 506.

³ See the *Greater Chronicle*, ed. Wats, pp. 668-672.

⁴ Rogerum Bigod] Bigod Rogerum, MS.

⁵ infortunio] informio, MS.

- A.D. 1245. imperatorem F[rethericum], qui omnia certissime restituere promisit, quia hoc ipse solus potuit, quantum potuit, prout nunc apparet, ut solus regnaret et dominaretur, indefesse infestavit. Dominus rex Angliæ, dum apud Gannoc ex Anglis milites strenui Alanus Bucel, Adam de Moia, et Reimundus Arcubalastarius; de Walensibus vero multo plures, sed vulgares. Misit igitur rex in Hiberniam, maxime in Englesciam,¹ pro Hiberniensibus, quos novit esse Walensibus inimicissimos, ut Walliam depopularentur. Quod et ipsi feralius quam præceptum est² adimpleverunt. Rex vero post miserabile Walensium exterminium, præcluserat eis omne genus victualium. Hostibus igitur ad votum subjugatis, firmavit apud Gannoc castrum elegantissimum, quod est omnibus Walensibus quasi spina in oculo, [et]³ reversus est in festo Symonis et Judæ apostolorum. Rege Francorum convalescente, immo potius resuscitato, multi de regno Francorum nobiles cruce similiter consignantur, videlicet comes Britannia, comes Barrensis, comes R. de Druiis, Philippus de Curtenai, Walterus de Juvenni . . . de regno Francorum, quorum nomina non teneamus. Qui omnes votivo signo crucis signati, sui regis sequi vestigia cupiebant. ut tanti ducis tuti patrocinio cruce signati, Christi contererent⁴ inimicos. Consecratus est literatus. Obierunt autem illo anno, Baldewinus [comes]⁵ Devonie, in crastino sancti Valentini, et quidam præclarus baro Simoni. Obiitque comes Marescallus . . . sui, scilicet Ricardus,⁶ Willielmus et Gilebertus. ii. nonas Decembris. Et cito . . . frater eorum junior. Quibus . . . scutum illud Angliæ prostratum est. Et quia de hoc clipeo prostrato mentio recitatur lamentabilis, alienum a materia non arbitror. si de consimilibus prostratis, licet non paribus, faciam mentionem, ut sic ruina regni Anglicani, Deo offenso, pateat recitata. Marescalli, ut dictum est de Breante. In Provincia, amici Angliæ, comitis Provincie Reimundi, qui eodem anno sublati sunt de medio. Obiit quoque in crastino beatæ Virginis comitissa Oxonia Ysabella de Bolebec. Obiitque Galfridus de Marisco, exul et pauper, qui aliquando inter primates Hibernie non ultimus habebatur. Obiitque Galfridus de Trane, cardinalis papæ merito specialissimus. Obiit insuper apud Sanctum Albanum. ii. idus Octobris. episcopatu suo existente
- The king sends to Ireland for forces to ravage Wales. Gannoc castle fortified. 28 Oct.**
- Many French nobles assume the Cross.**
- Deaths of English nobles. 4 Dec.**
- Shields laid low in England.**
- Deaths of Reimund, count of Provence, and others. 14 Oct.**
- fol. 76 a.
- Ibid. ii. 508.
- Ibid. ii. 509.
- Ibid. ii. 510.

¹ in Englesciam] This is an error, arising from carelessness in abbreviating the text of *Hist. Angl.* ii. 327.

² præceptum est] præceptum est præceptum. MS.

³ et] Omitted in MS.

⁴ contererent] conterent. MS.


⁵ comes] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*

⁶ Ricardus] Added on to the text.

- in Hibernia, scilicet Hertfertensi, privatus, sed nequaquam pontificali dignitate, episcopus Johannes, et in ecclesia Sancti Albani est sepultus. Et xvi^o. kalendas . . . Burgo.
- Ibid. ii. 511. A.D. 1245. Death of John, bp. of Ardfert.
- m^o.cc^o.xlvi^o. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxx^o, fuit ad Natale Domini apud Westmonasterium, ubi . . . quibus et
- H. A. iii. 3. cara contulit donativa, una . . . et sorore sua, Cornubiæ comitissa, multisque aliis regni primatibus, qui cum eodem¹ rege in Wallia guerræ pondera . . . exultatione. Per idem tem-
- fol. 76 b. pus benedictionem. Summa² vero hæc est: "Damus
- Ibid. iii. 3. 4. " ecclesiæ memoratæ." In hujus . . . dici potest.
- Ibid. iii. 4. Rex autem, ut videbatur, usque ad . . . regnum suum tot bonis suis et totiens viderat spoliari. Considerabat insuper, quod . . . inceperat ipse rex, redundare videbantur; quia sic imponebatur ei, quod dilapidator et extirpator substantiæ ecclesiæ Cantuariensis extitisset. Medio vero Quadragesimæ, edicto contrectarent. Angebat enim omnes gravamen . . . incessanter eisdem totiens irrogatum. Et eo³ anxiantur, quod . . . reponentes, minime exaudiebantur, sed tanto magis ac magis opprimebantur. Sed quia . . . sortita, nec se Angli mutuo patrocinebantur, nec a rege consolationem acceperunt, tædium cur urceus exit?" Sed, ut manifeste pateat, Dominum offensum fuisse, et, juxta illud Jeremiæ,⁴ fieri Angliæ tanquam inimicum. Inviti igitur et obmurmurantes omnem illatam injuriam et cotidie tolerarunt multiplicatam. Et sic facta est servitus prælatorum æqualis servituti Judæorum, exsufflata⁵ ecclesiæ libertate, qua
- Ibid. iii. 5. Christus eam liberavit. Temporibus quoque . . . imperatorem nominare prohibemur, ut . . . exhalavit,⁶ restauraret, præcipue quam de hæresi contraxerat, unam epistolam Anglis duxerat transmittendam: "Frethericus, etc. prælo-
- Oppres- sions sub- mitted to by the clergy.
- Ibid. iii. 6. quium," etc. Quere in libro Historiarum 00007. Papa vigili
- Ibid. iii. 7. sollicitudine . . . qui jam in regem Alemanniæ exaltabatur, multo ditaretur thesauro. Frethericus igitur, positus insidiis, omnia ei transmissa cepit, et suo ærario prudenter cumula-
- Mutual enmity of the emperor and pope.
- vit. Et eo tenus odii venena processerunt, ut alter alteri procuraret mortiferas potiones. Donis autem⁸ papalibus corrupti sunt multi de Alemanniæ optimatibus, ita ut in die

¹ eodem] eo, MS.² Summa] Summa, MS.³ eo] We should probably read eo magis.⁴ Lament. ii. 5.⁵ exsufflata] exufflata, MS.⁶ exhalavit] exalavit, MS.⁷ See note in Hist. Angl., iii. 7.⁸ autem] autem corrupti, MS., but the last word is superfluous.

- A.D. 1246. belli terga dantes facti sunt de amicis inimici; unde Conradus victus ad patrem inglorius remeavit. Reimundi . . . minor, *Ibid.* iii. 8. maritata est . . . Provincia, quæ suæ cessit ditioni. Comes Sabaudia . . . fecit homagium et fidelitatem domino regi Angliæ in manu archiepiscopi memorati, cum juramento et fidei interpositione. Dominus rex . . . Manniæ, balteo . . . rogitanes, exaudiri meruerunt. Rex precibus . . . in manu iratus tenuerat, restituit, et ipsum in gratiam recepit. *Ibid.* iii. 9.
- Canonization of St. Edmund. Die vero apostolorum fugitivus. Beatus Edmundus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus et confessor gloriosus, clarescente signorum multitudine, canonizatur. Canonici Saresbirienses . . . in rege, si alium quam aulicum elegissent, Willelmum de Eboraco, regis clericum specialem et consiliarium Beverlaci . . . suarum, licet multos competentiores possent invenisse, pastorem elegerunt. Defuncto piæ memoriæ Ricardo, abbate . . . archidiaconum, sibi elegit in abbatem. Eodemque anno plures magnates regni Angliæ ab hoc seculo . . . clericus et consiliarius specialis. Item, comitissa Marchiæ, mater regis, quondam regina Angliæ, quæ moritura velum suscepit sanctimoniale, et desuper, quia regina, coronam. Et sepulta est apud Fontem-Ebraudi, extra ecclesiam. Obiit insuper comitissa . . . Galeweia. *Ibid.* iii. 15.
- Death of the countess of March, and burial. 3 Feb. m°.cc°.xlvi°. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxxi°, tenuit curiam suam . . . episcopus ipsius civitatis Willelmus H. A. iii. lætabundus . . . episcopo in festo imminenti¹ prandere dignaretur dominum ipsum regem . . . episcopum suum in presentia . . . revocasse. In crastino vero Purificationis beatæ Mariæ, convenerat ecclesiæ imperiosas postulationes pecuniæ violenter extorquendæ. Tandem de . . . gravamina regni domino papæ . . . ex parte universitatis cleri et populi eminens ostensuri: " Sanctissimo . . . cleri per provinciam Cantuariensem constituta, devota . . . ecclesia,"

etc. Require .² In fine vero epistolæ: " Latores . . .

- Foreign ladies married to English nobles. Two Minors sent sed nihil remedii est consecutum, sed si prius virgis, modo scorpionibus nos cedere non cessabant. Rex fecit maritari quoddam puellas ultramarinas, quas Petrus de Sabaudia adduxit, nobilibus adolescentibus, quos rex in custodia sua educaverat. Mittuntur duo fratres de Ordine Minorum in Angliam, videlicet frater Johannes de Cantia cum socio suo A[lexandro], de

¹ imminenti] iminenti, MS.

² See note in *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 17.

- Ibid. iii. 18. præcepto . . . suum exequendum de subventione pecuniari A.D. 1247.
eidem facienda contra Frethericum, validum ecclesiæ persecu- to England
torem. Unde non minima facta est papæ contributio, et efficax to collect
collatum auxilium; fama enim referente, nitebatur idem F[re- money for
thericus] totius ecclesiæ statum concutere, et etiam fidei con- the pope.
- Ibid. iii. 20. stantiam enervare. Anno sub eodem . . . dampnosus extitit
et terribilis, et eo magis, quia insolitus. Quapropter significa-
tivus credebatur. Mare etiam . . . dies, sed tertio . . . non
minima finitimis irrogavit. Et iterum redivivus terræmotus,
cum quodam . . . lingua *Erthdune* vocant, adjuncto ventorum
violento turbine, structuras . . . dissipavit et avulsit, et robora
miræ magnitudinis conterens, radicibus extirpando præcipita-
vit. Unde comminatio evangelica¹ mundano statui evidenter
convenire videbatur. Nam et tonitrus cum terribili fulgure
præmissis adjugebantur. Sed miseri mortales nec evangelicis
comminationibus, nec elementorum commotionibus perterriti
vel castigati, impetus voluntarios avaritiæ et ambitionis cohi-
buerunt. Diebus sub eisdem missi sunt subdoli sicarii et *Emissaries*
potionatores ac jugulatores, more *Assesinorum*, et etiam, ut sent to
dicebatur, piper infectum ab institoribus inter papales et Fre- poison the
thericales, ut, aliquibus interemptis, alteruter triumpharet, emperor
papa scilicet vel Frethericus. Unde dominus papa timens sibi, and pope.
latuit inclusus in arcto conclavi, armatis custoditus, vix ausus The pope
in populo apparere, vel eidem verbum Dei prædicare, ut decuit, hides him-
self.
- Ibid. iii. 22. in publico et manifeste. Hoc quoque anno, facta est . . . visi-
tatione facienda in . . . de Thynemue, ecclesiæ Sancti Albani
pertinentis. Mota autem lis sic conquievit, quod in ipsa epi-
scopus visitationis officium exercebit² sine onere procurationis.
- fol. 78 a. Obiit Andegravius de Düringe, in cujus sinu reposita fuit
spes papalis et confidentia. In cujus casu totius thesauri pe-
cunia inestimabilis, quam dominus papa undecunque acqui-
sierat, in Caribdim perditionis irrestaurabiliter est submersa. Deaths of
the Land-
grave of
Thuringia,
and Fulk of
Newcastle.
2 Feb.
William,
count of
Holland,
elected
king of
Germany.
- Obiit et Fulco de Castro-novo, miles, domini regis consobrinus,
Londoniis, in Purificatione beatæ Mariæ; et sepultus [est]³ in
ecclesia Westmonasterii. Willelmus, comes Holandiæ, papa
procurante, in regem Alemanniæ, ut sic in imperiū promo-
veatur, eligitur. In cujus promotione papa thesauros impretia-
biles, quos ab ecclesia emunxit⁴ Anglicana præcipue et Galli-
cana, congressit. Sed omnia quasi in pelagi voratrum vel potius
baratrum irrecuperabiliter sunt projecta, sicut sequens sermo
plenius suo tempore declarabit; ut luce clarius pateat omnibus,

¹ *evangelica*] *euangelica*, MS.,
and *euangelicis* further on.

² *exercebit*] *exercebit*, MS.

³ *est*] Omitted in MS.

⁴ *emunxit*] *emuncit*, MS.

A.D. 1247. tales ecclesiæ guerras et sanguinis Christiani profluvia Domino exercituum maxime displicuisse. Applicat in Anglia episcopus Sabinensis, apostolicæ sedis cardinalis, de licentia domini regis, iturus in partes boreales, videlicet Norwegiam et Sueciam, ut . . . Haconem et coronaret. Qui, sicut ejus progenitores, rex Norwagiæ extiterat, per diuturna secula, sed non inunctus. Cardinalis igitur memoratus apud Len commorans, procurancias,¹ ac si esset legatus in Angliam destinatus, plurimis diebus ventum prosperum expectans, ab omnibus vicinis et aliquibus remotis episcopis et abbatibus exigebat. Et cum ventus commodus² aspirasset, fecit celebrari missam in navi apud Len, dum staret adhuc immobilis super aridam, admirantibus qui illam viderunt novitatem. Et post missam, sinuatis [velis],³ Angliam a tergo salutans, septentrionalibus fluctibus irrediturus se commisit. Et cum in Norwegiam pervenisset, officium sibi injunctum de rege perfecit inungendo. Et cum ad se vocatos illius regionis Nigri Ordinis monachos, minus inveniret habitu, moribus et gestu ordinatos, ita ut paucos professos, nullumque silentium observantem, promisit eisdem visitatorem et informatorem auctoritate papali transmittendum. Quos rogabat, ut ipsum reciperent reverenter, et audirent obedienter. Et missus est Romam ob hoc abbas de Holm, Nidrosiensis diocesis, et Hernisius, monachus ejus, cum literis ipsius legati ad dominum papam, ut aliquem idoneum⁴ visitatorem et informatorem, monachum Nigri Ordinis, ad reformandum Norwagensium monachorum Ordinem per negligentiam prælatorum deformatum, illuc destinaret. Quod et factum est, prout in sequentibus dicitur. Tres domini regis fratres uterini venerunt in Angliam, a rege vocati, filii comitis de Marchia Hugonis, amplos honores recepturi, videlicet Guido de Lizeinnum, Willelmus de Valentia, et Æthelmarus clericus. Pater autem eorum Hugo, et frater primogenitus Hugo, ammonitu regis Francorum, sicut multi optimates de regno Francorum et regionibus conterminis, cruce signabantur. Tempore quoque sub . . . æri regio inhiantes, magnates ultramarini et longinqui . . . Constantinopolitanus, domini regis, ut asseruit, consanguineus, cum quibusdam . . . annis antea transactis, omnibus reliquiis quas . . . bonis aufugit spoliatus. Sed a rege et comite Ricardo, ratione consanguinitatis licet longinquæ, meruit recipere de inopia consolationem. Unde, refertis clitellis, ditior remeavit. Eodem anno . . . festo beati Vitalis

Ibid. iii. 23

24.

fol. 78/

Ibid. iii. 1

Ibid. iii. 1

28 April.

¹ *procurancias*] et *procuracias*, MS., but *et* is superfluous.

² *commodus*] *comodus*, MS.

³ *velis*] Omitted in MS. Cf. *ante*, p. 241.

⁴ *idoneum*] *ydoneum*, MS.

- quas, ut præactum est, adduxerat . . . nobilibus, quos A.D. 1247. rex . . . educaverat. Maritata est insuper Alesia, soror . . . de Warannia, futuro comiti de Warannia. Maritata insuper
- bid. iii. 26. Johanna, filia Warini de Montecheinsillo . . . cui contulit cito postea Hertfordiam, cum castro et honore. Fratri autem suo Æthelmaro procuravit . . . viderentur ascendisse. Guidonique, fratri . . . contulit rex tantam esterlingorum renovatorum numerososam abundantiam,¹ ut equi sui eisdem recederent onerati. Episcopus Wigorniensis, Willelmus Longa-spata, Galfri- Many
dus de Lucy, et multi alii nobiles in Anglia, exemplo regis English
Francorum Christianissimi, ut cum eo et sub eo Christo mili- nobles as-
tantes peregrinarentur, cruce signantur. Eodemque anno, vii^o. sume the
Cross.
idus Julii, quo videlicet die . . . nutu et providentia, trans- 9 July.
latum est quod corpus ejus totaliter integrum inventum
est et incorruptum, et instar balsami odoriferum; et quod . . .
flexibile. Capilli ejus et vestimentum² colore et substantia
- bid. iii. 27. inviolatum. Et cum vellent . . . respondit rex, "Avertat Dominus a me illa temeritas! Non placeat . . . peccatorem quomodolibet mutiletur." Eodem tempore moneta . . . unde de remedio oportuit cogitare. Inventa est igitur novi cunei New
impressio talis, ut, manentibus pondere et materia, crucis coinage.
brachia usque ad nummi exteriorem circulum extenderentur.³
In cujus . . . de cruce violaretur, inacceptabilis haberetur,
nec licuit, nisi [ad]⁴ mensam, cambiare. In cujus præcepti
transgressione multi postea puniebantur. Anno quoque sub Destruc-
eodem Chorosminorum fortitudo pestifera divina ultione dissipation of
pata, et quasi vas figuli irrestaurabiliter deleta de sub cælo, the Chor-
tam Sarracenorum quam Christianorum præliis enervata. Fre- rasmiens.
thericus cisalpinans . . . copioso, unde . . . papalem irrueret
- bid. iii. 28. fol. 79 a. truculenter, tanquam propter induratum et inveteratum odium
obstinatus, cum prudenter . . . Frethericum martialiter com-
munire. Quod cum audisset F[rethericus], omnes vires suas
in præparatione obsidionis contra Parmenses regressus [congre- Siege of
gavit];⁵ et obsidens eandem civitatem, aliam tanquam castro- Parma
rum dispositionem ædificavit, quam Victoriam jussit appellari. by the
Quæ postea, Thadeo interfecto, consiliario suo, dissipata est; emperor.
unde quidam papalis inde ait,

"Ad nutum Christi Victoria victa fuisti."

¹ *abundantiam*] habundanciam, MS.

² *vestimentum*] vestimenta, MS.

³ In the text is introduced a rude drawing of the coin, with an imperfect inscription. See note in *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 27.

⁴ *ad*] Supplied to complete the sense.

⁵ *congregavit*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.* A blank space is left in the MS.

- A.D. 1247. In crastino vero sancti Michaelis¹ magnates Alemanniæ electo
 30 Sept. . . . homagium, suadente papa, fecerunt et liganciam, . . . Ibid. iii. 29.
 Aquisgranum,² ubi reges Alemanniæ coronari consueverunt,
 solempniter coronaretur. Sed Frethericales viriliter obstiterunt.
 Eodem anno, in festo Sancti . . . Christi apud Westmonas-
 terium, et domino regi allatus, et diligenter examinatus, præ-
 sentibus magnatibus regni et prælatis quamplurimis. Et con-
 tulit ipsum sanguinem ecclesiæ Westmonasterii, quem cum
 summa devotione ipse rex in humili habitu pedes ab ecclesia
 Sancti Pauli cum processione magna bajulavit, ambobus
 brachiis et manibus reverenter elevatis. Et revera proposuit
 nudis pedibus tam tremendum, tam venerandum thesaurum
 supportasse,³ nisi cespitationem et casum, dum quod portavit
 quandoque intueretur, formidasset. Revocavit enim ad memo-
 riam historiam de imperatore Eraclio Crucem ad portas Jeru-
 salem bajulante.⁴ De memorati sanguinis veritate plenissime
 per domini patriarchæ Jerosolimitani literas testimoniales, et
 magistrorum militiæ Templi et Hospitalis, et aliorum magna-
 tum Terræ Sanctæ certificamur. Collata est militari.
 Electus Karleolensis Silvester in episcopum consecratur. Die
 vero apostolorum . . . transmarinis. Electus est in episcopum Ibid. iii. 3
 Menevensis magister Thomas, Walensis, Lincolnensis archi-
 diaconus. Obiit die sanctæ Katerinæ comes de Ferrariis Wil-
 lelmus, ætate fere centenarius. Obiitque uxor ejus M[argareta]
 comitissa . . . et civilitatis. Obiitque episcopus Menevensis, Ibid. iii. 3
 natione Walensis. Obierunt insuper quidam nobiles, Ricardus
 de Burgo et Willelmus filius-Hamonis.
- Henry at m°.cc°.xlviij°. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxxii°.
 Winchester. fuit ad Natale Domini apud Wintoniam; et in crastino cum
 Many no- . . . requisitus. Comes Legrecestriæ Symon et multi alii H. A. iii.
 bles take nobiles cruce signantur, regis Francorum sequi vestigia⁵ 32.
 the Cross. cupientes. Ricardus Suard paralisi percussus, usque ad mor-
 Richard tem infirmabatur.⁶ Beatrix . . . Reimundi, mater scilicet
 Suard dies. reginæ, comitante . . . venit in Angliam, ante tempus vernale
 recessura. Circa festum . . . Robertus. Illo quoque anno, fol. 79 b
 9 Feb. in octavis Purificationis beatæ Mariæ, edicto exactione. Ibid. iii. 3
 et pecuniæ receptæ inutili dispersione, sine sui regni emen-
 datione vel augmentatione.⁷ Redargutus est insuper, eo quod.

¹ Michaelis] Michaelis, MS.

procurator, cap. 21, p. 410, ed. Paris, 1647.

² Aquisgranum] Aquisgrani, MS.³ supportasse] vestia, MS.⁴ supportasse] supportasset, MS.⁶ infirmabatur] infirmatur, MS.⁷ The narrative of this event may be found in Cedrenus, *Hist. Com-*⁷ augmentatare] augmentatione, MS.

- sicut magnifici¹ reges, progenitores ejus, non habet . . . per A.D. 1248. commune regni fidele consilium, prout . . . et toti regno, ut non enormia brevia et consilia regem, ut consueverunt, depauperarent. Hæc autem . . . humilitate; unde omnium corda mitigavit. Cui respondit universitas . . . rex adversus nos, et nos ei in omnibus humiliter obtemperabimur." Dilata sunt
- Ibid. iii. 34. . . . Baptistæ. Sed et tunc res successu et effectu caruit adoptato, et² per dilationes inutiles languit enervata, secundum . . . noluit." Parmenses fortuitam et fortunatam comperientes Fretherici absentiam, et quod ad horam, vocantibus arduis negotiis, in remotis agebat, cito tamen rediturus, in Victoriam civitatem sibi adversantem repentino impetu irruerunt; et, [ut]³ prætractum est, dissipatis omnibus, victores in suam receperunt civitatem. Quod cum audisset F[rethericus], non se capiens præ furore, nec se moderans præ dolore, obsidionem jussit acrius continuari. Universitas populi Anglicani pro cambio captioso et sumptuoso nimium depauperatur. Comiti Ricardo conceditur cambii commoditas,⁴ propter retributionem. Conradus, sicut et pater ejus F[rethericus], uxores ducunt potentum, ut partem roborent contra papam. Item F[rethericus] filiam suam dat nuptui Thomæ de Sabaudia, quondam comiti Flandriæ, civitatem Taurinam cum quibusdam castris et honoribus conferendo, ut [non]⁵ tantum ipsum sed totum genus suum, quod est præclarum, sibi conciliet contra omnes in amicitiam. Eodem anno, celebrato beati Edwardi festo, jussit dominus rex publice denunciari . . . a festo memorato, quod . . . suspensis interim mercaturis. Quo⁶ audito, episcopus Elyensis doluit suas nundinas, scilicet Elyenses, contra antiquam regni consuetudinem approbatam, enormiter lædi, in ecclesiæ suæ dampnum et gravamen. Capitur [civitas]⁷ Aquisgrani, et Wilhelmus, novus electus, in regem ibidem, invito F[retherico] et omnibus Frethericalibus, coronatur, et rex in publico acclamatur⁸ Alemanniæ, die Omnium Sanctorum. Mare viii. kalendas Decembris solitos . . . excedens,⁹ ter¹⁰ ascendit sine decremento notabili, luna existente quarta. Inundationesque pluviarum spem fructuum, maxime autem frugum, suspende-
- Ibid. iii. 35. 36. runt, et agriculturam impedierunt.¹¹ Adveniente quindena . . .

Defeat of the emperor by the Parmese.

Impoverishment of the people.

Marriage of the emperor and of his son Conrad. His daughter married to Thomas of Savoy. The fair at Ely abolished.

Coronation of William, count of Holland.

1 Nov.
24 Nov.

¹ magnifici] magai, MS.

² et] sed, MS.

³ ut] Supplied to complete the sense.

⁴ commoditas] comoditas, MS.

⁵ non] Omitted in MS.

⁶ Quo]. Quod, MS.

⁷ civitas] Omitted in MS. Cf. *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 36.

⁸ acclamatur] aclamatur, MS.

⁹ excedens] excedens consuetos, MS.

¹⁰ ter] et ter, MS.

¹¹ impedierunt] impedivit, MS.

- A.D. 1249. eligendi licentia, subito et prudenter elegerunt. Rex enim ipsum sibi dilectum et specialem ab antiquo Walterum, minime reprobum habere poterat vel displicentem. Assignata sunt igitur episcopo Nicholao tria de episcopatu Dunelmensi maneria, ad ejus honorabilem vitæ sustentationem, Hovedene, Scottona et Esendon. Consecrato autem et instituto episcopo Waltero plenarie in episcopatu Dunelmensi, cessavit regalium tyrannica dominatio. Illis quoque temporibus improbitas leonina Fretherici multis eum privavit¹ amicis et benevolis. Desævit enim in . . . nec etiam fratribus Prædicatoribus vel Minoribus. Inter quos suspendi [jussit] Marcellinum, Arethinum episcopum, titulis martirum ascribendum. Et quia ad patibulum fratres Minores venientes, ut tollerent corpus, et tanquam sanctum in ecclesia sua reverenter sepelirent, punivit eosdem. Et hoc ante exterminium Victorie tertia die evenit, non sine miraculo manifesto. Eisdem temporibus vispiliones et latrones adeo in civitate Wintoniæ et in villis finitimis abundabant² intolerabiliter, quod oportuit regem illuc venire, ut mundaret tam civitatem de consensu et receptione, quam ipsos prædones de malefactorum temeraria præsumptione. Tandemque facta diligentissima³ veritatis inquisitione, inventi sunt et convicti malefactores plusquam centum, in sempiternum civitatis et villarum vicinarum numerosarum⁴ obprobrium indelebile. Quos omnes merito jussit dominus rex patibulis præsentari. Et ideo inexorabilis, quia civitatem Wintoniæ locum nativitatis sue nequiter macularunt. Eodem tempore, levi nacta occasione, procurante humani generis inimico, sacro tempore Quadragesimali, orta est discordia apud Canteburgiam inter burgenses et scolares, quod sæpe contingit, machinante diabolo, in Quadragesima. Ex qua post . . . domorum effractiones . . . secuta; unde post multa utrobique scandala et dampna, rege procurante et sotes puniente, totus tumultus cessavit pacificatus. Tunc quoque temporis cum Frethericus infirmatus purgatione medicinali et balneo indiguisset, procurantibus Petro de Vineis, consiliario suo specialissimo, et ejusdem F[rætherici] phisico, in quibus maxime confidebat anima ejus, intoxicata fuit medicina et balneum. Super quo præmunitus F[ræthericus], fecit duos reos mortis et morti addictos potionem haurire et balneo ablui memorato; qui ilico expirarunt. Fecit igitur judicialiter erui oculos convictorum. Et tunc F[ræthericus], præ spiritus

fol. 81 a.

Ibid. iii. 45.

Ibid. iii. 47.

¹ *privavit*] *privivavit*, MS.² *abundabant*] *habundabant*, MS.³ *diligentissima*] *diligentissim*, MS.⁴ *numerosarum*] *nemorosarum*,

MS.

amaritudine lacrimans præcordialiter, q[uod]¹ se quis nun- A.D. 1249.
quam meminit prævidisse, ad seipsum reversus conqueri Lamenta-
coepit, et verba, querulis singultibus prorumpentibus et mani- tion of
bus complosis, ait: "O me miserum, immo miserrimum, Frederic.
quanta patior pro imperii juribus conservandis! O quam
melior est pauperum vel mediocrium conditio, quam impera-
torum, regum vel principum! Pugnant contra me viscera
mea, et anima mea mihi insidiatur animato. Ecce Petrus de
Vinea, in cujus sinu requievit anima mea; ecce medicus,²
cujus custodiæ corpus meum commiseram, vitæ meæ laqueos
tetenderunt! Quid adhuc protelatur anima mea, quia ab hoc
misero non recedit domicilio!" Et desiderabat pro vehe-
mentia doloris exanimari.³ Et tunc humiliatus optulit papæ
humilitatem magnam, et jacturarum restaurationem plurima-
rum, et totam Terram Sanctam. Sed ejus peccata pristina He makes
et consuetæ fallaciæ ipsum reddiderunt incredibilem, nec overtures
meruit exaudiri; unde hinc inde induratis cordibus, solis to the pope.
intendebant ultionibus. Rex Francorum ad Ciprum naviga- Louis IX.
turus, valedicens suis navem ascendit, et remisit ad propria embarks
multos de media manu, non curans in exercitu suo numerum and winters
ampliorem; unde ipsi, venditis omnibus propter suam pere- at Cyprus.
grinationem, pauperes et confusi sunt reversi. Et cum Ci-
prum pervenisset, ibidem, ut respiraret, hiemavit. Ibique
missi fuerunt ad eum nuntii [Soldani]⁴ Babiloniæ pacifici, ea Messengers
quæ pacis erant benigne rogantes, et formam pacis offerentes of peace
Christianis utilem valde, honorabilem atque gratiosam. Ob- come to
stitit autem magister Odo, frater de Ordine Prædicatorum, in him from
cujus sinu totum consilium regis continebatur, credens ube- the Soldan
riora recepisse. Misit igitur rex Francorum ad Venetos et of Babylon.
ad insulas vicinas, petens ab eis subsidium victuale; qui et Supplies
miserunt ampliora quam postulavit. Quia quæ venalia pos- are sent
tulavit, gratuita destinarunt. Frethericus autem, ne illis by the
parcior vel inferior⁵ videretur, transmisit eidem uberiora. Venetians
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paci consentiret competenti, ne peregrinatio sua assimilaretur Louis
medicinæ vulneris, in quo⁷ jaculum infectum latitat intromis- writes to
sum. Sed papa tyrannizanti noluit humiliari, nisi ecclesia ad the pope to
make peace
with Fre-
deric.

¹ quod] qm̄, MS., but *m* after-
wards erased.

² medicus] dicus, MS.

³ exanimari] exanimari, MS.

⁴ Soldani] Supplied from *Hist.*
Angl., iii. 49.

⁵ inferior] inferior, MS.

⁶ ejusdem] ejudem, MS.

⁷ quo] In the text *qua*, but cor-
rected in margin.

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- Unpopularity of the emperor. Ibid. iii. 45.
- Robbers at Winchester punished.
- Quarrel at Cambridge between the burgesses and scholars. Ibid. iii. 47.
- Attempt to poison the emperor.

¹ *privavit*] *privivavit*, MS.² *abundabant*] *habundabant*, MS.³ *diligentissima*] *diligentissim*, MS.⁴ *numerosarum*] *nemorosarum*,

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rected in margin.

- A.D. 1249. votum triumpharet. Per idem tempus Henricus, filius impera-
Henry, son toris, literatorie supplicavit humillime¹ regi Francorum, ut
of the redderet regi Anglorum, avunculo suo, jura sua quæ in regno
emperor, suo ipsum contingebant; quæ etsi pater suus propter suam
applies to contumaciam amiserat, ipse nunquam, ira traduce, non deme-
Louis in ruit, sicut desideravit jura Jhesu Christi sibi ab infidelibus
behalf of restitui Christianis. Indigne enim a Deo postulat quilibet
the king of Christianus, quod proximo denegat postulanti. Christianissimus
England. autem rex Francorum precibus gratiosi pueri inclinasset, sed
consilio procerum suorum obviasse videretur. Eodem anno vene-
runt in Angliam, [in]² solempnitate Paschali,³ archiepiscopus
Arrival of Rothomagensis, frater de Ordine Minorum, Riganus nomine,
the abp. of ut quædam jura ecclesiam suam contingentia reposceret et
Rouen and bishop of optinuit, et episcopus de Tortosa, quæ est in Terra Sancta, ut
Tortosa. reliquias generis sui visitaret. Ad clausum vero Pascha
11 April. communiam regni pro commodo⁴ regni et regis con- *Ibid.* iii. 51.
stituendis. Sed cum breve responsum reportarent ac frivo-
lum, pœnituit eos illuc inaniter advenisse. Dictum est enim
Reply to the eisdem, quod nimis cupiebant subjecti dominum suum in ser-
demands vitutem redigere, si quod cuilibet . . . facere denegaretur;
made by licet enim cuilibet domus suæ constituere procuratorem. Et
the nobles. sic quilibet suo frustratus desiderio, ad propria remeavit, con-
siliium regis plusquam regem detestando. Fratres Prædicatores
Preaching of the et Minores, necnon et alii, in peritia prædicandi theologi ex-
Mendicant pediti et eruditi, in agro . . . promittebant, minime frustra- *Ibid.* iii. 52.
Orders in rentur, cruce signatis, secundum uniuscujusque possibilitatem,
aid of the in pecunia solvenda redemptionem benigne susceperunt. Immo
crusade. etiam laicis et penitus secularibus dominus papa, ex suæ plen-
itudinis potestatis, sicut quondam columbæ et turtures in
templo vendebantur,⁵ ————. Eodem anno, fabricato *fol.* 82 a.
elegantissimo ex auro et argento feretro, translatus⁶ est
2 June. iterato multitudine copiosa, videlicet v. idus Junii *Ibid.* iii. 55.
. . . Feliciani. Comes Legrecestria Simon, in omnibus stu-
dens patrisare . . . expugnavit, civitates et castra occupa-
vit, hostium suorum multos capiens, multos cogens ad
domini regis fidelitatem redire, et aliquos eidem domino
William regi captivos Londoniis fecit præsentari. Willelmus Longa-
Longespée spata, miles elegantissimus, annis pubescens juvenilibus, filio

¹ *humillime*] humilime, MS.² *in*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*³ *Paschali*] Pascali, MS.⁴ *commodo*] comodo, MS.⁵ *vendebantur*] The text breaks off here suddenly, at the bottom ofthe page, and no aid is afforded by the *Historia Anglorum* or the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 766.⁶ *translatum*] et translatus, MS.

suo sua committens omnia, ad iter se accinxit Jerosolimita- A.D. 1249.
 num, pii regis Francorum sequens vestigia pedetentim, et and other
 multi nobiles de regno Angliæ, eidem W[illelmo] adhæren- nobles go
 tes; qui cum venissent ad partes ultramarinas, regis Franco to the Holy
 rum exercitui sunt adjuncti. Parmenses, ut partem suam Land.
 contra Frethericum¹ roborarent, Bononiensibus sunt confœde- The Par-
 rati. Qui, conjunctis Cremonensibus, dum iter agerent² per mense and
 confinia Bononiæ, facto impetu in Ensium, filium Fretherici, Bolognese
 regis Sardinie, et ejus exercitum, juxta quendam pontem, qui defeat and
 dicitur pons Sancti Ambrosii, per quem ipse E[nsius] erat capture the
 transiturus,³ captus est, et ejus exercitus dissipatus, et multi emperor's
 ex commilitonibus Ensii, præcipue de Cremonensibus, occu- son Ensius.
 pati, et cum suo Ensio Bononiam tracti, ad ipsorum Bononi-
 ensium arbitrium, interimendi,⁴ incarcerandi, vel graviter
 redimendi. Unde Parmenses lætificati respirarunt, et Frethe-
 ricus doluit consternatus. Conradus insuper, alius filius suus,
 Ibid. iii. 57. jam de regno . . . sibi senserat adversantem. Ipse insuper
 Frethericus in proprio corpore particulari percussus paralisi,
 non . . . carpento. Anno quoque sub eodem, abbas Clare- Establish-
 vallensis,⁵ vir per omnia laudabilis, Anglicus natione, nomine ment of
 [Stephanus]⁶ de Lexintonia, et alii cum eo abbates Cisterci- schools at
 ensis Ordinis, perpendentes quod contemptui habebantur pro⁷ Paris by
 defectu literaturæ, fratribus Prædicatoribus et Minoribus, im- the Cister-
 petrato a domino papa privilegio, Parisius nobile ædificium cians.
 construxerunt, in quo fratres sui Ordinis convocatos manere
 fecerunt et studere, legere et disputare, necnon et prædicare,
 ita quod in brevi magnificis theologis æquipararentur. Rigor
 tamen Ordinis aliquantulum per hoc extitit enervatus, et
 claustralis pax et contemplatio mundi tumultibus perturbatus,
 prout legitur de beato Benedicto, quod relictis . . . de-
 crevit, ut . . . contemplationi. Redierunt a Romana curia Return of
 episcopus Lincolnensis R[obertus] et episcopus Norwicensis the bps. of
 W[alterus], qui Romam adierant, ut animum papalem recti- Lincoln
 ficarent et mitigarent, et a solitis cessaret⁸ intolerabilibus and Nor-
 oppressionibus. Vix enim valebat aliquis in Anglia prælatus wic-
 tutus jam latitare pro multiplicatis provisionibus, vel qui wich from
 possit alicui suo clerico pauperi perito, et in Anglico idiomate Rome.
 Oppression
 of the

¹ *Frethericum*] Frthericum, MS.

² *conjunctis . . . agerent*] This sentence refers to the forces of Ensium, but the construction is faulty.

³ *transiturus*] transsiturus, MS.

⁴ *interimendi*] interemendi, MS.

⁵ *Clarevallensis*] Clerevallensis, MS.

⁶ *Stephanus*] Left blank in the MS. See *Gallia Christiana*, iv. 806.

⁷ *pro*] per, MS.

⁸ *cessaret*] cessare, MS.

A.D. 1249. expedito, et ad curas animarum idoneo¹ custodiendarum, in
 clergy on aliquo redditu,² licet exili, caritatis intuitu providere. Et fol. 826.
 account of cum humanum . . . aliquod conferre beneficium, non vale- Ibid. iii. 58.
 the papal bant; Romani omnia rapiebant. Sed nec propter Deum, nec³
 Provisions. propter tantorum pontificum supplicationes,⁴ prurientes manus
 Return of e⁵ rapinis consuetis⁶ retrahere voluerunt. Rediit insuper
 the abp. of a Romana curia archiepiscopus Cantuariensis. Qui etiam
 Canter- domino papæ humiliter supplicaverat, ut ecclesiæ parceret
 bury. Anglicanæ, sed nec ille profecit, quin Romani, Italici,
 Capture of et maxime papæ consanguinei prorsus indigni, bona Angliæ
 Damietta. irreverenter occuparent. Eodem tempore rex Francorum in
 Terra Sancta prospere applicans, Damiatam civitatem muni-
 tissimam, pro qua tantus multotiens sanguis est effusus,
 sine difficultate et moræ dispendio capta est, et cultui Christi-
 ano, primo intrantibus Januensibus et Pisanis, mancipata.
 Meeting Abbates Nigri Ordinis auctoritate apostolica visitandi, malu-
 to reform erunt suos, si qui essent, excessus per se corrigere, quam per
 the Be- aliquem alium, maxime Ordinis et regulæ sancti Benedicti
 nedictine ignarum, apud Bermundesheim⁷ convenerunt, super refor-
 Order. matione Ordinis tractatum diligentem habituri. Ubi dominus
 Special collect for rex impetravit quasdam preces fieri pro eo specialiter. Et
 the king and queen established. statutum est apud Sanctum Albanum, ut in missa quæ cotidie
 de sancta Maria solempniter celebratur, una in perpetuum pro
 Consecra- rege et regina dicatur collecta.⁸ Walterus de Kirkeham in
 tion of Wal- episcopum Dunelmensem consecratur. Rex contulit ecclesiæ
 ter, bp of Westmonasterii quandam petram albi marmoris, in qua im-
 Durham. pressio pedis Salvatoris, cum in cælum ascensus suis
 Impression benediceret, manifeste apparuit. Hanc utique petram quidam
 of the foot frater de Ordine Prædicatorum portavit in Angliam, et regi
 of Christ given to contulit, ut Angli Salvatoris vestigia veneranter adorarent.
 Westminster abbey. Discordia orta inter Ricardum,⁹ abbatem Westmonasterii, et
 Peace ejus conventum, procurante domino rege, qui est illius domus
 made be- amator specialis, feliciter est sopita. Eodemque tempore
 tween the abbat and inter . . . orta est dissensio. Idem enim abbas, minus quam Ibid. iii. 61.
 convent. deceret aut expediret discretus, ac tribualiter inflatus, graviter

¹ idoneo] ydoneo, MS.

² redditu] reditu, MS.

³ nec] ne, MS.

⁴ supplicationes] supplicōs, MS.

⁵ e] et, MS.

⁶ consuetis] consuetas, MS.

⁷ Bermundesheim] After this word the text has Lond', and we should, perhaps, read *prope Londonias*.

⁸ In the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 768, the use of this collect, beginning "Deus, in cujus manu," is said to have been established at the general meeting of the Order, and so also in the *Flores Historiarum*.

⁹ Ricardum] Richard de Crokeale. See *Monasticon*, i. 271.

accusatus est et convictus¹ super dilapidatione, et de consan- A.D. 1249.
guineorum suorum, quibus abundabat,² in dampnum enorme
sue ecclesie, nimia ditatione. Procurante igitur episcopo
Lincolniensi Roberto, qui domum de Burgo paulo ante visi- Deposition
taverat, depositus est. Cujus loco prior ecclesie Sancti of the abbat
Suithuni Wintonie, Johannes de Cadomo, sic rege volente, borough.
subrogatur. Per idem tempus quidam miles³ de terra Sancti Injury
Albani domum ipsam nimium vexavit, et multipliciter damp- done to the
nificavit, ope suffultus⁴ domini Johannis Mansel, cujus extitit St. Alban's
sororius. Quæ vexatio diffusos et speciales tractatus exigeret. by the aid
Tandem, procurante dicto Johanne, feliciter est pax reformata of John
inter eos, et de rebelli benevolus est effectus. Feria v^a. ante Mansel.

- Ibid. iii. 63. festum . . . detestans, et fugiens ad . . . senuit, ad gradum
promotus sacerdotii, convolavit. Abbas de Bello Loco . . .
Johannes fundaverat, præsentibus . . . ejus, cum multis
prælati et magnatibus, sollempniter valde fecit dedicari.
fol. 83 a. Dedicata igitur illa ecclesia, ad instantiam comitis Ricardi The mo-
dictus abbas quandam novam domum Cisterciensis Ordinis de nastery of
Ibid. iii. 65. Hales, quam idem comes fundaverat, viginti monachis . . . Hales
instauravit. In qua domo construenda comes plusquam decem receives
monks
milie marcarum exposuerat. Sub ejusdem anni curriculo, v^o. from Beau-
Ibid. iii. 66. . . . Scotorum. Obiit quoque Hugo . . . regis victricus, et lieu.
ejus filius primogenitus, Hugo Brun nuncupatus, in Terram Deaths of
Sanctam peregrini. Obiit quoque quidam alienigena, Petrus noble per-
de Geneure, quem rex in Hibernia multum locupletaverat. sonages.
Ibid. iii. 67. Obiit insuper magister . . . regis clericus et consiliarius . . .
vices supplens⁵ cancellarii. In quo . . . de eo, [quem]⁶ in
tantum exaltaverat, exulem et egenum. Obiitque magister
Willelmus de Dunelmo, quondam electus Rothomagensis, vir
litteratissimus, transalpinans. Obiitque Rogerus, filius Johannis
[de Bailloil],⁷ baro borealis, cujus terræ custodiam rex con-
tulit Willelmo de Valencia,⁸ fratri suo, cum pertinentiis.

m^o.cc^o.l^o. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxxiiii^o., fuit Henry at
ad Natale apud Wintoniam; et in crastino, scilicet die sancti Winches-
Stephani, cum episcopo ipsius civitatis magnus conviva digna- ter.
H. A. iii. batur epulari. Et infra dies Natalicios infantis con- 26 Dec.
38. sanguineum; et quia comes amator fuit beati Edmundi,
Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, vocatus est infans Edmundus.

¹ *convictus*] *con*, MS.

² *abundabat*] *habundabat*, MS.

³ *quidam miles*] Geoffrey de Child-
wike. See *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 62.

⁴ *suffultus*] *suffultus subfultus*.
MS.

⁵ *supplens*] *suplens*, MS.

⁶ *quem*] Supplied from *Hist.*
Angl.

⁷ *de Bailloil*] Supplied from the
same.

⁸ *Valencia*] *Valencia*, MS.

A.D. 1250. Episcopus Lincolnensis ut omnium religiosorum *Ibid.* iii. 69.
 per effusione, et sui senilis corporis vexatione, impe-
 traverat, sed inaniter, ut rei exitus comprobabat. Papa
 . . . dispensavit. Comes Ricardus¹ cum maxima gloria et
 honore transfretavit, et, comitante Henrico, filio suo primo-
 genito, et familia multa, nimis regaliter in equis phaleratis²
 et carissimis vestimentis adornata, Franciam pertransiens Lug-
 dunum pervenit, ubi tunc papa morabatur. Et venienti omnes
 fere cardinales reverenter occurrerunt. Episcopus autem Lin-
 colniensis jam illuc advenerat; quia cum multi sese versus
 papam, ut pacem haberent, redemissent, querulus papam red-
 arguit, dicens, "Domine, credidi, auxiliante præcepto vestro,
 omnes, de quibus conquestus [sum],³ castigasse et ab eorum
 errore potenter revocasse; et ecce novissimus error factus est
 pejor priore. Omnes enim se redimunt, et panditis sinum
 omnibus præmia offerentibus; unde enervatur auctoritas mea
 et propositum irritatur." Cui papa, "Frater . . . quia ego *Ibid.* iii. 70.
 bonus sum?" Et sic recessit episcopus a suo proposito frau-
 datus, aliis tamen nimium vexatis propter hoc atque damp-
 nificatis. Tempore sub eodem, devicto et affugato⁴ Willelmo
 de Holandia, rege Alemanniæ, licet eum papa multum ditave-
 rit, Frethericus in multos sibi rebelles desævit triumphando,⁵
 et ad tempus multos conterendo peremit, secundum illud,
 "Ante ruinam⁶ exaltabitur cor."⁷ Tempore sub eodem, cum
 venisset comes Ricardus Lugdunum, ut prædictum est, papa
 ipsum cum summo honore suscepit, supplicans ut cum eo pran-
 deret; et refecti sunt in una mensa papa et comes Ricardus
 collateraliter. Hoc autem factum est ante dies Rogationum.
 Et eadem die, cum Soldanus Babiloniæ optimam pacem ob-
 tulisset, sed Francorum superbia ad pacem oblatam minime
 potuit inclinari, commissum est prælium infelicissimum inter
 Christianos et Sarracenos, et captus est rex Francorum ab in-
 fidelibus, quod nunquam antea contigit. Et se reddiderunt

Earl
Richard
goes
abroad,
and is
honourably
received at
Lyons.

The bp. of
Lincoln
complains
to the pope,
but without
effect.

The em-
peror
triumphs
over his
enemies.

Earl
Richard
dines with
the pope.

25 April.
Defeat of
the French,
and capture
of Louis
by the
Saracens.

¹ Comes Ricardus] From these words the text of the *Flores Historiarum*, attributed improperly to Matthew of Westminster, is almost verbally transcribed in the Chetham MS. from the *Abbreviatio Chronicorum* printed above, and goes on to the close of the year 1255. A collation of the two texts has afforded some corrections of the original, and various readings, as indicated on-wards in the foot-notes.

² phaleratis] feleratis, MS.

³ sum] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 70, and *Flores Hist.*

⁴ affugato] affligato, MS. and *Flores Hist.*

⁵ triumphando] triumphando, MS.

⁶ et ad . . ruinam] These words and part of the next are on an erasure; and are also written with a plummet on the lower margin.

⁷ Altered from Prov. xvi. 18.

Sarracenis multi nobiles Francorum sine conflictu vel vulnere, A.D. 1250. tanquam maledicti a Domino; et capti multi ultro apostatarunt, in ignominiam fidei Christianæ, et totius universalis ecclesiæ obprobrium¹ sempiternum. Et fugit frater regis Francorum, The count comes Atrabatensis, et submersus periit in quodam flumine, et drowned. dissipatus est totus Christianorum exercitus et confusus. William de Willelmus vero Longa-spata pugnavit usque ad mortem, et alii Longespée and other quamplures nobiles, natione Anglici, exemplo Willelmi provocati et in Domino feliciter animati, videlicet Robertus de Vair, nobles et alii, quorum [nomina]² in libro vitæ indelebiter annotantur. elain. Quod autem æterna dignum arbitror memoria, videbatur in nocte præcedenti matri suæ, abbatissæ scilicet de Lacoc, quon- He appears dam comitissæ Saresbiriensi, quod dictus Willelmus, aperto in a vision cœlo, elevatus est totaliter armatus, cujus armatura bene novit, to his mother the et, angelis eum gaudenter suscipientibus, intravit. Quo in- abness of trante, dixisse videbatur mater, "Quis est hic?" Et responsum Lacock. est ei, "Nonne cognoscis³ filium tuum Willelmum et ejus armaturam?" Et mater, "Cognosco utique." Ille est, quem tu, mater, contemplaris." Abbatissa vero materna sedulitate tempus notavit et visionem. Elapso autem dimidio anno sequente, cum omnes qui casum sciebant et diu celabant, ne mater pro filii funero plus æquo doleret, tandem proruperunt⁴ in hæc verba, "Domina, non expedit diutius celare casum, On being qui accidit filio tuo W[illelmo]." Et addentes⁵ qua die in frusta, informed of her son's prælians contra infideles pro Christo, martir gloriosus detruncat. At illa comperiens diem et visionem memoratam rei death, she gestæ respondere, elevatis manibus, gratias egit Deo vultu returns thanks to alacri; dicens, "Gratias refero tibi ego ancilla tua, Domine, God. quod de carne mea peccatrice talem nasci præcepisti tuorum hostium expugnatorem." Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis B[one- Visitation facius] causa visitandi episcopum Londoniensem⁶ et religiosos of London in civitate Londoniarum, tam contra episcopum quam viros by the abp. religiosos civitatis, sicut et contra quosdam alios, licet æqui- of Canter- bury. tatis ductus ratione, tanta dicitur austeritate processisse, ut, ipsis instanter resistentibus, multi eum præcollaudantes, de ejus tunc mirarentur feritate.⁷ Tandem, post multas hinc

¹ obprobrium] et obprobrium, MS.

² nomina] Supplied from *Flores Hist.*

³ cognoscis] cognoscis, MS.

⁴ proruperunt] prorupit, MS. Corrected from *Flores Hist.*

⁵ addentes] addens, MS. Corr. from *Flores Hist.*

⁶ Londoniensem] Lund', MS.

⁷ quam viros . . feritate] These lines are written over an erasure by the same contemporary hand, which has continued the text from the beginning of the year 1253. On the lower margin a portion of this correction appears traced with a plummet. The correction is followed in *Flores Hist.*

A.D. 1250. inde expensarum effusiones et laborum diversas vexationes, fol. 84 a.
determinatum est, ut suam archiepiscopus, secundum jus commune, rationabilius et tolerabilius exerceret jurisdictionem, et sic visitationem¹ prosequeretur sub diffinita modificatione. Et sic cessavit mota tempestas. Diebus sub eisdem . . . terris Ibid. iii. 80.
totius Christianitatis . . . domum eorum de Holeburne, quæ est Londiniis, ut ibidem de . . . diligenter, invocata Spiritus Sancti gratia, contrectarent, et si corrigenda² cernerent, reformarent. Et quia . . . prælati de partibus vicinis ex mera liberalitate³ . . . invenerunt. Rex autem prima die capitali accessit illuc personaliter, orationum suffragia petiturus ab eisdem, procuransque⁴ eos, pavit ut decuit regulariter. Sequenti die, regina, deinde episcopus Londoniensis, postea dominus Johannes [Mansel];⁵ consequenter alii, utpote abbas Westmonasterii, abbas Sancti Albani, abbas de Waltham, et cives Londonienses, prout ipsi literatorie supplicaverant. Erant autem fratres quadringenti et amplius. Eodemque tempore commissum est sigillum regium magistro Willelmo . . . juris- Ibid. iii. 81.
perito. Eisdemque temporibus quidam miles, quondam socius [Roberti de Passelewe]⁶ et ejusdem in officio custodiæ forestarum successor, Galfridus nomine de Langeleia, boreales partes peragrans, et de forestarum ac venationum transgressionibus perscrutans, quoscunque poterat irretire tam graviter multavit, pecuniam extorquendo, ut quantitas thesauri ad opus regis collecti in auditorum cordibus stuporem generaret. Die vero beati Kenelmi pervenerunt rumores de captione regis Francorum, et totius exercitus Christiani confusione, quibus rumoribus nunquam, præcipue in Francia, auditi sunt flebiliore, ad notitiam Catholicorum. Unde tota Christianitas mœrore contabuit et dolore. Eodem anno, mense Octobris . . . prævidisse, dampna finitimis maxima irrogavit. Anno Ibid. iii. 85.
quoque sub eodem . . . terræmotus in Anglia. Et quod in Ibid. iii. 87.
Ciltria evenit, maxime constat admirandum, nec est hoc visum a tempore cujus non extat memoria. Ipsa enim patria solida est, et cretosa ac petrosa, et minime cavernosa. Factus in- Ibid. iii. 88.
super cum ipso . . . subterraneus. Quæ dicebantur vel futuram . . . mortem famosi principis præsignare. Obiit igitur

Provisions
supplied to
the chapter
of the
Friars
Preachers.

Large sums
exactd by
Geoffrey de
Langeley
for forest
fines.

1 Aug.
News ar-
rives of the
capture of
the king of
France in
Palestine.

Earth-
quake in
the Chil-
terns.

¹ *tolerabilius* . . . *visitationem*] Traced by the same contemporary pen over a correction made on an erasure of the original text; and so copied in *Flores Hist.*

² *corrigenda*] corrigenda, MS.

³ *liberalitate*] liberalite, MS.

⁴ *procuransque*] procurasque, MS.

⁵ *Mansel*] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.* and *Flores Hist.*

⁶ *Roberti de Passelewe*] Omitted in the MS. and *Flores Hist.*, but the name ought certainly to be supplied here, as appears from the *Greater Chronicle*, ed. Wats, p. 786.

- eadem¹ die maximus principum, mundi stupor, Frethericus. A.D. 1250. Obiitque eodem anno episcopus Wintoniensis Willelmus de Rale in partibus transmarinis, videlicet apud Turonim, ubi circiter xi. mensibus moram continuaverat. Monachi Wintonienses coacti sunt, rege instantius urgente, eligere sibi Æthelmarum, fratrem suum uterinum, in suarum pastorem animarum, licet insufficiens multis videretur. Qui onus suscipiens cum honore, contra omnium prædecessorum suorum sanctorum, non pontifex, sed esse electus et sic permanere cogitavit.³ Et hæc abusio incepit primo in ipso, in hiis partibus occidentalibus. Obiit insuper episcopus Rofensis, circa festum sancti Michaelis. Et quia sanctus habebatur, procurante rege, sepultum est corpus ejus apud Westmonasterium. Eodem anno, kalendas Junii, obiit Robertus de Lexingtona, domini regis clericus et consiliarius specialis. Qui etiam in justiciarum officio diu commorans, amplas sibi cumulavit possessiones, et regis thesauros ampliavit.
- ol. 84 b. Deaths of the emperor Frederic. Athelmar elected bp. of Winchester.
- 29 Sept. Deaths of the bishop of Rochester and Robert de Lexingtone.
- id. iii. 88. Completo igitur hoc anno, jam fluxerant⁴ ex autem est, nec est leviter novitates, quod evenerunt in hac
- id. iii. 89. ultima quinquagena, videlicet vicesima quinta. Et sunt . . . quinquagenis tot prodigia et novitates admirandæ evenerunt, sicut in hac jam terminata. Et si [non]⁵ omnia, aliqua tamen huic libello duximus annectenda. In hac enim . . . et investigabilibus sedibus erumpentes, climata Orientalium tam . . . vastaverunt. Admiralius⁶ Murmelinus, quem Miramumeli⁷ vocant,⁸ Affricanorum . . . incredulorum, fines Christianorum invadit; sed ipse cum universo exercitu suo victus retrocedit. Prædicante . . . apparuit toti populo manifeste Battacio, Græcorum potentissimo, scismatizante.⁹ Damniata, civitas in introitu Ægypti opulentissima et munitissima atque famosissima . . . amissa. In Anglia pluries terræmotus, et pluries mare prodigaliter terminos suos consuetos transgrediens, finitimis inaudita dampna irrogavit. Anglia insuper
- Memorable events in the preceding half-century.

¹ eadem] eodem, MS.; eodem anno et die, *Flores Hist.*

² A word is wanting, probably *exemplum*. In the MS. *electus* was originally written, but afterwards partially erased. The Chetham MS. affords us no aid, as an erasure of five lines occurs here, made after the MS. came into the hands of the monks of Westminster. Cf. MS. Laud. 572, in Bodl. Library.

³ cogitavit] cogitabit, MS., but the last two letters half erased.

⁴ fluxerant] fuerant, MS.

⁵ non] Omitted in MS.

⁶ Admiralius] The initial letter has been left out in the MS.

⁷ Miramumeli] At first written *Miramumelim*, but the final *m* erased and so copied in *Flores Hist.*

⁸ vocant] vocat, MS.

⁹ scismatizante] cismatizante, MS.

A.D. 1250. interdictum passa est per fere septennium;¹ et per tantundem Memorable temporis guerram intestinam toleravit. Tandemque per iner- events in tiam regis Johannes, tunc regnantis, facta est tributaria. the preced- Idem rex Johannes Normanniam et multas alias terras ultra- ing half- marinas amisit; Angliam et Hiberniam Innocentio III. century. papæ jure tributario subjugavit. Facta est ecclesiæ conditio æqualis conditioni Judæorum, ut annuatim tallietur; et hoc per avaritiam papalis curiæ et regum inertiam.² Privilegia etiam sanctorum patrum Romanorum suo robore privantur et aucto- ritate,³ per hanc adjectionem "Non obstante," non sine eorum injuria et contemptu. Prohibitum est judicium, quod fieri consuevit per ignem et aquam. Permissum est alicui personæ episcopatum habere et episcopum non esse, ut Athelmaro, fratri regis uterino, qui primus erat talis in episcopatu Wintoniensi.⁴ Permissumque [est]⁵ alicui in episcopatum promoti, pristinos redditus retinere. Permissum est in Anglia jam quasi licite, ut habitent Christiani usurarii inter Christianos, papa protegente, cum sit usura in utroque Testamento condempnata; quos usurarios vulgus [Causinos]⁶ appellat, et ipsi se mercatores papæ palam esse profitentur. Prohibitum est, ne quis ecclesiæ [rector]⁷ patri immediate succedat, sine papali dispensatione, vel illegitimus ad dignitatem promoveatur. Moneta per tonsuram corrupta renovatur. Electus est in dominum et tanquam regem Ludowicus, primogenitus Philippi, regis Francorum,⁸ propter intolerabiles regis Johannis⁹ oppressiones. Tandem idem Ludowicus, fidei transgressor et promissorum, mortuo læsore¹⁰ rege Johanne, inglorius ad patrem remeavit. Otto et Frethericus, papæ rebelles imperatores, confunduntur; quibus prostratis, culmen emarcuit imperiale. Papa duos in apicem imperii promovere conabatur, sed antequam elevarentur, elisit eos Dominus, videlicet Andegravium¹¹ de Doringe, et Willelmum, comitem de Holandia. Willelmus tamen cœpit infra memoratam quinquagenam elevari, sed cito

fol. 85 a.

¹ septennium] septennia, MS., but a erased.

² Facta est . . inertiam] Erased in the Chetham MS. of *Flores Hist.*

³ auctoritate] auctorita, MS.

⁴ Permissum est . . Wintoniensi] Erased in the Chetham MS.

⁵ est] Supplied from the *Flores Hist.*

⁶ Causinos] Omitted also in *Flores Hist.*, but supplied from *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 90.

⁷ rector] Supplied from the same.

⁸ Francorum] Franc^o, MS., and so MS. Arund. 96.

⁹ regis Johannis] These words have been partially erased, but can still be deciphered, and are copied in *Flores Hist.*

¹⁰ læsore] Omitted in *Flores Hist.*

¹¹ Andegravium] In the margin is the following note, "qui vocabatur Henricus Raspe," and so copied in the margin of the Chetham MS.

- post periit interfectus. Captus est, et totus exercitus ejus dis- A.D. 1250.
sipatus, rex Francorum Ludowicus, et multarum magnates Memorable
regionum cum eo; et conventus Templi, Hospitalis, Theutoni- events in
corum et Sancti Lazari. Et civitas Jerusalem cum suis eccle- the preced-
ing half-
century.
- Ibid. iii. 90. siis et locis sanctis Christi . . . exterminata. Eclipsis . . .
triennium. Terræmotus in Anglia pluries, et maris insolita dila-
tatio. Rex Angliæ J[ohannes], die sanctorum vii. Dormientium, 27 July.
dupliciter victus, amotus fuit per Ludowicum ab obsidione
Rupis-Monachorum violenter. Et imperator Otto, et omnes qui
cum dicto rege J[ohanne] erant, ad pontem de Bovines victi
- Ibid. iii. 91. fuerunt,¹ capti, vel per fugam elapsi. Concilium . . . ultimo,
imperator Frethericus excommunicatus et cassatus. Non pro-
cul a Janua, videlicet in mari, multi prælati capti sunt et non-
nulli submersi. Wallia quoque . . . suis David et Griffino cito
[morte]² præventis, legibus . . . incurvatur. Wasconia per comitem
Simonem edomatur; postea recalcitrans regi inclinatur, et a
vendicatione regis Hispaniæ liberatur. Maxima pars Hispaniæ
Christiano cultui restituitur per regem Castellæ strenuis-
simum; et nobilissimæ civitates, scilicet Corduba, Sibilla, et
magna Valentia, et aliæ quamplures, et insulæ opulentissimæ
dicto regi manciantur, et fide Catholica feliciter illustrantur.
Papa, velut exul et profugus, et ab urbe expulsus, fugit a
civitate in civitatem, locis plurimis latitando, persequente
Fretherico ipsum³ Innocentium⁴ IIII. Qui tandem Lugdunum
veniens, ibi tutius latitavit. Iste tamen nullatenus flagellum
Domini castigantis recognoscens,⁵ ecclesiam plus gravabat quam
antecessores ejus universi. Tres apostolici sederunt infra duos
- Ibid. iii. 92. annos; vacavit . . . ix. menses. Suspenduntur . . . scribit,
ut eis provideatur. Multiplicantur diatim provisiones, et scribit
papa, ut aliquibus provideatur in quantum duxerint acceptan-
- Ibid. iii. 93. dum. Fratres Prædicatores . . . urgente obedientia, fiunt
fol. 85 b. domini papæ thelonarii, nuncii, et quasi legati, seduli pecuniæ
papalis collectores, prædicando, crucesignando, et iterum, facto
fine, resumendo;⁶ infirmis,⁷ morituris, et testamenta condituris
assistendo, omnia ad commodum⁸ domini papæ diligentes
negotiatores multimodis armati potestatibus convertebant.
Ordines multiplicantur in Anglia præter Ordines Prædicatorum

¹ fuerunt] fuerant, MS.

² morte] Omitted in the MS. and
in *Flores Hist.*, but evidently re-
quired here.

³ persequente . . . ipsum] On an
erasure.

⁴ Innocentium] Innocium, MS.

⁵ recognoscens] recongnoscens,
MS.

⁶ resumendo] rusumendo, MS.

⁷ infirmis] infirmis, MS., and so
again below.

⁸ commodum] comodum, MS.

A.D. 1250. et Minorum, videlicet fratres de Monte Carmeli, fratres Cruciferorum, et quidam qui se appellant fratres de Ordine sancti Augustini, et multi alii. Item in Alemannia et Francia mulieres, quæ se Beguinæ nominant. Multi sancti in Anglia florent, in Anglia vel de Anglia, beatus scilicet Edmundus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, apud Pontiniacum jacens choruscat miraculis, ejusdemque frater, magister Robertus. Sanctus Robertus . . . Londoniensis Rogerus, ad cujus tumbam signa appenduntur quamplurima beneficiorum collatorum infirmis testimonialia. Item in Alemannia, sancta Elizabeth, Andegravia de Düringe, sanctus Augustinus in Norwegia, claris probatis et approbatis miraculis illustrantur. Et extra istam quinquagenam,¹ cito tamen post, apud Lincolniam, sanctus ejus civitatis episcopus Robertus II., examinatis miraculis, gloriose nimis honoratur. Unde in eadem ecclesia alii pristini sancti, scilicet sanctus Remigius et sanctus Hugo, quasi congaudentes et applaudentes novo confratri suo, sancto Roberto, licet non canonizato, sua Christi fidelibus beneficia miraculorum quasi certatim impenderunt, ut eorum testimonium canonizationi æquipolleret. Et non post multos dies quidam puer circiter [trium]² annorum, quem Judæi circumciderunt, crucifixerunt, et post excogitata tormenta in cruce occiderunt, in ecclesia Lincolnensi sepultus, multis sanitatis suffragia dicitur contulisse, ita ut ecclesia Lincolnensis beatissima prædicaretur, et a peregrinaliter eam adeuntibus honoraretur. Ipse quoque Cicestrensis Ricardus adeo claruit miraculis, ut viderentur apostolorum tempora renovari. Remedicatur ecclesia Westmonasterialis sumptibus . . . Edwardi, de ejusdem regis thesauro fabricatur. *Ibid.* *iii.* 24. Vasa insuper carissima impretiabilia et admiratione digna, cum gemmis olosericis, campanis³ præelectis, et novis libertatibus eidem domui a rege conferuntur; ædificavitque ibidem⁴ dominus rex capitulum incomparabile.⁵ Albigensium, Jovinianorum, Bugororum et aliorum errantium hæreses diligentia prædicatorum exsufflantur.⁶ In Terra Sancta⁷ pars Christianorum, Sarracenis ad votum sæpe triumphantibus, non medicriter infirmatur; sed in Hispania jactura talis feliciter

¹ *extra istam quinquagenam*] On an erasure, and written *quinquagimam*.

² *trium*] A blank space is left for this word in the MS., which is supplied from *Flores Hist.*

³ *olosericis, campanis*] et sericis pannis, *Flores Hist.*

⁴ *ibidem*] At first written *eisdem*, but erased and corr. in marg. Omitted in *Flores Hist.*

⁵ *incomparabile*] incomparabile, MS.

⁶ *exsufflantur*] exufflantur, MS.

⁷ *In Terra Sancta*] *Interea sancta, Flores Hist.*

instauratur. Antiochia Turcis insurgentibus artatur, et usque A.D. 1250. ad civium vineas et agriculturas, et usque quandoque ad muros ab eisdem appetitur et impugnatur. Pascha hoc anno suo loco debito, scilicet vi^o. kalendas Aprilis, evenit; quod nun- 27 March. quam ea die evenit, anno videlicet quinquagesimo. Omnia vero elementa, quod est notabile et significativum, hac ultima annorum quinquagena insolitum et irregulare detrimentum tolerarunt. Ignis, quia¹ fulgur temporibus hyemalibus frequenter reboavit, et terribiliter cecidit et emicuit, contra naturæ cursum consuetum. Aer, quia¹ pregnans, prænotato tonitru, fulgure et pluviarum inundatione, caligavit perturbatum. Aqua, quia¹ mare solitas metas transgrediens, et in mari, ubi profunditas esse consuevit, arida apparuit, loca contermina devastavit. Terra, quia¹ in Anglia, et etiam in Cilteria, terræmotus insolitus pluries perhorruit. Et in Sabaudia, fol. 86 a. civitatum, villarum, montium, castrorum, ecclesiarum, et multorum milium hominum absorptio² terribilis et inaudita.

Ibid. iii. 97.

Virginis a partu
 terminus hic est.
 Nec quinquagenis aliis tot digna³ stupore,
 Sicut in hac, vidit quis natus sive renatus.

Hic quoque proposuit frater Matheus Cronica sua terminare,⁴ Proposed propter imminencia⁵ quædam pericula. Si enim de potentibus termina- vera dicantur et scripturæ commendentur,⁶ bella parantur ei; tion of the si taceantur, vel bona pro malis annotentur, mutilabitur, et de Chronicles of Matthew blandimentis, adulationibus et falsitatibus graviter opus totale Paris. condempnabitur et redarguetur. Libellus iste auctori suo ager sterilis potest merito appellari. Nam sudor in cultura laboriosus, in colligendæ messis tempore, commoditatis⁷ omnimodæ carentia, filix,⁸ spinæ et tribuli, pro fructibus colliguntur. Et, "quid juvat in sterili spargere semen humo?" Sperandum tamen est, quod bona quæ homo non remunerat ingratus, Dei largitas plenius recompensabit. Bonum quippe est ad Dei laudem eventus rerum notabilium scribendo perpetuare, ut subsequentes legendo castigentur, mala quæ digna sunt ultione devitanda, et bona⁹ quæ Dominus plene remunerat operando. Dictus autem frater Matheus, dum in proposito fuisset historiam librum suum terminare, sic ait,

¹ quia] quasi, *Flores Hist.*

² absorptio] absorcio, MS.

³ digna] dingna, MS.

⁴ Hic . . terminare] Written at first closer to the preceding verses, but afterwards erased, and rewritten lower down.

⁵ imminencia] iminentia, MS.

⁶ commendentur] comendentur, MS.

⁷ commoditatis] comeditatis, MS.

⁸ filix] flex, MS.

⁹ bona] bo, MS.

A.D. 1251.

Terminantur hic . . .

Ibid. iii. 97.

. cœli solio.

Siste tui

. proferet ætas.

Henry at
Winchester.Thunder at
Christmas.
The king
collects gold
coin.The prison-
ers captured
by the late
emperor
are sent to
Sicily.Discord
between the
Soldans of
Aleppo and
Babylon.Ransom
paid for the
king of
France.The Jews
forbidden to
eat meat on
a Friday, or
in Lent.

M^o.CC^o.L^o. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxxv^o., fuit ad Natale Domini Wintoniæ. Nocte autem Natalis Domini tonitrus est auditus et visa chruscacio.¹ Rex, quia speraverat in partes proficisci Orientalium peregrinus, ubi aurum cedit in monetam, aureos cœpit desiderare et colligere; ut qui negotia expedire in curia regis desideraret, aurum potius quam argentum ipsi regi largiretur. Mortuo, ut prædictum [est],² Fretherico, omnes captivos quos idem Frethericus in vinculis tenuerat, fecit filius³ Conradus ad ulteriora terræ transferri, et ad Palermam vel alias Siciliæ civitates, ut securior esset de illis, transmitti. Aliqui tamen eorum concessi Henrico, filio imperatoris F[retherici], et nepoti regis Anglorum redimendi, vel aliter ad arbitrium suum tractandi. Diebus autem sub eisdem mota est discordia⁴ inter Saracenorum potentissimos⁵ Soldanos, sed maxime inter Alapensium et Babiloniorum Soldanos et magistratus. Indignabantur et invidebant, eo quod ipse Babiloniorum Soldanus acceperat in bello regem Francorum, Christianorum famosissimum ac potentissimum. Immo plus commovebantur, eo quod⁶ ipsum jam redemptum⁷ liberum abire permiserat, et jam tutus apud Achon cum Christianis commorabatur. Summa autem redemptionis⁸ regis Francorum erat sexaginta milia librarum auri primi et purissimi, absque aliis denariis communibus, videlicet Esterlingis, Turonensibus et Parisiensibus, qui ad infinitum numerum ascenderunt. Numerus autem interfectorum sexaginta milia et viginti milia et amplius . . . reddiderunt, et illi H. A. ii. apostatarunt, qui plus aliis nobis nocuerunt.⁹ Prohibiti sunt¹⁰³ Judæi per regem et regales, sub magna pœna, ne carnes comederent sexta feria, vel in Quadragesima. Odiosiores enim facti sunt regi Anglorum, quia impropertum fuit regi Francorum, quasi pro obprobrio et redargutione, quod Christiani sustinent Judæos habitare inter se, qui Dominum eorum et Deum¹⁰ tot lacessitum injuriis tandem crucifixerunt. Memfre-

fol. 86 b.

¹ chruscacio] coruscacio, MS.² est] Supplied from *Flores Hist.*³ filius] After this word is an erasure. In Edd. *filius illius*.⁴ est discordia] Repeated, by error, in the MS.⁵ potentissimos] potentissimo, MS.⁶ eo quod] eo quia, MS. and *Flores Hist.*⁷ redemptum] redeptum, MS.⁸ redemptionis] redepcionis, MS.⁹ Summa autem . . . nocuerunt] See, in regard to these paragraphs, the note in *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 102.¹⁰ eorum et Deum] On an erasure.

dus, filius F[retherici] imperatoris naturalis, respirans, insurgit A.D. 1251. contra papam. Nuchera civitas, in qua plusquam xxx⁴. milia *Fréthicales* Sarracenorum habitant, quam construxit F[rethericus] impera- *recalcitrant*. tor, non destruitur, sed a Memfrido protegitur. Guido, frater regis, vocatus ut ditetur, venit in Angliam; aliis fratribus *Arrival of Guy, brother of the king.* præditatis. Angli vilescent et depauperantur, præcipue cives Londonienses. Prælati et viri religiosi, papa jubente et rege *The English laity and clergy are impoverished.* spoliante, in ultimam servitutem detruduntur. Papa venit Perusium vix. Rediit comes Legrecestriæ S[imon] de Wasconia, sed multiplicatis¹ viribus iterum remeavit. Hæc detestabilis *Return of the earl of Leicester.* adjectio, "Non obstante," enervat sanctorum scripta et facta. Cedit episcopus Dunelmensis Nicholaus; assignatur² ei pro- *The odious clause "Non obstante."* portio competens, videlicet Stoctona, Hovedene et Esentona.³ Henricus de Bathonia,⁴ miles et domini [regis]⁵ justiciarius,⁶ *Accusation of Henry de Bath.* graviter accusatus et diffamatus coram rege, vix mortem evadit. Comitissa Harundellie fundat unam ecclesiam sanctimonialium, *Nunnery of Marham founded.* non procul a Len, quæ Marham dicitur. Rumor increbuit in partibus occidentalibus, quod F[rethericus] imperator obierat die sanctæ Lucie. Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis canonicos *Visitation of the canons of London.* Londonienses, eo quod eos visitare vellet cum maximo gravamine, potenter conatur confundere. Tandem visitavit, sed cum moderamine. Comes Legrecestriæ redit de Wasconia.⁷ Obiit Willelmus de Cantelupo, regis consiliarius; succedit Wil- *Death of William de Cantelupo.* lelmus, filius ejus. Wallia incurvatur legibus Angliæ. Con- *Subjection of Wales.* firmanter Wintoniensis et Rofensis electi. Papa recessit a Lugduno, venit sed vix Mediolanum. Obiit Paulinus Piper, *Deaths of notable personages.* regis dapifer et conciliarius. Obiit Gaufridus dispensator, miles strenuus. Mirabilis pestis oritur in Francia de quibus- *The Pastoreaux in France.* dam nebulonibus, videlicet pastoribus, ad xxx. milia multipli- *Damietta destroyed.* catis; omnes tamen evanuerunt. Damietta civitas⁸ a Sarracenis solo tenuis complanatur. Papa novas condit Decretales. Æqui- *Inundation of the sea.* noctiali tempore mare metas suas longo spatio transgressum est. Regina Scociæ, scilicet relicta Alexandri, repatriat. Ac- *Return of the queen of Scotland.* ceptis torneamentis, apparet odium et invidia inter alienigenas et Anglos, et formidabile suscipit incrementum.

m^o.cc^o.lxi^o. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxxvi^o., fuit Henry at idem rex⁹ apud Eboracum; ubi Alexander, jam rex Scociæ, York.

¹ *multiplicatis*] multiplatis, MS.

² *assignatur*] assignantur, MS.

³ See previously under 1249, p. 305.

⁴ *Bathonia*] Both', MS.

⁵ *regis*] Supplied from *Flores Hist.*

⁶ *justiciarius*] justiarus, MS.

⁷ *Comes . . Wasconia*] A mere repetition of what has been stated shortly before, and omitted in *Flores Hist.*

⁸ *civitas*] On an erasure.

⁹ *idem rex*] These words are superfluous, but they occur also in *Flores Hist.*

A.D. 1252. desponsavit filiam regis Angliæ Margaretam, ad Natale Do-
 Mini, et rex Angliæ regem Scotorum baltheo ibidem donavit
 militari. Et rex Scociæ fecit homagium regi Anglorum.
 Committitur custodia regis Scotorum et reginæ ac regni Ro-
 berto de Ros et Johanni de Bailloil. Judæi graviter talliantur.
 Accusatus gravissime comes Legrecestriæ S[imon], resignat
 custodiam Wasconie regi. Ariditas iii^{ta}. mensibus maxima.
 Beneficiati in episcopatu Lincolnensi promoventur ad sacer-
 dotium inviti. Conradus prosperatur in guerra contra papam,
 nec prosunt papæ rapinæ consuetæ. Obiit Robertus Passelewe,
 vetus aulicus et inveteratus, quo machinante, amiserat abbas
 Ramesieus potissimam partem nundinarum sancti Yvonis.
 Multorum autem sicut et ejus pacem perturbaverat, et minuit
 possessionem. De ipsius moribus non moralibus multa in hoc
 libro præscribuntur. Sopita est discordia, quæ fuerat [inter]¹
 abbatem Westmonasterii et ejus conventum, rege procurante.
 Obiit victoriosissimus rex Hispaniæ Andefulsus. Dolet inde
 rex Angliæ, sed plus Blanchia. Confertur Wasconia Edwardo;
 nec fit mentio de comite, cui quondam fuerat concessa et in-
 cartata; et ipse in possessione constitutus. Æstus et ariditas
 maxima et diuturna in æstate. Factum est hastiludium, quod
 Tabula Rotunda vocatur; ubi periit strenuissimus miles Her-
 naldus de Munteynni. Obiit Willelmus de Haverhulle, clericus,
 regis thesaurarius. Ecclesia Elyensis nobiliter per episcopum
 Hugonem reparata, dedicatur. Obiit comitissa de Ripariis,²
 Margareta de Ripariis. Festo sancti Edwardi fuit magnum
 concilium Londoniis, ubi rex auxilium pecuniare postulavit.
 Episcopus autem Lincolnensis Robertus primo contradixit;
 postea alii animati per eum, restiterunt. Talliantur cives
 Londonienses, quos barones consuevimus appellare,³ quasi
 servi ultimæ conditionis. Galfridus de Langeleia, qui miles
 [et]⁴ justiciarius de foresta supra modum nobiles⁵ boreales
 fictis de causis pro captura ferinæ depauperarat, deponitur a
 balliva, et unus de custodibus reginæ Scotorum constitutus,
 ibi⁶ tantum tyrannizavit, ut ipsius impetus nobiles Scociæ non
 poterant tolerare, et amoverunt eum. Ipse autem ad servitium
 Edwardi se transtulit, in quo servitio multos regi et Edwardo,
 sicut dicetur in sequentibus, suscitavit inimicos. Hunc nutri-
 erat et exaltaverat Robertus Passelewe, sed postea, more
 cuculi, nutritus nutrientem supplantavit. Eodemque anno

fol. 87 a.

Geoffrey de
 Langeley
 appointed
 one of the
 guardians
 of the queen
 of Scots.

¹ inter] Supplied from *Hist. Angl.*, iii. 121.

² de Ripariis] In *Hist. Angl.* the reading is *de Insula*, and so in the *Greater Chronicle*, ed. Wats, p. 848.

These words are omitted in *Flores Historiarum*, as superfluous.

³ appellare] apellare, MS.

⁴ et] Supplied from *Flores Hist.*

⁵ nobiles] nobile, MS.

⁶ ibi] et ibi, MS.

venit magister Albertus, domini papæ clericus specialis et A.D. 1252.
 notarius, offerre comiti Ricardo regnum Apuliæ. Sed cum Offer of
 comes exigisset securitatem, videlicet quædam castra domini the king-
 papæ et obsides, ut esset in possessione et aliqua saltem dom of
 securitate de papali promisso, respondit Albertus se papam Apulia to
 super hoc convenire. Albertus interim multa sibi beneficia earl Rich-
 adquisivit,¹ quibus adquisitis, transalpinavit. Et audita do- ard.
 minus papa comitis responsione, noluit aliquod² propositum
 continuare de præmissis. Eodem tempore venit in Angliam Return of
 archiepiscopus Cantuariensis B[onifacius], cujus adventus pau- the abp. of
 cos prælatos et multo pauciores laicos, quod inviti dicimus, Canter-
 lætificavit. Ortum est grave scandalum et discordia hostilis bury.
 inter archiepiscopum Cantuariensem et electum Wintoniensem, Quarrel be-
 eo quod electus officialem archiepiscopi, magistrum videlicet tween him
 Eustachium, fecit capi violenter in ecclesia de Lamhet, and the bp.
 quodam capellano, et indecenter nimis tractari et abduci. elect of
 Vigilanter igitur procurantibus rege pro fratre suo Æ[thel- Winchester.
 maro], et regina pro avunculo suo archiepiscopo, vix tandem
 tanta est sedata perturbatio. Eodemque anno, prima Dominica 1 Dec.
 Adventus Domini, obiit dominarum domina secularium Blan- Death of
 chia, post multas quas pro filiis suis sustinuerat tribulationes. queen
 Johannes Mansel, domini regis clericus et consiliarius specialis, Blanche of
 industria sua promerente, ad inæstimabiles redditus provehitur France.
 et possessiones. Ipso quoque anno episcopus Lincolnensis Wealth of
 Robertus fecit diligenter computari alienorum redditus in John
 Anglia, per istum papam, videlicet Innocentium III. promotorum; Mansel.
 et inventum est, quod³ nunquam aliquis prædecessorum suorum Estimate
 in triplo aliquos sui generis vel patriæ tot ditaverit. made of the
 Temporibus quoque sub eisdem permisit rex astute nimis viros benefices
 religiosos affligi a nobilibus viris, qui canibus venaticis ute- bestowed
 bantur, eorum vicinis, adeo ut eorum libertates enervarentur, on foreign-
 et culturæ conculcarentur.⁴ ers.
 The clergy
 oppressed
 by the
 nobles.

fol. 87 b. *Facta magnatum et casus varii breviter compositi de
 anno isto, scilicet m^o.cc^o.lxxx^o.*

m^o.cc^o.lxxx^o. Rex H[enricus] III., anno regni sui xxxvii^o, Henry at
 fuit in Natali Domini apud Wyntoniam; cui, juxta ritum tantæ Winchester.
 solempnitatis, cives fecerunt Wyntonienses xenium nobilis-
 simum. Quos idem rex nuper obligaverat ad ducentas marcas

¹ *adquisivit*] adquisit, MS.

² *aliquod*] On an erasure.

³ *et . . quod*] Interlined.

⁴ Here ends the handwriting of Matthew Paris; and the Continua-

tion is written by the same con-
 temporary hand which has com-
 pleted the *Historia Anglorum*. See
 Preface, vol. i. p. li.

- A.D. 1253. eidem in brevi persolvendas. Quod quidem festum non modicum obscuraverat discordia præmota inter archiepiscopum Cantuariensem et electum Wyntoniensem, regem tunc procurantem, pro injuria quadam magistro Eustachio de Len, officiali suo, facta per eundem electum, et ob hoc excommunicationis sententia innodatum. Quam tamen commotionem, rege et regina procurantibus, in brevi commutaverunt in pacem. Convocati tunc temporis in præsentia regis prælati Angliæ, et instanter petentes cartas suorum custodiri prædecessorum, regis super hoc quamcitus optinuerunt assensum; et, data super hoc sententia, candelis accensis, hoc manifestarunt in publicum. Unde gratanter annuerunt contributionem, quam ab eis rex petierat, non modicam. Frater quidam de Ordine Prædicatorum, Petrus nomine, a Mediolanensibus, pro assertione veritatis et fidei defensione, eorum vitia, errores et hæreses redarguens, latenter interemptus est. Quem dominus papa A[lexander] miraculorum indiciis manifestatum, martirem duxit magnifice canonizandum. Civis quidam Bononiensis, Brancaleo nomine, creatus est in senatorem Romanum. Qui, potestate suscepta, justitiam in omnibus terribilem exercuit, et, suspensis malefactoribus, commissam sibi urbem et populum laudabiliter gubernavit. Judæi non pauci effugantur a Francia, transmisso super hoc a Terra Sancta regis Francorum mandato. Improperabant enim eidem Sarraceni, quod injuste eos Christiani impugnant, cum falsos Judæos, Christi sui peremptores, inter se degere permittant; justum enim esset eos prius ejicere,¹ et postea ad alios sibi rebelles festinare. Obiit abbas Sancti Augustini,² et eorum præcentor eidem eligitur subrogari. Comitis vero Glovernæ Ricardi filius primogenitus desponsavit neptem regis Angliæ, filiam scilicet Guidonis, comitis Engolismi, de Pictavia oriundam, ætate puerilem³ immo infantulam, procurante hoc rege, et pro maritaggio usque ad v^{que}. m. marcarum regaliter largiente. Comes Legrecestriæ S[imon] resignavit custodiam Wasconiz, et eam sibi proposuit rex Hispaniæ vendicare, habens de donatione ejus antiquam cartam regis H[enrici] II. sufficientem, ac regum Ricardi et Johannis confirmationem. Hoc cum audisset rex, vehementer doluit prædictum comitem S[imonem] ab hujusmodi custodia summotum, quippe quia vir potens est et martius, sapiens, et defensor tutissimus, cumque studuit admonere restituendum;⁴ unde comes clam secessit in Fran-

The king promises to observe the ancient charters, and receives an aid from the clergy. Peter, Friar Preacher of Milan, canonized.

Brancaleo, senator of Rome.

The Jews expelled from France.

Death of the abbat of St. Augustine. Marriage of the king's niece. Gascony claimed by the king of Spain.

The earl of Leicester retires to France.

¹ *ejicere*] eicere, MS.

² Robert de Battel. In the margin are drawn a mitre and crosier, reversed.

³ *puerilem*] puerulam, *Flores Hist.*; parvulam, MS. Arund. 96.

⁴ *admonere restituendum*] admonere restituere, *Flores Hist.*

ciam, onus hujus declinans iterum resumendum. Quem A.D. 1253. Franci non modice affectabant sonescallum Franciæ habere, sed minime valuerunt eum ad consensum inflectere. Comes The earl of Glovernæ Ricardus et Willelmus de Valencia transfretarunt,¹ Gloucester and Will. principaliter ut matrimonium prædictum ad effectum perdu- de Valence cerent, secundo, ut in quodam hastiludio tunc temporis are worsted acclamato² trans mare, se suasque vires et audaciam, et in a tournament equorum suorum ausu probarent temerario celeritatem. Qui prostrati, spoliati et baculati, fomentis et balneis indiguerunt diuturnis. Tunc temporis, quarta die visa est luna, antequam casset pronunciata.³ Juvenes Londonienses, statuto pavone pro The citizens of London bravio, ad quintenam vires suas et equorum cursus sunt experti. Quidam autem tirones de familia regis super hoc fined, on indignantes, conviciabantur eisdem, eis se in certamine op- account of ponentes; quos ipsi Londonienses cum fragmentis⁴ hastarum indignities rubricatos⁵ et liventes⁶ ab equis suis dederunt præcipites, et offered to fugaverunt fugientes. Querelis igitur super hoc regi multi- the royal household. plicatis, rex ad solitam se convertens ultionem, magnam a Affairs in Londonensibus petivit pecuniam. Post paucos dies auditum Gascony. est, quod Regula in Wasconia, cum Sancto Milione et multa alia castra capta sunt et amissa, et strages hominum est non minima. Rex igitur non mediocriter formidans, ne per tales amissiones tota Wasconia pateret discrimini, constituit, ut missis brevibus per singulos comitatus clamaretur, ut cujus- Writs libet arma debita et consueta censerentur, et, si sufficientia issued for a essent, monstrarentur, ut scilicet, si necesse incumberet, qui- return of libet ad præliandum paratus existeret; præterea,⁷ ut quicun- persons capable of que xv. libratas terræ haberet, miles fieret.⁸ Similiter, ut bearing arms. excubantes . . . custodirent. Providit insuper, ut si quis a latrone vel ab aliis obiter dampnificaretur . . . satisfacerent,⁹ et malefactores insequentes, ab eisdem patriam mundarent. Quæ quia sine communi barnagii assensu provisæ sunt, constitui generaliter minime valuerunt. Obiit magister Ricardus 2 April. do Wiz, episcopus Cicestrensis,¹⁰ iiii°. nonas Aprilis, vir . . . Death of the bp. of sanctitatis, et quandoque beati Edmundi . . . specialis. Hujus Chichester. autem Ricardi assertionibus et fratris Roberti Bacun, de

fol. 88 a.
H. A. iii.
134.

H. A. iii.
135.

¹ transfretarunt] transfetarunt, MS.

² acclamato] acclamatum, MS.

³ pronunciata] prima pronunciata, Flores Hist.

⁴ fragmentis] fragmentis, MS.

⁵ rubricatos] Originally written rubricantes, and so in Flores Hist.

⁶ liventes] laniantes, Flores Hist.

⁷ præterea] videret præterea, Flores Hist.

⁸ fieret] efficeretur, Flores Hist.

⁹ satisfacerent] sat'facerent, MS.

¹⁰ In the margin are drawn a mitre and crosier, reversed.

- A.D. 1253. Ordine Prædicatorum, certificatus frater Matheus Parisiensis, memorati sancti Edmundi vitam a fidedignis sibi relatum diligenter perscripsit. Post recessum comitis S[imonis] de Wasconia, cœperunt Wasconenses bella ad invicem movere, alter alterius castra invadere, homines captivare, ædificia in favillas redigere. Ex quibus primus fuit Gasto, dominus Biarre et Peregoti, qui se transtulit ad regem Hispaniæ, ut inde plus regem Angliæ infestaret. Et sic hostes regis in Wasconia animavit, ita ut Burdegalis, quæ toti Wasconia victualia consuevit ministrare, cœpit egere. Dominus rex concessit ecclesiæ de Wautham, et confirmavit, ut quotiescunque domum illam contigerit vacare, conventus tam de baronia quam de possessionibus ecclesiæ liberam habeat pro voluntate sua disponendi facultatem. Duo insuper mercata et alia bona eidem contulit, et super hiis cartam suam, licet prius optentam, iterum confecit. Cum ecclesia Romana sui præsulis et pastoris diutius viduaretur præsentia, rogatus est dominus papa solempniter a Romanis ut Romam rediret, gregem suum more pastoris minaturus.¹ Qui tamen retardans, iterum vocatus est et solempnitus, hoc adjuncto, ut scilicet tunc veniret aut nunquam. Quo audito, dominus papa de mora timens trahere periculum, a Perusio recedens, Romam usque properavit. Et licet in multa tenebatur pecunia eisdem, quam pro eo contra Frethericum expenderant, gaudentes tamen et reverenter ab omnibus susceptus est. In quindena Paschæ, adunato magno parlamento, petierunt prælati fere omnes insimul congregati, ut dominus rex cartas conservans et libertates, quas sæpius promiserat, sanctam insuper ecclesiam permetteret suis gaudere libertatibus, maxime de electionibus prælatorum tam cathedralium ecclesiarum quam conventualium. Quæ omnia rex se indempniter observaturum protestans, eorumdem una cum aliis magnatibus, ad suæ præcipue peregrinationis subsidium, postulatum de contributione reportavit assensum. Concessa est igitur regi decima pars proventuum ecclesiasticorum per triennium. A militibus vero scutagium illo anno, scilicet ad scutum tres marcæ. Rex autem bona fide promisit se omnia inviolabiliter observaturum, quæ et alias multotiens juraverat, et pater suus Johannes primo affirmabat. Et ut certiores fierent de promisso, præcepit super hoc in præsentia sua sententiam proferri in publico.² Quod et factum est, hoc modo.
- The Life of St. Edmund written by Matthew Paris. Disturbances in Gascony.
- Privileges granted to Waltham abbey.
- The pope returns to Rome.
- Parliament assembled, and the observance of the charters and liberties demanded.
- Grant of a tenth, and scutage.

¹ minaturus] gubernaturus, Flores
Hist.

² publico] publicum, Hist. Angl.
and Flores

*Magnates tunc praesentes.*¹

A.D. 1253.

H. A. iii. Tertio igitur die Maii, in majori aula
137. tulimus, sub hac forma:

Forma sententiæ tunc prolatae.

fol. 88 b. Auctoritate Dei omnipotentis præ-
H. A. iii. sentibus duximus apponenda.
137, 138. Quo facto, prolata fuit in medium carta patris sui J[ohannis],
in qua iterum concessit idem J[ohannes] rex, mera voluntate;
unde recitari fecerunt libertates prædictas. Dum autem rex Behaviour
memoratum sententiam audisset, tenuit manum suam ad of the king
pectus suum sereno vultu et voluntario; et in fine, projectis when the
candelis et fumigantibus, dixerunt singuli, "Sic extinguantur" sentence of
et foteant in inferno omnes hujus sententiæ incursores." excommu-
Et respondit rex cum omnibus astantibus, "Amen! Amen!" nication
Episcopus autem Lincolnensis Robertus, hujus rei suspicans in- was pro-
stabilitatem, fecit ilico per totam diocesim Lincolnensem memo- nounced.
ratam renovari sententiam. Tunc temporis Burdegalenses sig- The bp. of
nificaverunt regi, quod nisi festinanter . . . amissurus; addentes, Lincoln
quod per tyrannidem . . . perdidisset. Quod falsum est, quia causes it to
multo² plures rebelles et fortiores edomitos regis subdiderat be read in
dominationi. Fecit igitur rex acclamari voce præconia in his diocese.
Wasconia, quod . . . obediret; addens, quod propter oppressiones
et querelas eorum deposuit prædictum comitem, et cartam,
quam de optinenda Wasconia per triennium sequens præfecerat
eidem, pretio redemit. Quæ Wasconibus quamplurimum placu-
erant, volentibus ex quo sciebant ejus dominationem expirasse, Ernard de
se regi inimicos facilius exhibere. Ernaldus de Bosco miles Bosco and
constitutus est prothoforestarius, loco Roberti Passelewe,⁴ John de
scilicet in partibus australibus Angliæ, usque ad fluvium qui Lexintone
dicitur Trenta; Johannes vero de Lexintona miles, a dicto flumine made
usque ad regnum Scociæ, loco Galfridi de Langeleia. Miracula Grand-
manifesta celebrantur ad tumbam Ricardi, episcopi Cicestrensis, Foresters.
cujus corpus exanimatum inventum . . . constrictum. Eli- Miracles at
gitur magister Johannes Clippinge in episcopum Cicestresem, the tomb of
ejusdem ecclesiæ canonicus. Emanarunt apostolica mandata Richard,
per circuitum, ut quilibet episcopus, tam transmarinus quam bishop of
cismarinus, districtè visitaret monachos omnes, tam exemptos Chichester.
John Clip-
pingeas bp.
Papal man-
date for the

¹ *Magnates . . . praesentes*] In-
stead of these words, in *Flores Hist.*
the following rubric is inserted:

contra transgressores libertatis ec-
clesiæ.

² *extinguantur*] *extingantur*, MS.

³ *multo*] *multotiens*, *Flores Hist.*

⁴ *Passelewe*] *Passeue*, MS.

Sententia excommunicationis lata

A.D. 1253. quam non exemptos, in sua diocesi constitutos, et eosdem com-
 visitation of the Be- pelleret ad quosdam articulos observandos, qui nec regulæ
 nedictine monaste- sancti Benedicti pertinent, nec de ejus substantia existunt.
 ries. Unde Franciæ monachi pacem sibi cogitantes prævidere, datis
 Summons issued to the mili- iii. milibus librarum Turonensium domino papæ, hujusmodi
 tary retain- impetum compescuerunt. Abbas similiter Sancti Albani, cum
 ers, to em- ceteris paribus suis et eorum conventibus, ad præsentiam
 bark for Gascony. domini papæ appellarunt quamcitus. Circa kalendas Junii,
 rex certificatus de desolatione Wasconia, milites omnes per
 Angliam sibi servitium militare debentes fecit summoneri, ut
 in octavis Trinitatis parati essent apud Portesmue, in Was-
 coniam cum rege transfretaturi, et eam ad dominium suum et
 pacem potenter revocaturi. Captis interim usque ad mille
 navibus, earum custodes vento carentes per tres ibi menses
 moram protraxerunt, et rex, thesauro pro magna parte jam
 consumpto, a proposito est præpeditus, ita quod transitus ille
 Dei videretur favore destitutus. Obiit episcopus Landavensis
 Willelmus, cujus obitum cæcitas septennis subarravit. Comes
 Rogerus Bigot, marescallus Angliæ, filiam regis Scocia, quam
 antea spreverat, iudicio ecclesiæ salubriter eruditus, ad matri-
 monium libens accedens et tutus, reaccepit in uxorem. Rex
 autem, vento diu desiderato sibi prosperante, viij^o. idus Au-
 gusti valedicens Angliæ, Neptuno se commisit, constitutis
 regni sui¹ custodibus Ricardo comite, fratre suo,² et regina;
 commissio eorum custodiæ Edwardo primogenito suo. Circa
 Assumptionem vero beatæ Mariæ applicuit rex in Wasconiam,
 apud Burdegalim. Occurrentes autem cives ipsum, ut decuit,
 reverenter susceperunt. Jussit igitur ilico . . . confugiante, H. A. iii.
 cuius se fecerat amicum, et Wasconia, eum, ut dicebat, con-
 tingentis, eidem promisit dominium. Audientes Franci quod
 rex Angliæ in Wasconiam adventasset, timentesque Pictavenses
 transfugium facere ad regem Angliæ, dominum eorum fru-
 galem, manum illuc militarem destinaverunt, non permittentes
 eos habere custodiam vel dominium castrorum vel civitatum.
 Et sic, licet inviti, fideles effecti, nec Francis nocuerunt, nec
 Anglis prodesse potuerunt. Obiit Thomas de Hertfordia,
 archidiaconus Northamhumbria,³ in octavis sancti Laurentii, fine
 sancto et beato. Hic quandoque beati Edmundi, Cantuariensis
 archiepiscopi, discipulus in scola, et socius extitit familiaris;
 unde factus ei usque ad mortem simillimus,⁴ sicut et magis-

fol. 89 a.

H. A. iii.
140.¹ su] su, MS.² suo] sue, MS.³ Northamhumbria] Northambrie,
MS.⁴ simillimus] similimus, MS.

ter Ricardus, postea factus episcopus Cicestrensis, ejusdem A.D. 1253. sequi nitebatur vestigia. Hic quia pauperum fuerat amator, cuidam pauperrimæ domui fratrum, scilicet de Monte Carmeli, corpus suum delegavit. Hunc sanctum archidiaconum Thomam, sicut et episcopum Cicestrensem Ricardum, licet non Romæ canonizentur, sancti Edmundi contubernio credimus indubitanter sociari. Hos igitur tres beatos, Edmundum, Ricardum et Thomam, Dei confessores, Anglia in præsentī produxit gloriosos. Miles quidam de electioribus regis Francorum, existentis tunc in Terra Sancta, non mediocriter accensus de filio suo, milite strenuissimo, quem idem rex, ipso nesciente, fecit suspendi pro transgressione quadam, de quo etiam idem rex fideliter promisit patri suo præbere remedium, cuidam se Soldano, Christianis derelictis, transtulit, et de amico factus est eis inimicus, et paganus additus factus est apostata formidabilis. Cum dominus papa Innocentius III. significasset per apostolica scripta episcopo Lincolnensi Roberto, sicut et multis aliis pluries fecerat, præcipiens ut aliquid faceret, quod eidem episcopo videbatur injustum et rationi dissonum, scripsit idem episcopus domino papæ in hæc verba:

Story of a French knight, who deserted to the Soldan.
Letter of Robert, bp. of Lincoln, to the pope, refusing to comply with the papal requisitions.

Litteræ episcopi Lincolnensis Roberti missæ Innocentio papæ.

H. A. iii. Salutem. Noverit discretio vestra
140-144. qui est in cœlis.”
fol. 89 b.

Cum hæc epistola ad notitiam papalem pervenisset, ipse dominus papa valde commotus, ipsum proposuit mittentem in tantam præcipitare confusionem, ut toti mundo foret stupor et tremoris exemplum. Tandem tamen consilio saniori emollitus, sub dissimulatione permisit transire, ne majorem videretur super hoc tumultum excitare. In vigilia Assumptionis obiit venerabilis vir Ranulphus, abbas Rameseie, domum suam et gregem tam in spiritualibus quam temporalibus relinquens abundantem. Rex nuncios suos solempnes destinavit ad regem Hispaniæ, scilicet episcopum Bathoniensem et Johannem Mansel, clericum suum specialem, postulans sororem suam Edwardo, filio suo primogenito et heredi regni Angliæ legitimo matrimonialiter copulari; et ut ipse rex eundem Edwardum cingulo donaret militari. Episcopus Lincolnensis Robertus ægritudinis lecto detentus, in spiritu cognoscens tribulationes ecclesiæ in proximo imminere, recitansque coram clericis suis quædam facta Romanæ curiæ, graviter redarguit tam fratres Prædicatores quam Minores, dicens quod eorum Ordo ideo in

Wrath of the pope, on the receipt of the letter.
14 Aug. Death of the abbat of Ramsey.
The sister of the king of Spain demanded in marriage for prince Edward.
The bp. of Lincoln on his death-bed throws blame on

A.D. 1253. paupertate voluntaria, id est, spiritus constituitur, ut liberius
the Men- magnatum error ab eisdem reprehendatur. Quia,
dicant
Orders. "Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator."¹

In hoc autem, quod ipsi peccata magnatum audacter non
redarguunt, eosdem hæreticos dixit manifestos. Et addidit, H. A. iii.
Diffinitio "Hæresis est sententia electio est Latine. Dare 145.
hæresis ex- autem curam sigillata vel bullata. Et est per- Ibid. iii.
tracta a tinaciter fautor esse erroris, secundum . . . obviare." 146.
Græco. Cum hæc et alia multa lugubria querula voce de statu fol. 90 a.
ecclesiæ proposuisset episcopus memoratus, ab hujus mundi
9 Oct. exilio, quem semper exosum habuit, in nocte sancti Dionisii
Miraculous apud Bagedene, manerium suum, feliciter migravit.² In
signs at- eadem vero nocte, ut dicitur, episcopus Londoniensis Fulco,
tending his cum esset prope illud manerium, audivit signum dulcissimum
death. in sullimi pulsari. Fratres etiam quidam Minores versus
illum locum properantes, illius mortis ignari, classicum meli-
cum in sullimi audierunt campanarum, inter quas unum signum
dulcissimum articulatum audierunt prælectum. Tandem vero
cognoverunt utrique illam visionis seu auditionis horam ex-
tisse, in qua idem sanctus episcopus feliciter migravit a
corpore. Obiit Willelmus de Wescy, miles quidam de nobilio-
ribus baronibus borealium partium Angliæ, rego tunc in
Death of Wasconia existente, et eandem custodiam alienigenæ cuidam
William de committente. Defuncto, ut prædictum est, episcopo Lincolni-
Vescy. ensi Roberto, orta est discórdia inter archiepiscopum Cantuarien-
sem et canonicos Lincolnienses. Vendicabat . . . in eodem Ibid. iii.
Dispute episcopatu tunc vacante. Canonici vero cum multis clericis, 147.
between the abp. of jus hujusmodi non ignorantibus, contradixerunt; unde . . . Ibid. iii.
Canterbury excommunicavit. Sed magister Willelmus Lupus ei in faciem 148.
and canons of Lincoln. contradicens, pro omnibus ad sedem apostolicam appellavit.
25 Nov. Alienora, regina Angliæ, peperit filiam Londoniis, die sanctæ
Birth of the Katerinæ; quæ ab archiepiscopo Cantuariensi baptizata, a die
princess Katherine. nativitatæ suæ nomen sortita est Katerina. Parisius orta est
Quarrel between the discordia sumptuosa inter scolares et fratres Prædicatores.
University of Paris and Noluerunt enim ipsi fratres approbatis consuetudinibus et
the Friars et cessare, aliaque communitati contraria perpetrare. Unde
Preachers. utrobique Roma petita, consumpta pecunia et labore, vix est
pax reformata. In ecclesia vero Lincolniensi cumulantur
diatim miracula miraculis. Operante enim Domino pro præ-

¹ Juv. Sat. x. 22.

² A mitre and crosier reversed are drawn in the margin.

Ibid. iii.
149.

dicto sancto Roberto ad beneficia fidelibus impendenda A.D. 1253. suscitantur. Hic vero Robertus, bonum habens zelum ad Religious Deum et proximum, licet canonicos suos multum vexaverit, et zeal of Robert, bp. in religiosos terribiliter, religiosas vero terribilius fulguraverit, of Lincoln. confidenter tamen dico . . . excessus. Quod nunc per miracula Miracles at ad tumbam ejus manifestatur choruscantia.¹ his tomb.

*Incipit annus gratiæ M^o.CC^o.LIIII^o. qui est annus
regni regis Henrici Tertii XXXVIII^o.*

M^o.CC^o.LIIII^o. Rex Henricus III., anno regni sui xxxviii^o., fuit Henry at
ad Natale Domini in Wasconia, apud Besaceam; ubi Wasco- Bazas, and
nensibus, in vestibis duplicibus et aliis rebus desiderabilibus, distributes
pretiosa contulit donativa. Regina autem surgens a puerperio, gifts to the
Gascons.
domino suo regi de suis redditibus quingentas marcas trans-
misit. In crastino vero beati Thomæ martiris, Lincolnenses
canonici elegerunt sibi in episcopum magistrum Henricum de Henry de
Lexingtona, ejusdem ecclesiæ decanum. Qui transfretans, ut Lexingtone
regi præsentaretur, coram eo formidabat apparere, quia ipsum elected bp.
of Lincoln.
et totum capitulum rex precibus sollicitaverat ut episcopum
Herefordensem eligerent, quod tamen omnes renuebant; verum-
tamen rex non inveniens in dicto electo causam reprobationis,
ipsum admisit. Circa idem tempus vocaverat rex reginam et The queen
primogenitum suum et heredem Edwardum, ut ad eum venire and prince
quamtocius non omittant, ut ad effectum duceretur, quod præ- Edward are
locutum est de matrimonio inter ipsum et regem Hispaniæ sent for by
contrahendo. Venerunt in Franciam quidam Sarraceni ad the king.
fidem Christi conversi, quorum quidam erant baptizati, quidam Arrival of
vero baptizandi. Et hoc fuit eorum causa conversionis. Vide some con-
rant enim quondam regem miraculose a manibus potentissimi verted
Babiloniæ Soldani liberatum, maximam insuper regis in Saracens
adversitate patientiam, in proposito inflexibilem constantiam, et in France.
quod, post captionem suam, moram continuavit, castra firmavit,
civitates contra Dei sui hostes communivit; quod pro amore
Dei sui regnum suum deseruerit, se maris, bellorum et alic-
norum regnorum periculis expositurus, pro animabus infidelium
lucrandis laboravit. Orthodoxorum insuper informatione didi-
cerant, quod Machometi lex spurcissima animarum est intoxi-
cativa. Attulerant autem regis Francorum litteras patentes,
ut de elemosinis regis sustentarentur, donec ipse veniret in
propriis partes, eis plenius provisurus. In Septuagesima vero 8 Feb.

¹ With this year ends the text of the *Historia Anglorum*.

A.D. 1254. applicuerunt naves quædam barbarorum, rabie ventorum agi-
Some ships tatae, magnæ quidem et elegantes, quibus non sunt visæ penes
come to nos consimiles, armamentis navalibus et bellicis, victualibus-
Berwick, que omnimodis communitæ. Et appulsæ sunt non longe a
from an Berewico. Et cum interrogarentur, quinam essent? noluerunt
unknown vel forte nesciorunt intelligibiliter intimare, qui, cur, unde, vel
country. qualiter advenissent. Nec linguam eorum aliquis ex ballivis
intellexit, unde permissæ sunt in pace recedere. Visæ sunt
etiam aliæ tales naves supra mare. Gasto de Biarre, congregata
Attempt of hostium regis multitudine, temere attemptavit civitatem Bao-
Gaston of niæ seditiose et hostiliter intrare, eamque sibi occupare. Est
Bearn to occupare. Est autem Baonia [civitas]¹ sita supra mare, secunda in tota
Bayonne. Wasconia. Sed plerique de civibus quosdam admittentes
de hostibus regis, quia et ipsi eum oderant, comprehensi
sunt per regis fideles, et cum aliis proditoribus puniti. Jo-
Death of hannes Hansard, non ultimus inter partium aquilonarium
John Han- optimates, obiit in expeditione, funere geneali.² Cessante
sard. autem frigoris asperitate, quæ fere tota illa hyeme inhorruerat
Murrain among the continuata, tanta ovium et ferarum pestis sequebatur mortifera,
flocks and game. ut ovilia ovibus, forestæ feris vacuarentur. In copiosis autem
gregibus vix pars dimidia remaneret. Dominus papa con-
Letter of pope Inno- siderans liberales artes jam in mechanicas³ fuisse pæne con-
cent IV. versas propter lucrum, adolescentesque ætate et scientia satis
against the simplices cathedras ascendere indigne magistræ, ut elevati
study of tumeant, et facti venerabiliores sine fundamento ad culmina
secular scendant celsiora, scripsit elegantem super hoc epistolam ad
law and omnes prælatos in regnis Franciæ, Angliæ, Scociæ, Walliæ,
science. Hispaniæ, et Hungariæ constitutos, salubre providens con-
siliū et conveniens⁴ contra hujusmodi indiscretam præ-
sumptionem. Quam alibi sedulus poterit indagator reperire.⁵
Robert, bp. Cogitante papa Innocentio, ut generaliter dicitur, ossa episcopi
of Lincoln, Lincolniensis Roberti extra ecclesiam projicere,⁶ nocte sequenti
appears to apparuit ei idem episcopus, ut dicitur, pontificalibus redimitus,
pope Inno- vultuque severo et intuitu austero ac voce terribili ipsum
cent in a papam affatur, pungens ipsum in latere cuspide baculi pasto-
vision. alis. Et dixit, "Senebalde papa, proposuistine ossa mea, in

¹ *civitas*] Supplied from the Greater Chronicle, p. 882.

² *geneali*] So also in the Greater Chronicle, and *Flores Hist.*, but corrected by the editors to *generali*, and so reads MS. Cott. Claud. E. VIII.

³ *mechanicas*] *mecanicas*, MS.

⁴ *conveniens*] *cōnue*, MS.

⁵ This letter is printed by Wata, p. 190, from the "Liber Additamentorum" [MS. Cott. Nero D. L., fol. 123].

⁶ *projicere*] *proicere*, MS., here and further on.

mei et ecclesiæ Lincolnensis opprobrium, extra ecclesiam pro- A.D. 1254.
 jicere? Unde hæc tibi temeritas? Nullam potestatem in me
 habere te Dominus amodo patietur. Scripsi tibi in spiritu
 humilitatis, ut errores tuos corriges, sed tu monita salubria
 contempsisti. Væ qui spernis, nonne et tu sperneris?" Et
 sic recedens, ipsum papam quasi lancea transverberatum dere-
 liquit, cum suspiriis ingemiscentem. Quinto kalendas Aprilis
 confirmatus est electus Lincolnensis, videlicet dominus Hen- 28 March.
 ricus de Lexingtona, decanus ejusdem, ab archiepiscopo Can- Confirmation of the
 tuariensi B[onefacio]. Mense autem sub eodem, videlicet iii°. bp. elect of
 idus Maii,¹ obiit episcopus Karleolensis Silvester,² supinus Deaths of
 corruens de equo, et ossium dissolutis compagibus expirans. the bp. of
 Eodem tempore, scilicet ix°. kalendas Aprilis, obiit comes de Carlisle,
 Ferrariis Wilhelmus, filius Willelmi,³ vir discretus, et legum and of the
 terræ peritus. Hic in carpento vel lectica vehi solebat, et earl of
 dum quadam die vehiculum suum super quendam pontem, Ferrers.
 scilicet apud Sanctum Neotum, caderet evolutum, ipse, con-
 tritis membris, ad mortem tendebat velocius. Anno eodem Chris-
 confectum est crisma in ecclesia Sancti Albani a venerabili made at St.
 episcopo Bangorensi Ricardo. Commissum est tunc temporis Alban's by
 bellum cruentissimum in confinio Flandriæ et Brabanciæ inter the bp. of
 Francos et Flandrenses, ex una parte, et comitissam Flandriæ Bangor.
 et ejus complices, videlicet Willelmum de Hoilande, regem Great
 Alemanniæ, et multos alios magnates Braibanciæ et Alemanniæ battle in
 ex altera; pro duobus filiis dictæ comitissæ de viris duobus Flanders.
 progenitis. In quo certamine lamentabili ceciderunt bella-
 tores strenuissimi, ita ut de una civitate Flandriæ jacerunt
 ad decem milia interempti. Tandem cessit victoria Willelmo
 de Hoilande, regi memorato, et Alemannis. Franci autem
 victi, vulnerati, et pro majori parte trucidati, deteriorem
 calculum subierunt. In abissum igitur desperationis et deso-
 lationis Franci præcipitati, significabant domino regi Fran-
 corum, in partibus adhuc transmarinis commoranti post re-
 demptionem suam, ut ad propria quamtocius redire properaret.

28 March.
 Confirmation of the
 bp. elect of
 Lincoln.
 Deaths of
 the bp. of
 Carlisle,
 and of the
 earl of
 Ferrers.

Chris-
 made at St.
 Alban's by
 the bp. of
 Bangor.
 Great
 battle in
 Flanders.

The French
 send to
 Louis to
 return
 quickly

¹ iii. idus Maii] So also the Greater Chronicle, p. 884, and *Flores Hist.*, but since they all agree in stating the bishop's death "mense sub eodem," there is probably some error in the date. The Annals of Burton, p. 317, ed. Luard, date his death "... kal. Aprilis," which

would authorize us also to place the bishop's decease in March.

² In the margin is drawn a crossier reversed.

³ In the lower margin is drawn a shield of arms reversed, viz., vair or and gules; and beneath is written, "¶ Scutum comitis de Ferrariis."

A.D. 1254. Addentes, qualiter corona Franciæ titubaret¹ per superbiam
 from Pales- muliebrem, comitissæ scilicet Flandriæ, quæ duobus innitens
 tine. filiis et duobus viris, totum regnum Galliæ replevit angustii.
 John, prior Ipso tempore missus erat pro negotiis regis Angliæ ad partes
 of New- illas dominus J[ohannes], prior de Neuburgo. Qui super hiis
 burgh, casibus certificatus, hæc scripturæ plenius et processive com-
 writes an mendabat. Captorum autem et occisorum magnatum, militum,
 account of these servientium,² et de communiis armatorum in illo prælio, ad fol. 91 a.
 events. plus quam centum milia dicitur numerus ascendisse. In
 Parliament quindena Paschæ congregati magnates Angliæ ad parlamentum
 held at Londoniis, per tres fere septimanas adventum comitis Ricardi
 London, inaniter expectarunt. Quibus rex significavit, quod pecunia
 and pecu- et viribus indigebat amplioribus. Responderunt autem omnes,
 niary aid to the king quod nequaquam ad succursum domini sui regis corporaliter
 refused. venire omitterent, si de hostili adventu regis Hispaniæ hoc
 comminantis, ut dicebant, plenius certificarentur. Mirabantur-
 que, quod idem rex nunquam tempore quo comes Legrecestriæ
 Symon Wasconie præfuit, eam vendicavit. Unde argumentis
 huiusmodi, sed et per eundem comitem, qui tunc de partibus
 rediit transmarinis, veritatem nuncians, super hoc magnates
 edocti, falsum intelligentes huiusmodi esse mandatum, cum
 indignatione redierunt. Exigente comite Ricardo non modicam
 Money demanded from the Jews, who ask permission to leave the kingdom.
 pecuniam ab Judæis, ad opus regis quamplurimum indigentis,
 Holias de Londonia, pontifex Judæorum, respondit pro omni-
 bus, "O domini, videmus quod dominus rex nos delere pro-
 ponit de sub cælo. Det nobis, petimus, licentiam; ecce
 parati sumus de regno suo exire, et recedemus irreditori."
 Hæc cum singultibus et lacrimis dicebat amarissimis. Unde
 magistratus eorum miserti, eos non permiserunt recedere.
 Another battle between the French and Germans.
 17 May. Consecration of the bishop of Lincoln.
 Disturbance in the king's army, on
 Irruptio alia hostilis facta est inter Francos et Alemannos.
 Frisones, qui neutraliter se habebant, a Willelmo de Holande
 hostiliter impetuntur. Tunc temporis, scilicet xvi. kalendas
 Junii, consecratus est in episcopum Lincolnensem electus
 Henricus de Lexintonæ³ ab archiepiscopo Cantuariensi B[one-
 facio], in partibus transmarinis. Cum in exercitu regis in
 Wasconia Walenses quidam punirentur a fratribus regis et
 Pictavensibus, nulla prius mota querela super hoc coram
 comite Herefordiæ, qui, secundum antiquum jus, constabu-
 larius esse dinoscitur regii exercitus; et super hoc idem comes
 querimoniam [reponens]⁴ coram rege, nil nisi sannas reporta-

¹ *titubaret*] tutubaret, MS.² *servientium*] On an erasure.³ A crosier is drawn in the margin.⁴ *reponens*] Supplied from the Greater Chronicle, p. 887.

ret, indignantes super hoc Angli, proposuerunt in Pictavenses A.D. 1254. irruere. Rex autem pavescens, veniamque humiliter postulans, vix furorem eorum compescuit, quin sanguis latius inundaret; unde quidam magnatum videntes pacis firmitatem elongari, de regis tamen licentia, quamcitius redierunt ad propria. Revocatum est et cassatum iudicium injustum, quo Henricus de la Mare, itinerans justiciarius, fecit amerciari domum Sancti Albani ad centum libras, eo quod homines abbatis non venerunt coram eo extra libertatem Sancti Albani, sicut nec debuerunt. Unde impetravit idem abbas litteras regis super hoc, regina et comite Ricardo existentibus regni custodiis, regeque agente in Wasconia. Concessum est eodem anno a rege H[enrico] III., quod monachi de Westmonasterio et eorum successores coram quibuscunque justiciariis regis habeant extractas rotulorum de amerciamentis et omnimodis finibus hominum suorum, et de catallis fugitivorum et dampnatorum eorundem. Inde autem fuit prius carta confecta et illis concessa, anno gratiæ M^o.CC^o.LII^o. Quo etiam anno concessum est eis, quod conventus habeat quæcunque eos contingunt, tempore vacationis. Cum Winchelienses reginæ transfretaturæ navem paravissent sufficientem, Jeremuenses vero Edwardo multo pulcriorem, mota est inter eos discordia, ita ut, nave pulcriore confracta, nautas invadentes quosdam vulneraverunt, quosdam interemerunt. Unde querela super hoc reposita non modica, ad tantæ transgressionis ultionem unanimiter omnes intenderunt. Regina autem, huiusmodi perturbata contentione, cum ad transfretandum, paratis omnibus, et ipsa pararetur, ecce aliud mandatum regis priori contrarium advenit, ne regina transfretaret. Læsa igitur utrobique et angustiatæ, quid ageret, excogitat. Ad se autem conversa, a proposito statuit non differre se,¹ sed cum filiis suis et familia nobili, sub ducatu avunculi sui Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, iiii^o. kalendas Junii apud Portesmuæ navem ascendit. Pridie autem [kalendas]² Junii applicuit apud Burdegalim. Loco autem ipsius reginæ substitutus est regni custos Walterus de Gray, archiepiscopus Eboracensis. Illo autem anno ventus borealis continue perflans, vernos flores et fructus per tres menses et amplius suffocavit. Circa kalendas Julii, tempore solstitiali, subita prorupit inundatio pluvialis cum grandine, qualem non prævidimus, durans per unam horam

account of the punishment of some Welshmen. The fine imposed on St. Alban's is remitted.

Privileges granted to the monks of Westminster.

Quarrel between the inhabitants of Winchelsea and Yarmouth.

The queen embarks at Portsmouth. 29 May.

Walter de Gray, abp. of York, appointed guardian of the kingdom. Storms of

¹ *differre se*] *se differre*, MS., but marked to be transposed.

² *kalendas*] Omitted in MS., as also in *Flores Hist.* and Greater

Chronicle, but inserted in margin of MS. Cott. Claud. E. VIII. In the Chetham MS. a later hand has inserted *nonas*, i.e. 4 June.

A.D. 1254. et amplius, abradens coopertoria domorum, et ramos dilacerans arborum. Mense Maii obiit spes Anglorum et gloria, adolescens miræ speciei et desideriorum, Henricus,¹ filius imperatoris Fretherici. Interiit autem, ut asseritur, ipso rege Conrado procurante. Quod non est credibile, nec videtur, cum idem rex post prædictum mortem nunquam ut ante vultum ostendit serenum. Sed revera quidam flagitiosus, Johannes Maurus, ipsum potionatum, et adhuc sub morte palpitantem,

fol. 91 b.

quodam manutergio suffocavit. Orta est gravissima dissensio inter dominum papam et Conradum, regem Siculorum. Accusavit enim eum papa in multis, de hæresi scilicet et homicidio; ille autem singulis respondit constanter inficiando. Missus est Edwardus, filius regis primogenitus, in magna pompa et apparatu ad regem Hispaniæ Amfulsum; ubi Alienoram, juvenulam, sororem ipsius regis, apud Bures desponsavit, et ab eodem cingulo donatur militari. Rediens autem Edwardus cum nuru sua ad patrem, detulit secum cartam domini regis Hispaniæ, quod quietam clamavit totam Wasconiam pro se et heredibus suis domino regi Angliæ et heredibus suis, auro bullatam. Contulit autem ilico dominus rex Angliæ filio suo prædicto et ejus uxori, Wasconiam, Hiberniam, Walliam, Bristoldum, Stanfordiam, Grantham,² cum aliis. Ex ipso tempore cœpit rex reditum in Angliam maturare. Compertumque est certis ratiociniis, regem per ipsam in Wasconiam transmigrationem consumpsisse in expensis vicesies et septies centum milia librarum et amplius, exceptis terris, gardis et redditibus, quos contulit alienis, et triginta milibus marcarum in fratribus suis uterinis consumptis. In Translatione sancti

11 July.
Arrival of
the bp. of
Norwich at
St. Alban's,
to tax the
property
of that
church.

¹ In the margin of the previous page is drawn his shield of arms, reversed, viz. gules, 3 leopards (or lions) or, impaling, or, a double-headed eagle displayed sable, both dimidiated. Beneath is written,

"¶ *Scutum Henrici, filii imperatoris.*"

² *Grantham*] Graham, MS. and *Flores Hist.*, but corrected from the instrument in Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. 297, ed. 1816.

excussione. Monstraverat insuper autentica sua, tam papalia A.D. 1254. quam regalia, et quod invitus illa subierat gravamina. Unde novitas excrevit inaudita. Consueverunt hactenus populares praelatis decimas exhibere; nunc, ordine retrogrado et perverso, coguntur praelati decimas persolvere laicis et inviti. Circa The king Translationem vero prædictam, scilicet sancti Benedicti, venit of France dominus rex Francorum de Terra Sancta, vocantibus eum returns from Pa- urgentissime magnatibus sui regni, ut prædictum est. Qui lestine. cum prospere applicuisset in partibus Marsiliæ, quæ non multum distant a Monte-Pessulano, ibidem paulisper quiescens commorabatur; sed, suis stimulantibus proceribus, ad Franciam venire festinabat. Quia vix breves treugas rex Alemannia, Willhelmus prædictus, Francis concessit seu tenuit. Veniens igitur rex memoratus in propria, ilico tractavit qualiter præfatam¹ dissensionem, advocacy suæ causam, mediante justitia, pacificaret. Quinto idus Augusti obiit episcopus 9 Aug. Elyensis Hugo,² quandoque abbas Sancti Edmundi, qui in Death of utraque ecclesia circiter xl. annis Deo laudabiliter militaverat. Hugh, bp. of Ely. Cujus corpus cum magna sepultum est veneratione in Eliensi ecclesia, in presbiterio nobilissimo, quod a fundamentis sumptibus propriis magnifice construxerat. In cujus obitu flos Nigrorum obiit Monachorum, quia sicut abbas abbatum in Anglia extiterat, ita et episcopus episcoporum choruscavit. In vigilia Assumptionis, circa horam primam, comitante 24 Aug. inundatione pluviali, insonuit ictus tonitruum cum fulgure, St. Peter's quod cadens super turrim ecclesiæ Sancti Petri in villa church at Sancti Albani, et eam penetrans cum horribili fragore, struck by materiem quernam quasi plectam³ contorsit, et quasi in fila lightning. minuta dissipando contrivit. Eligitur magister Thomas de Election of Veteri-Ponte in episcopum Karleolensem, licet dominus rex the bishop pro alio, scilicet priore de Neuburgo, urgentissime suppli- of Carlisle. casset. Venerunt in æstate quidam nobiles de imperio Græco- Certain rum, examito vestiti, cum equis, summariis, et familia copiosa Greek no- ad curiam Romanum. Qui dominum papam aggredientes, bles accuse verbis asperrimis imposuerunt ei, quod enormiter erravit in of false fide, et per eum omnes Latini, qui dicunt Spiritum⁴ procedere doctrine. a Patre et Filio. Qui tantum a Patre procedere asseritur,

¹ *præfatam*] *præfata*, MS.

² In the margin are drawn a mitre and crosier, reversed.

³ *materiem quernam quasi plectam*] So also in the Greater Chronicle, p. 892, and in *Flores Hist.*, but the

Edd. of the latter read *maximam quercum quasi plicam*, which seems to be an arbitrary alteration of the editor.

⁴ *Spiritum*] *Filium*, MS., but corrected from *Flores Hist.*

A.D. 1254. secundum Græcorum probationem et approbationem; et hic est error antiquus Græcorum. Aliaque inconvenientia redarguebant, quæ curia eadem evidentius exercebat. Papa autem pretiosa eis munera contulit, et sane instructos remisit. Cum magister Albertus, ad Romam reversus, responsum comitis

fol. 92 a.

Offer of the Ricardi domino papæ nunciasset, missis iterum [a]¹ papa kingdom of secretis nunciis ad regem Angliæ, optulit ei et concessit Sicily made regnum Siciliæ et Apuliæ ad opus Edmundi, filii sui; ut to prince videlicet ipse eas adquirere festinaret regaliter,² et³ juvamen Edmund. præstare, quale sine gravamine posset. Rex autem de promisso adeo exhilaratus est, ut prædictum Edmundum jam

Money is sent to the pope to assist him against Conrad.

Papal forces raised.

Death of Conrad.

The pope takes possession of Apulia, but the nobles adhere to Manfred.

26 Aug. Two monks of

regem Siciliæ palam vocaret, credens profecto se jam subarratum de regno. Rex igitur quicquid pecuniæ habere poterat misit domino papæ, ut Conradum et omnes suos Siculos et Appulos expugnaret. Papa autem non modicum congregans⁴ exercitum, et eis necessaria copiose distribuit; cumque defecissent expensæ, regi significavit. Qui mittens ei litteras patentes obligatorias, omnia promisit adquietare. Papa autem mandatis huiusmodi adquiescens, recepto ab usurariis infinito thesauro, innumeros ad exercitum suum congregavit, quorum multitudo parum papali commodo⁵ vel regali profecit. Rex igitur Conradus irruptiones perpessus hostiles, comminationes, obprobria, et diffamationes, gravi cœpit dolore contabescere, et letali lecto decumbere. Dicebatque, "Væ mihi misero! ut quid me genuit pater meus? Imperium quod usque nunc floruit, modo marcescit." Maledicens igitur diei nativitatis suæ, miser migravit a corpore.⁶ Papa autem hoc audiens, et ad ultiores partes Apuliæ se transferens, totum fere regnum usurpavit. Quod videntes optimates regionis, indignati sunt; et suscitantes quendam filium Fretherici naturalem, nomine Memfredum, adhæserunt ei, facientes ei homagium.⁷ Et sic factus est novissimus error pejor priore. In crastino vero Assumptionis arripuerunt iter duo monachi ecclesiæ Sancti Albani versus Romam, ad repellendum insolentiam episco-

¹ a] Omitted in MS.

² regaliter] On an erasure.

³ et] Omitted in MS.

⁴ congregans] So also in *Flores Hist.*, but we should read *congregavit*, or else omit *et* after *exercitum*.

⁵ commodo] comodo, MS.

⁶ In the lower margin of the preceding page is drawn his shield of arms and crown, both reversed, viz.,

or, a double-headed eagle displayed sable; in the middle chief point a crescent gules for difference. Beneath is written, "¶ Scutum Conrad, regis Siculorum."

⁷ His shield of arms is drawn below, viz., or, a double-headed eagle displayed sable, over all a fess, argent. Above is written, "¶ Memfredus creatus est."

porum, qui visitationem nitebantur facere in eadem ecclesia A.D. 1254. secundum apostolica mandata, contra suorum tenorem privi- St. Alban's legiorum, videlicet dominus W[illelmus] de Hunteduna,¹ et proceed to dominus J[ohannes] de Bolum. Eodem anno, cum hyemali Rome, to tempore mare omnes terras sibi vicinas occupasset, ita quod oppose nec fruges poterant apparere, nec arbores virere aut fron- episcopal visitation. descere, adveniente tempore autumpnali, inventæ sunt omnes Sterility terræ illæ, licet diligenter cultæ, omni frugum genere ca- caused by rentes, salsugine maris debriatæ. Ligna quoque tam silves- inunda- tions of tria quam fructifera arefacta, solis patuerunt securibus ex- the sea. cidenda. Unde nautæ in aquis operantes voraciter sunt experti, quod mare in illa fluctuatione, quasi de alveo suo oxiens, arenas² in medio sui, ubi solet esse altitudo, patefecit. Cum comes de Warewic, Johannes de Pleysiz, et Gilebertus de Some Eng- Segrave, et alii nobiles Angliæ cum eisdem, per terram pro- lish nobles posuissent a Wasconia repatriare, venissentque ad quandam seized and civitatem in Pictavia, quæ Pontes dicitur, occurrentibus civibus imprisoned et applaudentibus, honorifice suscepti sunt. Quibus in securi- at Pons, in tate, ut putabant, epulantibus, ecce currentes cives, celata Poitou. prodicione inter eos composita, dixerunt eisdem, "Ecce comites vestri et familia vestra moverunt jam seditionem in civitate." Erant namque in civitate hospitati præter eos viri præclari de regno Angliæ quamplurimi. Et cum clamatum esset ad arma, reposcebant arma sua, hospitibus prius tradita, sibi liberari. Ipsi noluerunt, sed, ut provisum fuit, ipsa retinuerunt. Irruerunt igitur in eos cives armati, et immisericorditer captos custodiæ manciparunt carcerali, nec eis valuerunt litteræ regis Francorum de salvo progressu. Rex autem, hoc audiens, scripsit pro eis civibus eisdem, sed ejus contempserunt mandatum. Obiit Willelmus de Cantilupo,³ juvenis elegans et Death of dives, qui jam tertius fuit Canteluporum qui infra paucos William de annos de medio sunt sublati. In festo sancti Edwardi ema- Cantelupe. navit breve inauditum a cancellaria regis, ut inquiratur in 13 Oct. Writs maneriis religiosorum, quot sint carucæ propriæ, et quot issued for consuetudinariæ; et si possint unam carucam facere, vel inquiry majus vel minus; similiter de precariis. Item, cujus æstima- into the tionis sint⁴ quælibet per se communibus annis, deductis expensis. the Religi- Item, cujus æstimationis sint servitia rusticorum. Item, qui ous Orders. et quanti sint redditus eorum. Et ut hæc inquisitio fiat per

¹ *Hunteduna*] In the Greater Chronicle, p. 894, is added, "prior de Haethfeld."

² *arenas*] *harenas*, MS.

³ In the margin is drawn his

shield of arms reversed, viz., gules, 3 fleurs-de-lis or, and beneath is written, "¶ *Obiit Willelmus de Ca[n]telupo*."

⁴ *sint*] sit, MS.

A.D. 1254. ⁱⁱⁱⁱ^{or}. viros religiosorum fideles, et præpositum loci in singulis William de maneriis. Supplevit¹ autem tunc officium cancellarii magister Kilkenny, Willelmus de Kilkenny modeste et laudabiliter, qui et cancellarius appellatus est. Non multo post electus est idem magister Willelmus in episcopum Elyensem.² Circa eosdem dies obierunt tres abbates in Marisco, videlicet de Croylande, de Thorney, et bonus abbas de Rameysey, scilicet Willelmus de Hacholt, xvi. kalendas Novembris.³ Rex Francorum, ad propria reversus, nullam admittere voluit consolationem, sed, oculis in terram defixis, cum summa tristitia et crebris suspiriis imaginabatur⁴ captionem suam, et per eam Christianitatis generalem confusionem. Tandem quidam episcopus sanctus consolans eum, ait, "Cave, domine, ne in tale tædium et tristitiam præcipiteris; maximum est enim peccatum, quia Sancto Spiritui procedit in præjudicium. Reduc ante oculos patientiam Job, tolerantiam Eustachii, et sic de aliis." Cui rex, "Si solus obprobrium paterer et adversitatem, et non redundarent peccata mea in ecclesiam⁵ universalem, æquanimiter⁶ sustinerem." Decantata igitur missa in honore Sancti Spiritus, per Dei gratiam monita admisit rex consolationis. Rex quoque Angliæ, omnimoda pace composita cum rege Hispaniæ, reditum⁷ suum in Angliam maturavit. Qui, licentia de rege Francorum optenta, per terram magis elegit remeare. Cupiens insuper regnum visitare Francorum, missis nunciis ad regem, licentiam impetravit transeundi. Quod audiens comitissa Cornubiæ, quod rex Angliæ simul cum regina, sorore sua, foret transiturus per regnum Franciæ, et quod regina Francorum, altera soror ejus, venientibus occursaret, ex indultu viri sui, scilicet comitis Ricardi, ut sorores⁸ visitaret, multo stipata comitatu transfretavit. Electus interim Wintoniensis Æthelmarus monachos suos miserabiliter oppressit, ita ut aliqui eorum, mentis amaritudine fatigati, nunquam postea respirarent. Conventus igitur diverticula quærens tutiora, dispersus est ad diversas domus Nigri Ordinis, gratia perendinandi; rex autem improprians ei super hoc, quod ingratus dedecus reddidit pro honore, pro beneficio malitiam rependendo. Electus autem, mandatis hujusmodi non obtemperans, loco eorum qui receserant, indignos cucullavit.⁹ Priore autem Romam adeunte,

fol. 92 b.

Henry obtains leave to return home through France. The countess of Cornwall crosses over to meet her sisters. Oppression of the monks of Winchester by the bp. elect.

¹ *Supplevit*] *Suplevit*, MS.

² A mitre and crosier are drawn below.

³ In the margin are drawn three crosiers joined, reversed.

⁴ *imaginabatur*] *ymaginabatur*, MS.

⁵ *ecclesiam*] Repeated superfluously after *universalem*.

⁶ *æquanimiter*] hæc æquanimiter, *Flores Hist.*

⁷ *reditum*] *riditum*, MS.

⁸ *sorores*] *sororet*, MS.

⁹ *cucullavit*] *cuculavit*, MS.

prior novus per electum intruditur, qui omni perturbatione in eos, pro electi voluntate, fruebatur. Circa festum sancti Nicholai obiit papa Innocentius III^{us}.¹ apud Neapolim, duplici dolore sauciatus. Postquam enim eum episcopus Lincolniensis Robertus cuspide baculi pupugerat, languore continuo laborabat; et postquam exercitus suus dissipatus est et victus, ipso vix postea remanserat semivivus. Eadem vero septimana facta est visio quædam in sompnis cuidam cardinali de eo, quod coram quodam iudice² sedente pro tribunali incurvatus idem papa, graviter accusatus est a quadam matrona nobilissima; unde ipse, veniam super hoc deprecans, villicationis suæ mercedem sortitus est finalem. Hanc vero visitationem³ plenius narravit evigilans, et publica facta est in partibus illis. Successit autem ei alius vir, satis benignus et bene religiosus, episcopus videlicet Hostiensis, nepos Gregorii papæ; vocatus est autem Alexander III^{us}.⁴ In principio autem creationis suæ scripsit cunctis ecclesiarum prælati, postulans humiliter ut orarent pro ipso, ut Dominus daret ei potestatem, gratiam, et voluntatem ecclesiam Dei congrue gubernare, et vicarius Dei et Petri successor competenter appellari. Hic nempe, quorundam consilio et persuasu, prædecessoris sui Innocentii guerram inchoatam contra Frederickales, et præcipue Memfredum, filium Fredericki naturalem, continuavit; et ne rex Angliæ de spe fraudaretur concepta, de promissione sibi facta de regno Siciliæ. Tunc temporis veniens rex Angliæ ad nobilem domum sanctimonialium, videlicet Fontem-Ebraudi, fecit transferri corpus matris suæ Isabellæ in ecclesiam, et ibi sepeliri. Similiter veniens apud Pontiniacum infirmatus, ad feretrum beati Edmundi oravit, et sanitatem recepit. Quo in Franciam properante, iussit rex Francorum magnatibus terræ et civibus civitatum, per quas idem rex foret transiturus, ut, omnibus semotis offendiculis, omnia ornamentis redimirent, et ei obviantes et obsequentes reverenter susciperent. Rex autem idem occurrit ei apud Carnotum. Jussit insuper idem rex, omnia mensæ necessaria de sumptibus suis dicto regi, dum esset in regno suo, exhiberi; quod rex Angliæ in parte acceptavit. Habuit enim in comitatu suo M. equos pulcherrimos,⁵ exceptis

A.D. 1254.
6 Dec.
Death of
pope Inno-
cent IV.

Vision
respecting
him.

Alexander
IV. pope.

He con-
tinues the
war against
Manfred.

Henry
causes his
mother's

remains to
be trans-
ferred to

the church
at Fontev-
raud.

He re-
covers

from sick-
ness at

Pontigny.

His hon-
ourable re-
ception in

France.

¹ In the lower margin are drawn a papal tiara and cross, reversed, with these words, "Obiit papa Innocentius III^{us}."

² *coram quodam iudice*] In the Greater Chronicle, p. 897, we read, *coram Majestate Domini*.

³ *visitationem*] visionem, Greater Chronicle and *Flores Hist.*

⁴ Beneath are drawn a papal tiara and cross, erect, with the words, "Creatus est Alexander III^{us}."

⁵ *omnia*] ut omnia, MS.

⁶ *pulcherrimos*] pulcherimos, MS.

A.D. 1254. bigis et summariis, et exceptis propriis assessoribus. Ad-
venerunt etiam ei obviam regina Francorum et sorores suæ,
comitissæ Andegaviæ et Provinciæ,¹ ut sororibus suis, scilicet
reginæ Angliæ et comitissæ Cornubiæ, simul cum rege ad-
venientibus, occursarent. Fuerat autem mater earumdem ibi
præsens, nomine Beatrix, quæ et Provinciæ comitissa vocatur. fol. 93 a.
Scolares autem Parisienses, maxime nationis Anglicanæ, sus-
pensis ad horam lectionibus, cereos emerunt vestesque festivas,
et diversa quæ gaudium poterant attestari; et, præparatis
cantantibus, florigeris, cum sertis et coronis et musicis instru-
mentis processerunt obviam venientibus. Sicque transegerunt
totum diem illum et crastinum, civitate tota Parisius mira-
biliter adornata, in gaudio et canticis, luminaribus et exulta-
tionibus. Rex autem Angliæ, oblato sibi palatio regis Fran-
corum ad hospitandum, apud Vetus Templum hospitatus est;
præcipiens ilico, ut in crastino summo mane omnes domus
ejusdem curiæ pauperibus replerentur reficiendis. Visitatis
in crastino honorabilibus locis Parisius, epulabatur rex Fran-
corum cum rege Angliæ. Post prandium vero transmisit
idem rex Angliæ magnatibus Francigenis cuppas nobiles,
et alia pretiosa donativa. Interfuerunt eidem convivio reges
ii., reginæ ii., duces xxv., episcopi xii.; militum autem præ-
clarorum numerus inæstimabilis, comitissæ vero xviii. Nocte
vero illa hospitatus est rex Angliæ in palatio regis, in medio
civitatis; voluit enim ita rex Francorum. Sicque fuerunt
duo reges sese simul colloquiis recreantes per viii. dies.
Quo recedente, compertum est cum mille libras exposuisse
in expensis Parisius, exceptis donativis impretiabilibus. Ve-
niens autem rex ad mare, nec ventum habens prosperum,
apud Boloniam moratus est invitus. Ubi obiit Petrus Cha-
ceporc, Pictavensis natione, reginæ thesaurarius, et regis
clericus et consiliarius specialis.

Chaceporc.

*Incipit annus gratiæ M^o.CC^o.LV^o., qui est annus regni
regis Henrici Tertii xxxix^{us}., in quo fuit idem
rex ad Natale Domini ultra mare.*

Henry keeps Christmas at Boulogne. M^o.CC^o.LV^o. Rex H[enricus] III., cum rediret de Wasconia, fuit apud Sanctam Mariam de Bolonia ad Natale Domini, anno videlicet regni sui xxxix^o., ventum expectans prosperum

¹ This error occurs also in the Greater Chronicle, pp. 898, 900, and is copied in *Flores Hist.* There were only four sisters, and Beatrice,

wife of Charles, count of Anjou, was also countess of Provence. See *ante*, p. 8, and cf. *Ann. of Dunstable*, p. 194.

ad transfretandum in Angliam. Fecitque honorifice sepeliri A.D. 1255.
 corpus prædicti Petri Chaseporc, qui in vigilia Natalis Domini 24 Dec.
 interiit. Hic sescentas marcas legavit ad comparandam Legacy of
 terram in Anglia, ut ibi ecclesia religiosorum canonicorum, Chaseporc
 de Mertuna electorum, ædificetur, et pro anima ejus et omnium to build a
 fidelium ibidem Deo inperpetuum serviat. Die vero Do- church in
 minica rex transfretans, apud Doveram prospere applicuit. England.
 Cui adventanti occurrerunt comes Ricardus, frater ejus, et alii The king
 nobiles, ad hoc de longe advocati. Qui simul cum aliis lands at
 praelatis munera ei optulerunt pretiosa. Cum dominus rex Dover.
 electionem de magistro Willelmo de Kilkenny acceptasset, de Henry de
 fidelitate domini Henrici de Wengham confisus, eidem com- Weng-
 misit sigilli sui custodiam, quam dictus magister W[illelmus] ham made
 electus præhabuit. Londonienses autem regi, quem sitienter Keeper of
 desideraverant, adventanti optulerunt centum libras; nec the Seal.
 tamen rex hoc pro gratuito reputavit, dicens hoc tanquam
 pensum sibi debitum persolvi. Qui cum hoc agnoscerent, vas Gift from
 quoddam pretiosissimum ei superaddiderunt, et sic grates the citizens
 reportarunt. Non diu post rex quæstionem movens de London of London
 niensibus, pro quodam clerico, reo mortis, et incarcerato apud to the king.
 Neugate et elapso, exegit ab eisdem tria milia marcarum, They are
 nomine punitionis. Qui responderunt, quod rex ipsum incarce- fined 3,000
 ratum concesserat episcopo, eo quod clericus esset; sed quia marks, on
 episcopus idoneum carcerem non habuit, supplicavit civibus, account of
 ut eidem carcerem prædictum accommodarent¹ ad præfatum the escape
 clericum. Qui ibidem impositus, evasit; "unde talis evasio, of a pri-
 deceptis custodibus episcopi, nobis non fuerat imputanda." soner from
 Cumque sic se juste excusarent, remedium impetrare a rege Newgate.
 non poterant. Obiit Hernaldus de Bosco, unus de protho- Death of
 forestariis Angliæ, viii. idus Februarii. Sepultus est autem Ernald de
 apud Bethelisdene, ante majus altare. Exegit insuper rex a Bosco.
 Judæis viii. milia marcarum, sub pœna suspendii in brevi 6 Feb.
 solvenda. Ipsi vero, petita a rege licentia, voluerunt, ut
 prius tactum est,² exire de Anglia irredituri. Quos tamen rex Money ex-
 tradidit comiti Ricardo, ad pecuniam extorquendam puniendos; torted from
 unde idem comes regi accommodavit³ non minimam pecuniam, the Jews.
 sub pignore auri pretioso. A festo vero sancti Valentini 14 Feb.
 usque in mensem sequentem ventus vehemens cum pluviarum Storms of
 infusionibus diebus ac noctibus inauditam excitavit perturba- wind and
 tionem. Ejecitque mare in episcopatu Norwicensi quandam rain.
 beluam monstruosam nimis, turbinibus fluctuum exagitata Marine
 monster
 thrown up.

¹ accommodarent] accomodarent,
 MS.

³ accommodavit] accomodavit,
 MS.

² See *ante*, p. 334.

A.D. 1255. et interfectam. Quæ multo major balæna extitit, verump-
tamen non balæna sed monstrum dicebatur, quæ totam patriam
vicinam difavit. Missus est in Angliam quidam elephas,
quem rex Francorum pro magno munere dedit regi Angliæ,
cum in partibus esset Gallicanis. Nec credimus alium unquam
visum fuisse in Anglia. Dedit insuper regina Francorum regi
Anglorum unum pavonem, scilicet lavacrum lapideum¹ mirabile,
quod similitudinem pavonis in forma ostendebat. Et erat lapis
pretiosus, qui Perla dicitur, ex auro et argento et saphiris,
sicut verus pavo, orbiculatus. Qui [rex]² ad Sanctum Albanum
veniens, per vi. dies moratus est ibidem, die qualibet et nocte
cum magno luminari beatum visitans martirem, et pallas
offerens pretiosas, et unam capam choralem. Sub diebus
autem Dominicæ Passionis, filius cujusdam militis, Johannis
nomine de Sceldforde, de militia Sancti Albani, ut ejusdem
patris sui hereditatem citius consequeretur, illius mortem pro-
curavit, nec canonicum³ quendam cum prædicto patre inventum
vivum dimisit; unde convictus super hoc, Londoniis tractus,⁴
cum alio consanguineo suo, sibi consentiente, suspensus est.
Eodem anno, in Quadragesima, ut pro vero accepimus, visio
quædam nocturna contigit papæ Alexandro de novo creato,
eandem fere quæ prius contigit cuidam cardinali, ut præscrip-
tum est,⁵ de Innocentio papa nuper defuncto. Jussit igitur
pius papa A[lexander] elemosinas pro ipso erogari, et missas
celebrari. In quindena vero Paschæ convenerunt Londoniis
ad parlamentum omnes nobiles Angliæ; ubi dominus rex
multis se debitis conquestus est implicatum, nec se posse sine
eorum auxilio liberari. Postulans, ut de baroniis, sine qui-
bus decimæ sibi fuerant concessæ, plenam reciperet portionem.
Inito igitur inter eos consilio, consensus est, quod multum
sese gravarent pro Magnæ Cartæ observatione, ex tunc et
deinceps. Exigebant igitur, ut de communi consilio regni
sibi justiciarium, cancellarium, et thesaurarium eligerent, sicut
ab antiquo consuetum est; qui etiam non amoverentur, nisi de
communi regni consilio et deliberatione. Quibus responsum
est, quod nullo modo hoc faceret. Tandem dilationem sumpsit
negotium hoc usque ad festum sancti Michaelis, ut interim
fidelitatem regis experirentur versus eos in Cartæ observatione
totiens promissæ et redemptæ, et ipsi pro possibilitate ei

fol. 93 b.

¹ *lapideum*] Omitted in the Greater
Chronicle, p. 903.

² *rex*] Supplied from *Flores*
Hist.

³ *canonicum*] canonicum, MS.

⁴ *tractus*] equis ad furcas trac-
tus, *Flores Hist.*

⁵ See *ante*, p. 341.

studerent subvenire. Tunc temporis tantum erat aer intempestivus per totum fere tempus vernale, floribus et arboribus inimicissimus, quod toto mense Aprilis nec imber nec ros terram arentem imbuens vel modicum præstitit refrigerium. Archiepiscopus Eboracensis, Walterus de Gray, in prædicto parlamento cerebrum habens pro cotidianis jejuniis et sollicitudinibus infirmatum, ita ut, amisso penitus appetitu comedendi, supra modum debilitaretur, apud Fuleham, manerium episcopi Londoniensis, divertit, ubi tertia die post adventum suum feliciter expiravit.¹ Hic xl. fere annis ecclesiam suam Eboracensem strenue rexit, exceptis tribus mensibus et tribus septimanis; et sic circa kalendas Maii viam universæ carnis est ingressus. Cujus corpus honorifice delatum est Eboracum, in ducatu episcopi Dunelmensis Walteri, suffraganei² sui, et in ecclesia Eboracensi condignæ traditur sepulturæ. Significatum est capitulo Lincolnensi a magistro Hugone de Mortuo-Mari, domini Cantuariensis officiali, ut, cassato W[illelmo] Lupo, quandoque archidiacono Lincolnensi, alium sine dilatione loco ipsius subrogarent; vel ipse magister Hugo, auctoritate apostolica et domini sui Cantuariensis, illud faceret, et canonicos de inobedientia puniret. Canonici³ igitur novum sibi archidiaconum creaverunt, magistro W[illelmo] prædicto omnia hæc patienter tolerante,⁴ et pro ecclesiæ suæ libertate viriliter laborante. Dominus papa Alexander Octovianum cardinalem destinavit cum maximo⁵ exercitu ad destruendam civitatem Nucheram, cum Memfredo rege ibi latitante. Cum igitur Octovianus, dispositis agminibus, cum quodam ingenioso et potente bellatore marchisio ad civitatem fere pervenisset, irruit terror super hos et illos, ita ut nec cives advenientes nec advenientes cives auderent hostiliter impetere. Tandem autem ille marchisius dixit Octoviano, "Domine, recedat tertia pars nostri exercitus. Sunt enim quasi obsessi et inclusi Memfredus et ejus exercitus; non enim audent exire." Iterum autem idem marchisius exercitum minuit, ita quod vix xii. milia de lx. milibus remanerent. Quo facto, proditor ille marchisius prædictum Memfredum secrete adivit, et omnia hæc per se facta, quasi per amicum Fretherici fidelissimum, intimavit. Exiit igitur Memfredus et ejus exercitus,

A.D. 1255.

Unseasonable weather in the spring.

Death of the abp. of York.

1 May.

He is buried at York.

An archdeacon appointed at Lincoln, in the place of William Lupus.

Papal forces sent to destroy Nocera.

Treacherous advice of a certain marquis.

Manfred destroys the papal army.

¹ In the lower margin are drawn a mitre and archiepiscopal cross, reversed, and below is written, "¶ Obiit archiepiscopus Eboracensis."

² *suffraganei*] suffragani, MS.

³ *Canonici*] Cononici, MS.

⁴ *tolerante*] tollerante, MS.

⁵ *maximo*] magno, *Flores Hist.*

A.D. 1255. et exercitui papali appropinquantibus, Octoviano vix evadente, omnes quasi aviculas illaqueaverunt, præter familiam marchisii omnibus trucidatis. Acclamatum est in comitatibus, et annunciatum est in ecclesiis, ut Magna Carta inviolabiliter teneretur, quam rex Johannes concessit, et iste rex præsens multotiens confirmavit; et lata est sententia solempniter in omnes ejusdem violatores. Quam tamen rex minime observat, bona ecclesiæ Eboracensis vacantis inhumane distrahens, dicensque, "Quare non observant ipsi episcopi et magnates erga subjectos suos cartam illam, quam tantum clamitant observari?" Cui responsum est, "Domine, deceret vos primitus observare, et alii vos sequerentur." Accusantur Robertus de Ros et Johannes de Baillol, quod regnum Scociæ, regem et reginam, quorum tutela eisdem fuit commissæ, infideliter et inhoneste contrectarent. Seminarium autem hujus accusationis initium sumpsit a magistro Reginaldo de Bathonia, phisico, qui in Scociam destinatus, ut regi et reginæ curam suam apponeret, eorumdem cognoscens gravamina, regi Angliæ totum significavit; unde dictus magister eorumdem custodes super hoc redarguens, ibidem, ut dicitur, non diu post potionatus, lectulo decubuit quamcitius moriturus. Ecclesiæ quædam nobiles in Anglia debitis prægravantur innumeris: videlicet Cantuariensis, in iii^{or}. milibus marcarum; unde tradiderunt sex maneria sua Johanni de Gatesdene, militi, ut eos a debitis liberaret, et ea, sub bonis conditionibus, donec debita evacuarentur, retineret. Similiter et Rofensis prioratus, inæstimabilibus debitis illaqueatus, se in manus prædicti Johannis et aliorum creditorum obligavit. Nobilis insuper Wintoniensis prioratus, irrestaurabilibus jacturis prægravatus, suas merito sensit cicatrices, ut prædictum est. Quid ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ Eboraci cænobialis et aliarum nobilium ecclesiarum enarrem confusionem? Sed ut hominibus manifestetur Dei indignatio, in statu corporum supra-celestium fit discordiæ manifestatio. Luna etenim passa est eclipsim insolitam mense Julio in nocte, post festum sanctæ Margaretæ, quæ fere per iii^{or}. horas perduravit. Obiit nobilis baro, et inter omnes Angliæ nobiles nobilissimus et sapientissimus, Warinus de Muncheinsil;¹ cujus testamentum ad cc. milia marcarum dicitur ascendisse. Heredis² autem illius

fol. 94 a.

The observance of Magna Carta is publicly proclaimed.

Rob. de Ros and John de Baillol accused of traitorous conduct in Scotland.

Death of Reginald de Bath, their accuser.

The church of Canterbury and priories of Rochester and Winchester burthened with debts.

Eclipse of the moon. 13 July.

Death of Warin de Muncheinsil.

¹ *Muncheinsil*] Muntcheisil, MS.; is written, "¶ Scutum Warini de Munchenesey, *Flores Hist.* In the lower margin is drawn his shield of arms, viz., or, 3 inescutcheons vair, argent and azure. Beneath

is written, "¶ Scutum Warini de Muncheysil."

² *Heredis*] His name was William. See the Greater Chronicle, p. 908.

custodiam contulit dominus rex fratri suo, Willelmo de Va- A.D. 1255.
lencia, qui filiam ejusdem Warini desponsavit. Johannes Fran-
ciscus, domini regis clericus præcipuus, paralisi percussus,
a monachis Sanctæ Mariæ Eboraci et de Seleby siccis est
lacrimis deplorandus. Johannes de Grey, miles modestus et John de
discretus, a curia se subtrahit regis, feliciter edoctus. Domi- Grey with-
nus rex, convocato exercitu, versus Scociam lora direxit et draws from
vexilla, gravem de Roberto de Ros et Johanne de Baillol the court.
movens quæstionem. Qui regno Scociæ appropinquans, præ- The king
misit comitem Glovernæ et Johannem Mansel, ut veritatem marches
super præmissis inquirerent. Qui Castro Puellarum, quo towards
rex et regina fuerant, appropinquantes, seposito comitatu Scotland.
sequente, caute intraverunt; deinde eorum comitatus stillatim
subsequitur. Accersita igitur a regina veritate super statu Robert de
suo, et præmissis gravaminibus, eam civiliter et modeste Ros sum-
consolabantur, vocantes districte Robertum de Ros, ut veniret moned to
responsurus in curia regis Angliæ ad sibi objecta. Qui tan- reply to the
dem veniens, sub certa forma spopondit domino suo regi charges
Angliæ de omnibus respondere; verumtamen rex, de consilio him, and
suorum, fecit seisis terras prædicti Roberti, et arctæ custodiae his lands
deputari. Johannes vero de Baillol, qui graviter, sicut et seized,
Robertus, accusabatur, de pecunia, qua abundavit,¹ regi satis- Baillol,
faciendo pacem sibi comparavit. Cunctis igitur pacificatis, similarly
cum dominus rex Angliæ et regina sufficienter cum rege accused,
Scotorum et regina, eorum filia, colloquium mutuum habu- pays a fine
issent, rex versus partes australes Angliæ reditum maturavit. to the king.
Et cum Dunelmum venisset, quorundam consilio susurronum Henry
est certificatus de pecunia non minima in ecclesia eadem seizes a
deposita, videlicet episcopi Nicholai de Farnham, et episcopi sum of
Elyensis Willelmi de Kilkenny, et quorundam clericorum money
Præcepit igitur rex, ut, seris et sigillis confractis, licet invitis deposited
monachis, pecuniam inventam ad opus suum tollerent ministri in the
sui, non quasi ablatam aut raptam, sed accommodatam,² et church of
benc eisdem persolvendam. Consecratus est magister W[il- Durham.
lelmus] de Kilkenny in episcopum Elyensem³ in partibus Consecra-
transmarinis, scilicet apud Belesium, die Assumptionis beatæ tion of the
Mariæ, ab archiepiscopo Cantuariensi B[onefacio]. Episcopi bp. of Ely.
vero ceteri Angliæ, similiter et conventus Cantuariensis, super 25 Aug.
hoc doluerunt, ne in consequenciam traheretur; quia semper

¹ abundavit] habundavit, MS.

² accommodatam] accomodatam, MS.

³ In the margin are drawn a mitre

and crosier, erect, and beneath is written, "Consecratus est episcopus Elyensis."

A.D. 1255. in Anglia consueverunt episcopi consecrari. Infra octavas vero
 8 Sept. Nativitatis beatæ Mariæ venit Londonias electus Tholetanus, fol. 94 b.
 Arrival of frater regis Castellæ, Synchius nomine, ætate xx. annorum,
 the archbp. et cum eo quidam potens de Hispania, Garsias Martinus no-
 elect of To- mine; qua de causa nesciebatur, sed videndi causa terrarum
 ledo and mine; qua de causa nesciebatur, sed videndi causa terrarum
 a Spanish et gentium diversitatem. Quos dominus rex honorifice præcepit
 grandee. suscipi, et nullum eisdem vel suis offendiculum opponi.
 The king Audiens rex Francorum regem Angliæ prædictum fœdus
 of France matrimonii inisse cum rege Castellæ, suspectam habens hujus-
 asks the modi copulationem, postulavit filiam ejusdem regis Castellæ
 daughter of filio suo in uxorem exhiberi; ut tanto plus conditionem suam
 the king of Castille in melioraret, quo ipse filiam, rex vero Angliæ sororem, opti-
 marriage neret. Quod ad votum impetravit. Episcopus Herefordensis,
 for his son. Petrus de Egeblanche, regis auribus instillavit, ut tria vel
 Proposal of quatuor sigilla de aliquibus autenticis Angliæ prælatis habere
 the bp. of se faceret, et ipse industria sua ceteros prælatos una cum eis
 Hereford ita obligaret, ut regis indigentia, quam noverat, quamcitus
 to raise respiraret. Unde, inclinato rege ad consensum, Romam adiens,
 money by means of dominum papam invenit mœstum, et debitis non modicis
 the bishops' irretitum. Cui episcopus, "Pater sancte, ne sollicitetur
 seals. paternitas vestra de quantitate debitorum, quia ante recessum
 He com- nostrum ab Anglia, de solutione vestra forma providebatur
 municates his plan certissima, dummodo de favore et licentia vestra liceat mihi
 to the prosequi, quod corde concepi." Quo annuente,¹ * * *

* * * * *

¹ The text here is left unfinished (and so also in the *Flores Historiarum*), and the remaining portion of the page, and two leaves which follow, are blank. At the edge of the lower margin is written with a plummet, "Hic scribatur hæc cedula," which seems to refer to the papal bull obtained by the bishop of Hereford, printed in the Greater Chronicle, ed. Wats, p. 914.

GLOSSARY.

1

GLOSSARY.

A.

- ACCIDIA**, sadness of mind, melancholy (Gr. *ἀκρδία*), i. 436.
- ADLETHA** for **ATHLETA**, i. 359, 407.
- ADMIRALIS**, **ADMIRALICUS**, an Emir, Oriental chief (hence the modern "Admiral"), i. 122 ; ii. 231, 409; iii. 315.
- ADMIRATUS**, the Podestà or chief magistrate of Genoa, ii. 485.
- ADMIRAVISIUS**, Emir-vizir, i. 154, 155.
- ADQUIETARE**, to acquit, redeem, ii. 44.
- ADULTERINUS**, false, spurious, in reference to a gate at Antioch, i. 108 ; and to the castles erected in the reign of Stephen, i. 296, 300.
- ÆDITUUS**, officer of the king's household, i. 271 ; ii. 131.
- ÆGROTATIVUS**, sickly, ii. 383.
- AFFIRMARI**, to be fastened (with nails), iii. 114.
- AFFORESTATUS**, afforested, subjected to the forest laws, ii. 269.
- AFFUGARE**, **AUFUGARE**, to drive away, i. 43, 255 ; iii. 105, 112 ; **AFFUGATUS**, **AUFUGATUS**, iii. 45, 71, 116, 281.
- AGGER**, a rick of wheat, ii. 190.
- ALCATO**, a light cuirass, ii. 18 ; perhaps the same as Fr. *hoqueton* or *haketon*, used by Chaucer, *Cant. T.*, l. 13,789.
- ALCHAD**, the Cadi or chief magistrate, i. 462.
- AMARICATIO**, bitterness of mind, i. 378.
- AMARICATUS**, embittered, i. 378 ; iii. 295.
- AMERCIAMENTUM**, a lesser pecuniary fine, iii. 335.
- AMPHIBOLOGICUS**, ambiguous, ii. 233.
- AMPULOSUS**, boasting, turgid, i. 203, 206 ; ii. 30, 260, &c.
- ANATHEMATIO**, **ANATHEMATISATIO**, excommunication with curses, i. 366.
- ANATHEMATIZARE**, to excommunicate, iii. 138.
- ANATHOMIA**, dissection or opening of the body after death, ii. 193, 451.
- ANCILLATIO**, servitude, ii. 176.
- ANDEGRAVIUS**, Landgrave, ii. 475 ; iii. 7, 23, 92 ; **ANDEGRAVIA**, Landgravine, iii. 318.
- ANGARIA**, exaction, oppression by taxation, i. 8, 164 ; iii. 78 ; also anguish of mind, suffering, ii. 235, 464.

- ANGARIARE, to oppress grievously, i. 97; iii. 249.
- ANGARIALIS, grievous, oppressive, iii. 149.
- ANGUINA, cable or rope, rigging, iii. 241.
- ANGUSTIA, oppression, grievance, iii. 109; ANGUSTIATUS, ii. 178.
- ANTEMURALE, outer wall, i. 139.
- ANTONOMASICE, a figure in rhetoric, by the substitution of one form of speech for another, ii. 416.
- APICES, papal letters, i. 376; ii. 491.
- APOSTOLICUS, the Pope, i. 243; APOSTOLATUS, the popedom, i. 414; ii. 471.
- APOTECA, shop, warehouse, i. 109.
- APPARES, compeers, equals in rank, ii. 27.
- APPARITOR, officer of the Crown, to confiscate the goods of offenders, i. 52.
- APPEDIUM, support or prop of wood, i. 82.
- APPORRIARE, to impoverish, i. 13; iii. 12.
- APPORIATOR, one who impoverishes, i. 182.
- APPROPIANS, approaching, i. 71.
- ARCHIPRÆSUL, archbishop, i. 52; ii. 377; ARCHIPRÆSULATUS, i. 14.
- ARCUBAJULUS, bow-bearer, iii. 178.
- ARCUBALISTARIUS, crossbow-man, Fr. *arbalestrier*, i. 260; ii. 197. Written ARCUBALASTARIUS, ii. 399, 507; iii. 296; hence probably the name of *Arblaster*.
- AREA, deck of a ship, ii. 23.
- ARGUMENTOSE, cunningly, skilfully, i. 22, 199; ii. 103, 118, 383; iii. 34, &c.
- ARGUMENTOSUS, cunning, skilful, i. 123; ii. 91, 103, 317; iii. 82.
- ARIETES, warlike machines for battering the walls, i. 140.
- ARRA, earnest, pledge, security, i. 30, 148, 354; ii. 487; iii. 287.
- ARTICULUS, situation of danger, difficulty, i. 166, 188; ii. 423; IN ARTICULO, i. 378; ii. 64, 179, 235; iii. 221.
- ASINARIUS, forming a load for an ass, i. 143.
- ASSARTA, assarts, the grubbing up of trees to clear the ground; ii. 273.
- ASSESSINI, a people or sect of Syria, referred to as practising secret murder; hence the term "Assassin," i. 288; ii. 43; iii. 21.
- ASSESSOR, rider, i. 227; ii. 36; iii. 173.
- ASSISUS, assessed, ii. 380.
- AUREUS, a gold coin, i. 89, 138; iii. 118.
- AURIFRIGIARIA, embroideress in gold, ii. 380.
- AURIFRIGIATUS, embroidered in gold, or adorned with gold fringe (*see* Du Cange *in r.*), i. 409.
- AURISIA, blindness (Gr. *ἀρασία*), ii. 234.
- AUTENTICUM, AUCTENTICUM, an authentic instrument; generally applied to papal letters or bulls, ii. 281, 500; iii. 13, 40, 337.
- AUTENTICUS, having authority by office or position, ii. 476; iii. 26, 63, 348. In i. 168, it means *customary*, in reference to an oath.
- AVITÆ, ancestral; the term applied to the laws of Henry I. in the reign of his grandson, i. 331, 338; used improperly, i. 164.

B.

BACULUS IGNEUS, a meteor, i. 44.
 BACULUS PASTORALIS, pastoral staff or crosier of bishops and abbats, Fr. *crosse*, i. 47, 207, &c.
 BACULATUS, beaten with staves, ii. 9.
 BAJULARE, to carry, bear, i. 353, 446; ii. 110, 313; iii. 70.
 BAJULUS, bearer (of the king's seal), ii. 440; iii. 67, 281; (of money), iii. 7.
 BAJULATOR, bearer (of the Cross), i. 442.
 BALCANUS. *See* BAUCAN.
 BALISTA, an engine to throw darts, i. 142; ii. 94, 287; a cross-bow, Fr. *arbaleste*, i. 90, 123; ii. 50, 197.
 BALISTARIUS, a cross-bow man, i. 92; ii. 35; iii. 236, &c.
 BALLIVA, jurisdiction of the sheriff, bailywick, i. 332; ii. 11, 22.
 BALLIVUS, an officer or bailiff, Fr. *bailli*, 122.
 BANERA, a banner, iii. 112.
 BARBECANA, barbican, outer fortification, Fr. *barbacane*, i. 461.
 BARNAGIUM, the baronage, ii. 267, 337, &c.
 BARO, a title given to the principal citizens of London, iii. 322. *See* the *Chronica Majora*, pp. 863, 974, ed. Wats.
 BARONIA, the barony or land held *in capite* of the crown by bishops and abbats, i. 13; ii. 279, 436, 488; iii. 135, &c.
 BASELARD, BASELING, base or deteriorated coin, so called in 1158, i. 309 *n.*; iii. 194.

VOL. III.

BAUCAN, BALCANUS, the Standard of the Templars, ii. 399, 433. The blason of *gules and argent*, in p. 433, is false, as it should be *argent and sable* (as in MS. B.). *See* Jac. de Vitriaco, *Hist. Hierosol.*, p. 1084. The name is derived from the Fr. *Bauçant*.

BEGUINI, BEGUINÆ, BEGEWINI, a religious sect, chiefly of women, in Germany, ii. 476; iii. 93 *n.*;
 BENEFICIUM, ecclesiastical benefice or living, i. 317, 328; ii. 183;
 BENEFICIATUS, ii. 292, 335.

BIBLIOTECA, the Bible, ii. 110.

BIGA, a cart or chariot, with two wheels, i. 171, 309; ii. 94, 190; iii. 342.

BISANCIUS, BISANTIUS, a gold coin called bezant, from having been struck at Byzantium, i. 155, 430; ii. 24, 234, &c.

BLADUM, crop of wheat, Fr. *bléd*, ii. 190, 243, 338.

BRACCÆ, drawers, Fr. *braies*, ii. 7;
 BRACCATUS, ii. 28.

BRAVIUM, prize given at games, iii. 325.

BROIDUM, broth, ii. 407.

BUBALUS, a buffalo, iii. 119.

BUCCELLA, small piece of meat, i. 166, 362.

BULGARES, a term applied to the Albigeois heretics, otherwise called *Paterini*, ii. 388.

BULLA, the gold seal affixed to imperial documents, ii. 44; also the papal bull, ii. 258, 472; BULLATUS, i. 314; ii. 146, 312, 378.

BUZA, a large ship or transport, Fr. *busse*, ii. 21; iii. 210.

Z

C.

- CADIUS (written incorrectly *Cadmis*), a magistrate, judge, *Cadi*, i. 194.
- CALUMNIA, suit, action, i. 324.
- CAMBIARE, to exchange money, iii. 301. See ESCAMBIARE.
- CAMBIUM, exchange of money, iii. 303. See ESCAMBIUM.
- CAMERA, chamber or treasury to contain money and muniments, ii. 35, 501, 502; iii. 26.
- CAMERARIUS, chamberlain, i. 230.
- CAMPANA, a bell, i. 370; ii. 330.
- CANCELLARIA, chancellorship, i. 317, 329; Court of Chancery, iii. 339.
- CANCELLARIUS, chancellor, i. 43, 231, &c.; of a church, ii. 310.
- CANTHATHUR, chanter, Fr., from the Lat. *cantator*, ii. 59.
- CAPA, CAPPa, cope for the choir, i. 409; ii. 6, 407; iii. 344; hood, i. 248; ii. 126.
- CAPITANEUS, leader, chief, ii. 155, 249; iii. 72.
- CAPITULUM, chapter-house, i. 291; ii. 105, 205, &c.; chapter, i. 318; ii. 10, 467.
- CAPUCIUM, hood of a robe, i. 248; ii. 109.
- CARAVANA, caravan, ii. 30; iii. 212.
- CARAVANARIUS, a person in charge of the caravan, ii. 30.
- CARBONATOR, charcoal-burner, i. 170.
- CARROCHIUM, the *Carrochio*, or Standard of the Milanese, captured by the emperor Frederic II. at the battle of Corte Nuova, ii. 401; iii. 275. When this Standard was captured, it could not by custom of the Italians be replaced, except by re-conquest, or by grace of the emperor. Du Cange has a long article on this word.
- CARUCA, plough, i. 180; ii. 317; iii. 339. In the survey made in 1254 of the manors of the Religious Orders, a return was ordered of the number of ploughs which were *proprie*, i.e. belonged to the land; *consuetudinariae*, customary, which owed service; and *precaria*, borrowed or hired.
- CARUCAGIUM, tax on plough-lands, Fr. *charruage*, ii. 87, 344.
- CARUCATA, plough-land, or hide of land, containing sixty acres, i. 340; ii. 75, 85.
- CASALIA, villages, ii. 373.
- CASSATIO, annulling, ii. 166, 418, 488.
- CASTELLANIA, castellany, the lordship belonging to a castle, i. 329.
- CASTELLANUS, castellan, custodian or constable of a castle, i. 19; ii. 99, 158, 208, &c.
- CATALLA, goods, chattels, i. 326; ii. 48; iii. 335.
- CAURSINI, CAHURSINI, Caorsins, usurers, money-changers or bankers, said to have derived their name from Cahors in Quercy; ii. 382, 383; iii. 90, 272, 316.
- CELLERARIUS, cellerar of a monastery, i. 361.
- CELIA, ale made from wheat; ii. 65, 299 n.; iii. 216. See Orosius, lib. v. c. 7, as quoted by Du Cange.
- CERVISIA, ale or beer made from barley, Fr. *cervoise*, ii. 299.

- CERVICOSUS**, stiff-necked, i. 66 ;
CERVICOSE, ii. 95.
CESPITATIO, a stumbling, iii. 302.
CHORICUS, composer of verse ? ii. 240.
CHORUS, the choir, ii. 8.
CICERA, for **SICERA**, cider, ii. 191.
CILICIUM, hair cloth, i. 364, 367 ;
CILICINUS, i. 364 ; **CILICIATUS**, iii. 139.
CINCTORIUM, sword-belt, ii. 249.
CISALPINARE, to cross to this side of the Alps, i. 59.
CISMARINUS, on this side of the channel, ii. 137, 242.
CISIMUS, **CISIMINUS**, fur called ermine, iii. 39, 304. Du Cange refers to a Gloss. Lat. Gall. in which it is explained, *vers et gris*.
CLASSICUM, peal of bells, i. 8, 358 ; ii. 149 ; iii. 147.
CLERIGASTER, a term of contempt applied to an ecclesiastic, iii. 228.
CLIENS, an attendant on a knight, an esquire, ii. 221.
CLIENTELA, office or duty, ii. 71, 391.
CLOERA is stated in the text, i. 269, to be the popular term for *uter*, and appears to be equivalent to *carcer*, as expressed in the words "Cloere Brien" in Wendover and the *Chronica Majora*. There seems also to be an equivoque (in reference to the name of *Martel*, i.e. *marteau*) between the Norman Fr. *clouere*, an anvil, and *cloure*, a place inclosed within walls, a prison.
CNIPULUS, a short knife, i. 394. It is borrowed from Diceto, col. 587. Du Cange has *Canipulus*.
COCTANUS, i. 234. The sense seems uncertain. According to some it means a measure of grain, but Barthius *ap. Ludewig Reliq. Manuscr.* interprets it quince, Fr. *coin*, Germ. *quitten*. See Du Cange *in v.* The word is borrowed from Olivarius Scholasticus *De captione Damietta*, p. 1190, but is printed *coitanum* by Bongars.
COGA, **COGO**, a long sailing ship, cog, Fr. *coquet*, i. 12 ; ii. 178, 227, 228.
COLLECTÆ, taxes, tribute, ii. 499 *n.*
COLLOQUIUM, conference, parliament, Fr. *colloque*, i. 457 ; ii. 100, 153, 253, 329.
COMITATUS, earldom, i. 21 ; ii. 3, 296, 417, 428.
COMMENSALIS, dinner companion, i. 362.
COMMESSATIO for **COMISSATIO**, feasting, revel, i. 65, 94.
COMMUNA, community, iii. 51.
CONCANONICUS, canon of the same church, ii. 458.
CONCUBINARIUS, keeping a concubine, i. 191, 234.
CONDUCTUS, safe-conduct, i. 100 ; ii. 431, 504.
CONSTABULARIUS, constable (of Chester), ii. 124 ; (of Dover castle), ii. 504 ; (of the royal army), iii. 334.
CONSUL, count, earl, i. 45, 48, 167, 207, &c. ; once used for duke, iii. 159.
CONVICANEUS, neighbour, inhabitant of the same place, i. 401.
CONVICTOR, fellow-conqueror, ii. 221.

COOPERTORIUM, roof, iii. 336.
 CORTINA, hangings, curtain, ii. 109.
 CREPUNDIA, an infant's toys (?), i. 187. In a passage quoted by Du Cange from D'Achery's *Spicileg.* tom. ii. p. 341, we read of "novi partus *crepundia*."
 CRISMA, the oil consecrated by a bishop for anointment, i. 337; ii. 398; iii. 196.
 CRUCIFERI, an order of monks who bore crosses in their hands, Crutched Friars, ii. 496; iii. 318.
 CRUCESIGNATIO, crusade, ii. 54, 259.
 CUCULLARE, to make a monk, iii. 340.
 CULCITRA, pillow, mattress, i. 142, 144.
 CULVERTAGIUM, cowardice, from Fr. *cul verter*, ii. 133.
 CUMERA is used as equivalent to *acervus*, a heap, ii. 225. In Du Cange it is explained only as "*vas frumentarium*."
 CUNEUS, coining-irons, iii. 27.
 CUPPA, a cup, ii. 47; iii. 342.
 CURIALITAS, courtesy, i. 316.
 CUSTODIA, wardship, charge, i. 334; ii. 260, 330, 342, 344; retinue (?), ii. 337; garrison, iii. 81.

D.

DALMATICA, royal mantle, worn at coronations, ii. 7.
 DAPIFER, butler of the king's household, i. 230, 353.
 DEAFFORESTARE, to reduce laud from forest into culture or pasture, ii. 269, 273.

DEBRIATUS, inebriated, i. 448; soaked, iii. 339.
 DECEPTATIO for DISCEPTATIO, ii. 203, 289, &c.
 DECRETISTA, a student in decretals or canon law, iii. 57.
 DEDICIUS, DEDITICIUS, one who has submitted, or surrendered, without conditions, i. 14.
 DEFORCIARE, to deny justice, i. 326.
 DEGRADARE, to degrade, i. 191.
 DELIBERATIO, delivery, release, ii. 54.
 DEORDINARE, to deprive of holy orders, ii. 254.
 DEPRÆDATIVUS, DEPRÆDATORIUS, hurtful, ii. 511; iii. 43.
 DETRIMEN, perhaps an error for DETRIMENTUM, ii. 326.
 DETUNICARE, to reveal, ii. 32, 314; DETUNICATUS, iii. 112.
 DEXTRARIUS, a charger used in battle, ii. 211.
 DIETA, journey of one day, i. 171, 282, 339; a journey in general, ii. 40.
 DIFFIDARE, ii., 358; iii. 269, is usually explained "to defy," but the simpler sense, to declare the fealty of a person void, seems here preferable; and is confirmed by the text of the *Chronica Majora*, p. 398, ed. Wats. Du Cange says, "*proprie est a fide, quam quis alicui debet, per litteras deficere, nostris deffier, desafier. Utuntur passim scriptores hoc significatu.*"
 DIFFIDATIO, voidance of fealty, ii. 358.
 DIFFIDUCIARE, the same as DIFFIDARE, ii. 137; DIFFIDUCIATUS, i. 5.

- DIFFIGURATUS**, disguised, ii. 161, 220.
DIFFINITIVUS for **DEFINITIVUS**, ii. 300.
DISCONSULERE, to dissuade, ii. 103.
DISCRASIA, distemper, bad temperament (Gr. *δυσκρασία*), ii. 444.
DISPERSONATUS, dishonoured, i. 353. In ed. Wats, p. 705, the form is **DEPERSONATUS**.
DISSINTERIA, dysentery, i. 28; **DISSINTERICUS**, ii. 288.
DISTRINGERE, to distrain, ii. 158.
DOLABRUM, an axe, ii. 53.
DOMINATIONES, demesnes (?), ii. 11.
DOMINICUS, demesne, i. 180, 319; ii. 258, 343.
DOMICELLA, damsel, i. 236.
DRACENA, a rudder, called in the vernacular *lofa* or *loof*, ii. 219; iii. 241. *See* my Glossarial Remarks on Layamon, iii. 476.
DRACO, dragon, a meteor so termed, ii. 424.
DROMUNDUS, **DROMUNDA**, a large transport ship, Fr. *dromon*, i. 429; ii. 23.
DUCATUS, safeguard, ii. 504.
DUELLUM, combat by duel, i. 40, 134, 320; ii. 325.
- E.
- ECCLESIOLA**, small church, chapel, i. 241, 271, 303.
EFFECTUOSE, for **AFFECTUOSE**, effectually, i. 316.
EFFIGIATIS, figured, portrayed, ii. 448.
- EFFOSSOR**, a miner, i. 460.
ELEFANTINUS, leprous, i. 429.
EMENTULARI, to be emasculated, i. 235; **EMENTULATUS**, ii. 52, 381. *See* **MENTULA**.
EMUNGERE, to extort money, i. 21; ii. 121, &c.
EMUNCTIO, extortion of money, iii. 256; **EMUNCTIVUS**, ii. 498.
EMYR, Oriental prince, governor of a city, i. 194.
EQUITATURA, horses, ii. 304, 479 n.; iii. 229.
ERHDUNE, **ERTHDUNE**, earthquake, a rumbling noise in the earth, iii. 20, 299.
ESCAMBIATOR, money-changer, banker, ii. 382; iii. 274. *See* **CAMBIARE**.
ESCAMBIUM, market, ii. 40; exchange, ii. 62. *See* **CAMBIUM**.
ESCARLETUM, scarlet cloth, iii. 39, 394. *See* **SCARLETUM**.
ESCHAETA, escheats, ii. 28.
ESCLAVUS, slave, ii. 250. *See* **SCLAVUS**.
ESTERLINGI, sterlings, money of approved weight, i. 458; ii. 136, 224, 462; iii. 57. In the *Chronica Majora* of Matthew Paris, p. 418, the sterling is taken as equivalent to a penny, and by the stat. 3 Edw. I., "denarius Angliæ, qui vocatur *Sterlingus*, ponderabit 32 grana frumenti." *See* **STERLINGUS**.
EULOGIUM, good news, ii. 441; discourse or hymn (?), ii. 474. In the plural, i. 369, **EULOGIA** are, apparently, the anthems or lessons used on the 10th December and following days. *See* the Glossary

at the end of the Rev. R. Little-
dale's "Offices of the Eastern
Church," v. Εὐλογητάρια.
EXAMITUM, cloth of gold, or silk
worked with gold, Fr. *samit*, iii.
338. See **SAMITUM**.
EXCUSATORIUS, excusatory, ii. 264.
EXENIUM, gift, present, i. 299 ; ii.
18, 44. See **XENIUM**.
EXHEREDATOR, disinheritor, ii. 229.
EXPEDIENTER, quickly, i. 180.
EXPEDITARI, to be lawed, or have
the ball of the foot cut out, ac-
cording to the forest laws regard-
ing dogs, ii. 273.
EXPOLIATURUS, about to despoil, i.
164.
EXSUFFLARE, to destroy, extirpate,
i. 330 ; iii. 94, 318.

F.

FABRICARE, to beat, knock, iii. 116.
In Du Cange the meaning is,
"clavis figere."
FALESIA, a hill, Fr. *Falaise*, ii. 217 ;
iii. 240.
FASTIGIOSUS, stately, sumptuous, ii.
400 ; **FASTIGIOSE**, ii. 478.
FEMORALIA, drawers, ii. 280, 346.
FEODARIUS, **FEUDARIUS**, a feuda-
tory vassal, holding of a superior
lord, ii. 135.
FEODUM, **FEUDUM**, a fee or fief, i.
28, 322 ; **FEODUM LAICUM**, ii. 279.
FEOFFAMENTUM, feoffment, ii. 380.
FERETRUM, shrine, i. 13, 214 ; ii. 63 ;
iii. 94. See the *Gesta Abbat.*,
vol. i. p. 69, ed. Riley.
FIDELITAS, fealty, i. 25, 28, 40, &c.

FILIASTRA, step-daughter, ii. 428.
FINIS, a fine, ii. 201 ; iii. 335.
FIRMITAS, a stronghold, fortress, i.
255, 264, 299.
FISCUS, exchequer, revenue, ii. 65,
106, 342.
FLEUBOTOMIA, blood-letting (Gr.
φλεβοτομία), i. 169.
FOCARIA, a priest's concubine, i.
243.
FORESTARUIS, forester, one of the
king's officers, ii. 141 ; iii. 228.
FORISFACERE, to forfeit, i. 179 ; ii.
9 ; **FORISFACTUM**, a forfeit, i.
326.
FORISFACTURA, forfeiture, i. 179.
FORIS-BANNIATUS, an outlaw, ii.
494.
FORMIDolositas, fear, i. 80, 442.
FRONTOSE, arrogantly, i. 203.
FRONTOSUS (apparently for **FRUC-
TUOSUS**), beneficial (?), ii. 250.
FRATRISSARE, to take after the bro-
ther, i. 181, 196 ; formed in the
same manner as *Matrissare* and
Patrissare.
FRUSTATORIUS, for **FRUSTRATORIUS**,
putting-off, nugatory, ii. 31.
FUGATIO, chace, hunting, iii. 129,
263.
FUNDIBALARIUS, a slinger, iii. 241.

G.

GALEA, **GALEIA**, a galley, i. 83,
199 ; ii. 73 ; (*triremis*) ii. 21 ;
(*rostrata*) ii. 23.
GALEATUS, a seaman on board a
galley, i. 83 ; helmeted soldier, i.
227 ; ii. 73.

GARCIO, groom, horse-boy, Fr. *garçon*, ii. 145.
GARDA, ward, custody, iii. 336.
GELDA, tax, i. 173, 180.
GENIALIS (*homo*), natural-born subject, ii. 142; (*funus*) native, iii. 332.
GENIMINA, sprouts, roots, i. 224.
 Used in Bibl. Vulg., Matth. xxvi. 29.
GEOMANTICUS, one who practices geomancy, ii. 240.
GIESA, a long heavy javelin, i. 14.
 In *Cæsar, de Bello Gall.* iii. 4. 1. *gesum*.
GIRIVAGUS, stroller, i. 366.
GROSSUS, thick, Fr. *gros*, ii. 227.
GUERRA, war, ii. 64, 171, 343, &c.
 See WERRA.
GULERUN, French term for hood, i. 248; from Lat. *galerum*.
GULOSITAS, gluttony, i. 436.

H.

HANELACIUS, a dagger or knife worn at the girdle, ii. 368; *anelace* in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, l. 359.
HASTILUDIUM, tournament, joust, i. 409, 436; ii. 175; iii. 124, 234; applied to a tilt with reeds, ii. 26.
HIDA, hide of land, as much as suffices to one plough, i. 210, 252. *See CARUCATA*.
HOMAGIUM, homage, fealty, i. 8, 16, 25, &c.
HOMULLULUS, small man, manikin, iii. 60.
HONOR, lordship, territorial dignity, Fr. *seigneurie*, ii. 5, 258, 274,

&c.; iii. 26. *See* Hen. Hunt. Epist. ad Walterum, *ap.* Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, ii. 697.

HORÆ CANONICÆ, services of the church at certain hours, i. 31; ii. 143.

HOSPITARE, to lodge, dwell, ii. 407.

HOSPITIUM, house, lodging, Fr. *hospice*, i. 57; ii. 30, 120, 407; iii. 212; household, ii. 389.

HOSTAGIUM, hostage, ii. 250.

HUSSAR, transport ship for cavalry, Fr. *Huissier*, iii. 232. *See* Du Cange, in v. *Huisserium*.

I.

ICTERICIA, jaundice (Gr. *ἰκτερίαι*), ii. 429.

IGNIS GRÆCUS, Greek fire, used in warfare, ii. 23, 228. *See* the *Additamenta*, p. 167, ed. Wats.

IMPLACITARE, to implead, i. 252.

IMPRISIUS, associate, adherent, ii. 222, 237; iii. 247.

INCARTARE, to grant by charter, ii. 270; iii. 25; **INCARTATUS**, iii. 232.

INCUBA, female demon, i. 288; iii. 61.

INCUBATOR, intruder, i. 362.

INDISTANTER, immediately, i. 283, 359; ii. 63.

INFEODARI, to be enfeoffed, iii. 63; **INFEODATUS**, iii. 62.

IMPIGNORARE, to pledge, iii. 70, 73.

INFISCARE, to take to the use of the exchequer, i. 464.

INFORESTATUS, land converted into forest, ii., 497.
 INFRUNITUS, foolish, senseless, i. 66; ii. 245.
 INHIBITORIÆ (*literæ*), prohibitory, Fr. *lettres de defence*, ii. 285.
 INSELLATUS, seated in the saddle, iii. 91.
 INSTAURUM, stock, store, iii. 250. See STAURUM.
 INSULTUS, assault, i. 83, 461; ii. 72, &c.
 INTERBAJULUS, go-between, messenger, i. 105.
 INTOXICARE, to poison, i. 140; ii. 407; iii. 272; INTOXICATUS, ii. 443; iii. 48. See TOXICATUS.
 INVESTIRE, to invest in an earldom, ii. 417.
 INVESTITURA, ecclesiastical investiture, i. 52, 191.

J.

JOCULATOR, juggler, i. 117; iii. 277.
 JUSTICIARE, to do justice to, i. 326.
 JUSTICIARIA, office of justiciary, ii. 69; iii. 83, 126.
 JUSTICIARIUS, justiciary, i. 27; ii. 11, 22; JUSTICIARIUS ITINERANS, ii. 263; iii. 335.

L.

LAGA, law, i. 180.
 LAPICIDA, a mason, ii. 318.
 LAVACRUM, iii. 344; presented by the queen of France in 1255 to king Henry III. It was in the

form of a peacock, and said to be "lapis pretiosus, qui *Perla* dicitur, ex auro et argento et saphiris, sicut verus pavo, orbiculatus." The meaning of *lavacrum* here is doubtful. Dr. Giles translates it "washing-basin," and Mr. Yonge (*Matth. Westm.*) "a stone bath;" but the French translator renders it "aiguère," and thinks it is the same "qu'on montre encore à Windsor parmi les joyaux de la couronne," valued at 30,000*l.*, tom. viii. p. 98.

LECTICA, a litter, i. 190, 286, 465.
 LECTISTERNIUM, mattress, cushion, i. 364; ii. 191, 214.
 LEOPARDUS, leopard, an animal said to resemble a hunting dog or mastiff, and to be the offspring of a pard and lioness, ii. 380, 392. Three of these animals were sent by the emperor Frederic II. to Henry III., because he bore three leopards on his shield of arms.
 LEPORARIUS, a hunting-dog, greyhound (?) ii. 380.
 LIBRATA, a librate of land, containing 52 acres, ii. 125, 194, 349; iii. 134.
 LIENTERIA, looseness, diarrhoea (Gr. *λιεντερία*), i. 436; iii. 206.
 LIGANCIA, allegiance, i. 288, 392; ii. 13, 460.
 LIGIUS (*dominus*), sovereign lord, i. 325; ii. 368; (*homo*) liege-man, vassal, i. 392; ii. 64.
 LINTHEAMINA, cloths, napkins, sheets, i. 250, 408; ii. 283, 482.
 LISURA, border or hem of woollen cloth, ii. 65.
 LOFA, LOOF. See DRACENA.

LOSINGA, flatterer, gloser, i. 147 ;
an epithet applied to Herbert,
bishop of Hereford.

LUCIUS, a pike, Fr. *luc*, i. 275.

LUPUS, a disease called "le mal de
Saint Loup," or "sacer ignis;"
paralysis, iii. 57.

M.

MACERIA, a low wall (?), iii. 42, 305.

MACERINUS, cup made of the maple
tree, a mazer, ii. 330; *maselin*,
in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, l. 13,781.

MAGNATES, nobles, i. 8, 23, 177, &c.

MAHOMARIA, mosque, i. 462.

MALEVEISINE, French name of an
engine to throw stones, meaning
"ill-neighbour," i. 48; ii. 183.

MANCIPIUM, slave, of base position,
ii. 272.

MANGONELLUS, catapult, a warlike
engine for throwing stones, i. 92.

MANTEA, mantle, ii. 7.

MARBOTINUS, a Spanish gold coin,
a maravedi, i. 397.

MARCA, a denomination of money
(in gold or silver), and estimated
in value at 160 pence or 13s. 4d.,
i. 153, 192, 424. See *Gesta
Abbat.*, vol. i. p. 204.

MARCHIA, the March of Wales, ii.
131.

MARCHIO, **MARCHISIUS**, marquis,
marchese, i. 30, 429, 431, &c.; ii.
25, 43, 474; iii. 100, 335; the
Lords Marchers of Wales, ii. 487.

MARESCALCIA, office of marshal,
the marshalsea, ii. 371; iii. 271.

MARESCALLUS, marshal of the camp,
harbinger, ii. 16, 30, 150; of the

army, ii. 150, 156; of the king's
household, ii. 504; iii. 256;
Magnus MARESCALLUS, ii. 196,
206, 216, &c.

MARGALERIUS, churchwarden, an
official of the church of St. Gene-
viève at Paris, Fr. *marguillier*, i.
278.

MARINELLUS, mariner, ii. 138.

MARISCUS, the marshlands of Lin-
colnshire, Huntingdonshire, and
Isle of Ely, ii. 189; iii. 340.

MARITAGIUM, dowry, i. 178; ii.
84; iii. 133; right of disposing
of minors in marriage, ii. 344;
marriage, ii. 87.

MARLERA, a marl-pit, ii. 214.

MARTELLUS, a hammer, Fr. *mar-
teau*, i. 269. Of Geoffrey, earl
of Anjou, father of Henry II., it
was said, "merito *Martellus* nomi-
natus est, quasi suos conterens
hostes." *Hist. Andegav. Consul.*

MASTINUS, a mastiff, Fr. *mastin*,
ii. 488.

MATEGRIFUX, French name of a
castle built by Richard I., and sig-
nifying "subduer of the Greeks,"
ii. 17; iii. 210.

MATRISSARE, to take after the
mother, i. 188; iii. 178.

MENSA ROTUNDA or **TABULA RO-
TUNDA**, a military sport, differing
from a tournament, in the greater
number, apparently, engaged at
once in a *melee*, iii. 124, 322.

MERSOR, a diver, i. 429; ii. 23.

MILTIA, cavalry, i. 274; military
tenants of St. Alban's abbey, iii.
344.

MINARE, to lead or guide, i. 120; iii.
112; **MINATURUS**, iii. 136, 326.

- MITRATUS, wearing a mitre, i. 162.
 MODIUS, cask of wine, Fr. *muid*, i. 411.
 MONETAGIUM, coinage, i. 179.
 MONETARIUS, moneyer, coiner, i. 235.
 MONOCUBITALIS, of the size of a cubit, ii. 33.
 MONSTRARI, to be mustered, iii. 134, 325.
 MONTANARIUS, a mountaineer, i. 450.
 MONTISGAUDIUM, Montjoie! the battle-cry of the French, and used by Constantine Fitz-Olaf, in the disturbance at London, ii. 251; iii. 230. See Roquefort, in v. *Mont-joe*.
 MOROSUS, tardy, procrastinated, i. 35, 165; iii. 244; MOROSIUS, i. 72.
 MORTALISSIME, grievously, mortally, ii. 273.
 MUNICEPS, castellan or constable, ii. 44.
 MUNICIPIUM, fortress, i. 71, 99, 110, 191, &c.
 MURDRUM, MURTHRA, murder, i. 180; ii. 322.
 MUSCIPULARE, to entrap, i. 225.
- N.
- NUNDINÆ, fair or market, i. 406; ii. 75, 199.
- O.
- OBEDIENTIANIUS, sub-officer of a monastery, i. 240; iii. 336. See *Gesta Abbat.*, vol. i. p. 298.
 OBGUNNIRE, to murmur, ii. 24, 361 n.; iii. 111.
 OBNOXIUS for OBNIXIUS, i. 35, 41, 361; ii. 93, 206.
 OBRIZUM, pure gold, ii. 18, 241.
 OBSEQUIUM, divine service, obsequies, i. 98, 247, 314; iii. 271; service (to the king), ii. 265.
 OCULARIUM, eye-hole (of a helmet), ii. 212.
 OFFICINA, offices attached to a monastery, i. 23, 37, 222.
 OLOSERICA, robes of silk, silk stuffs, i. 78, 103, 109, &c.
 OMNIPOTENTATUS, widely spread dominion, i. 207; ii. 342 n.; iii. 170.
 ONERIFER, transport (ship), i. 461.
 ORDINARI, to be ordained, i. 326; ORDINATI, the clergy in orders, ii. 241.
 ORDINARIUS, the ordinary, bishop, iii. 138.
 O SAPIENTIA, introit of the anthem for 10 December, i. 359.
- P.
- PAAGIUM, road-tax or toll, Fr. *péage*, iii. 63.
 PACITATOR, probably for PLACITATOR, pleader, i. 168.
 PALEFRIDUS, a palfrey, hack, i. 213; ii. 479 n.; iii. 57, 99 n.
 PALLA, hangings, curtain, iii. 344. See the *Chronica Majora*, p. 903, ed. Wats.
 PALLIUM, pall of an archbishop, i. 49, 219, &c.; bequeathed by St. Edmund to his sister, ii. 448; a woman's robe, i. 201.

- PARAPHSIS**, a small oval dish (Gr. *παρὰψις*), i. 194.
- PARDUS**, a pard, panther, ii. 392.
- PARES**, the twelve peers of France, ii. 64; **PARES LITERARUM**, pairs of legal writs, ii. 263.
- PARLAMENTUM**, conference, ii. 197; parliament, ii. 393, 397, 453; iii. 5, 16, 33, 125, 136, 344. This term is first used in the latter sense in 1237 (not in 1239, as stated by the French translator of Matthew Paris). It is equivalent to *colloquium* in ii. 397; and so in Joan. de Janua, "colloquium, quod vulgo dicitur *parlamentum*."
- PASCHA CLAUSUM**, the first Sunday after Easter, or "Quasimodo," ii. 154; iii. 51.
- PASSAGIUM**, passage (of the Cross) crusade, ii. 229, 403.
- PATERINI**, a sect of heretics, so called, ii. 388. See Du Cange, *in v.*
- PAX**, the vessel containing the Holy Sacrament, ii. 8. [The passage is so understood by Wats.]
- PECIATUS**, pieced, patched (garments), ii. 109.
- PENSUS**, sum of money due at a fixed period, iii. 343.
- PENULA**, tippet (?) (of ermine), iii. 304.
- PEPLUM**, wimple or covering for the head, ii. 28.
- PERENDINARE**, **PERIENDINARE**, to tarry, dwell, i. 190, 234, 281.
- PERLA**, a pearl, iii. 344.
- PERSICUS**, a peach, ii. 191.
- PERSONA**, beneficed clerk, incumbent, ii. 204.
- PETRARIA**, warlike engine to throw stones, i. 81, 92, 140; ii. 24, 94, &c.
- PICARDI**, scholars from Flanders so called, ii. 308.
- PILLEUM**, cap, i. 364; (royal), ii. 7.
- PINCERNA**, butler, cup-bearer, i. 230.
- PITANCIA**, pittance, the portion of food allotted to monks, iii. 115 *n.*
- PLACITA**, pleas, i. 21, 326; ii. 156.
- PLECTA**, plait, tress (of twigs or reeds), iii. 20, 337.
- PLEGGAGIUM**, pledge, surety, iii. 231.
- PLEGIUS**, **PLEGIUM**, pledge, i. 323, 332.
- POMACIUM**, cider, ii. 191; iii. 236.
- POMERIUM**, orchard, i. 18, 29; ii. 186, 213.
- POSTULARE**, to demand or elect as archbishop or bishop, ii. 337, 412 *n.*; iii. 86, 181; **POSTULATUS**, i. 320; ii. 29, 418.
- POSTULATIO**, the demanding or election of a bishop, ii. 146, 337, 455.
- POTESTAS**, chief magistrate or governor of Milan and Genoa, Ital. *Podestà*, ii. 401, 485; iii. 275.
- POTIONARE**, to poison, i. 237; **POTIONATUS**, i. 445; ii. 280, 398, 427; iii. 92.
- PRÆAMBULUS**, fore-goer, predecessor, i. 182; iii. 111.
- PRECEPTOR**, Provincial Head of the Order of Templars, ii. 399. See Jac. de Vitriaco, *Hist. Hieros.*, cap. 65.

- PRÆCIRCINATUS**, a report previously circulated, iii. 249.
- PRÆLACIA**, **PRÆLATIO**, ecclesiastical dignity, prelacy, i. 335 ; ii. 100, 382.
- PRÆLATUS**, chief magistrate, i. 350. *See* Du Cange *in v.*
- PRÆLOQUIUM**, previous report, iii. 7.
- PRÆMUNITIO** for **PRÆMONITIO**, forewarning, i. 170 ; ii. 128.
- PRÆNOSTICUM** for **PRONOSTICUM**, presage, prophecy, i. 164, 205 ; iii. 90.
- PRÆPECTUS**, a cuirass, i. 85.
- PRÆPOSITUS**, provost, ii. 308 ; iii. 14, 340.
- PRÆSENTIA**, a present, i. 360.
- PRÆSENTIALITER**, personally, ii. 412.
- PRÆSTIGIUM**, trick, wile, iii. 258.
- PRESBITERIUM**, the chancel or choir, destined for the reception of vestments, sacred vessels, and books, i. 363 ; ii. 330 ; iii. 125, 337.
- PRIMAS**, primatial, i. 46 ; ii. 409.
- PRIMATES**, chiefs, i. 65, 397, &c.
- PRISÆ**, fines, ii. 343 ; tax on merchandise or provisions, iii. 72.
- PRISO**, a prisoner, ii. 221, 452.
- PROCURATIA**, **PROCURANCIA**, **PROCURATIO**, procuration, the sum paid to the bishop or archdeacon on his visitation, ii. 183, 276, 282, 430 ; iii. 300.
- PRODIGIALIS**, wonderful, ii. 109, 387 ; **PRODIGIALITER**, ii. 220, 482.
- PRONOSTICUM**, a prognostic, presage, i. 243, 252, 286, &c.
- PROPUGNACULUM**, battlement, parapet, i. 127, 145 ; ii. 17, 228, 359 ; iii. 42 ; **PROPUGNACULATUS**, ii. 23 ; iii. 183.
- PROTHOFORESTARIUS**, chief forester, ii. 446 ; iii. 282.
- PROVISIO**, a benefice to be provided for a foreigner by papal mandate, ii. 495 ; iii. 58, 113, 144. Du Cange refers the word to the papal mandate itself.

Q

- QUADRIVIUM**, the mathematical course of learning, including arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy, ii. 376 ; iii. 119.
- QUARTENARIUS**, quartan fever, ague, ii. 403.
- QUINTENA**, game of quintain, iii. 325.

R.

- RATI**, **RATONES**, rats, i. 37.
- RATIOCINIUM**, a reckoning, accompt, i. 329 ; ii. 342, 366.
- RATO** (*literæ de*), authentic, determined, ii. 104, 110, 310.
- RECIDIVARE**, to fall back, relapse into, ii. 394.
- REFECTORIUM**, refectory, ii. 330, 491 ; iii. 45 n.
- REGALES** ! the battle-cry of the English royalists, i. 85 ; ii. 71 ; iii. 230. It is noticed also by Ordericus Vitalis, at the battle of Bovines, in 1119, lib. xii. c. 11.
- REGERE**, to exercise the office of regent in the schools ; a scholastic term, iii. 330.

REGIA, the king's palace, ii. 445 ; iii. 25, 99 ; **REGIA SOLIS**, palace so named at Rome, ii. 457 ; iii. 92. The French translator of Matthew Paris suggests the true reading to be *Septa Solis*, a corruption of *Septigonium*. See his note, tom. v. pp. 533, 537.

REGRATIARE, to return thanks, i. 354, 360.

RELEVUM, the payment or relief due from a vassal to the superior lord, ii. 334.

RELIQUIÆ, property left by an intestate bishop, ii. 6.

RESPONDETHUR, the person who makes the responses in chanting, ii. 59.

REVESTITUS, explained in Du Cange, "*sacris vestibus indutus*," i. 358.

RIBALDUS, ribald, low person, i. 103.

RIVERA, river, ii. 82.

ROBA, royal mantle or robe, i. 213, 248.

ROMESCOT, payment made to the pope, under the title of St. Peter's pence, iii. 163.

ROSULA, rosette, small rose, ii. 79.

ROTULI, apparently has the same meaning as *Annales* or *Historiæ*, ii. 131, 135, 452 ; **ROTULI ANNALIUM**, i. 301 ; iii. 33, 65 ; **ROTULI VICECOMITUM**, pipe-rolls (?), ii. 351.

RUPTARIUS, free-rider, mounted mercenary, of Brabant and Flanders, Fr. *routier*, Germ. *reuter*, i. 382, 412 ; ii. 59, 84, 170, &c.

S.

SAISIRE, to take in possession, i. 332 ; **SAISITUS**, i. 325.

SAISINA, seisin, possession, i. 325.

SARCOFAGUS, a marble tomb, i. 53 ; ii. 261, 458.

SCACCARIUM, the exchequer, ii. 118, 156, 335 ; a chequered cloth, or board, borne at the coronation of Richard I., ii. 7.

SCAMBIATOR. See **ESCAMBIATOR**.

SCLAVA, **SCLAVUS**, a slave, i. 83, 430. See **ESCLAVUS**.

SCOTTALIA, interpreted by Manwood and Wats to mean taverns for the sale of beer, but Spelman thinks it refers to tallage or toll, ii. 141.

SCRINIUM, sepulchral chest, i. 404.

SCROFA, a warlike engine, used to undermine the walls of a fortress, i. 140.

SCUTAGIUM, scutage, a tax levied on the military tenants of the crown, Fr. *escuage*, ii. 329, 344, 380, 466 ; iii. 136.

SELDA, a shop, ii. 65 ; iii. 216.

SENESCALCIA, office of seneschal, iii. 115.

SENESCALLUS, seneschal of the king's household, whose duty it was to wait at table, i. 251, 353 ; ii. 389 ; of Anjou, ii. 3 ; of Normandy, ii. 372 ; of Gascony, ii. 471 ; of France, iii. 134.

SEQUELA, suite, retinue, followers, ii. 120, 163, 230 ; the men attached to some mills at Rouen, ii. 62.

- SERPENS IGNITUS, a firework used in war to ignite the enemy's engines, ii. 23.
- SERVIENS, a foot-soldier, used in distinction to *miles*, a horseman or knight, Fr. *sergent*, ii. 72, 166, 181, 302, 328; "servientes equites, qui vices poterant equitum adimplere," ii. 209.
- SEXTARIUS, a measure of wheat, ii. 23. According to Hen. Hunt., it was a horse-load. See Du Cange, *in v.*
- SIGNUM, a small bell, ii. 251, 346; iii. 147.
- SIGNIPOTENS, worker of miracles, iii. 13; SIGNIPOTENTISSIMA, ii. 233.
- SILENTIARIUS, special secretary of the pope, i. 367.
- SIMPLICITAS, illiteracy, i. 53.
- SMARAGDINUS, made of emerald, i. 194.
- SOLDANUS, soldan, sultan, i. 104, 134, 151, &c.; SOLDANATUS, ii. 311.
- SOLDARIUS, a soldier, Fr. *soudoier*, i. 450.
- SOLARIUM, an upper chamber, a soler, Fr. *solier*, i. 312.
- SOPHISTICUS, an impostor, iii. 250.
- SORORIUS, brother-in-law, i. 233; ii. 434; iii. 63.
- SPECIES, spices, i. 250.
- STANDARDUM, standard, great military banner, i. 154, 258; ii. 401.
- STAPHA, a stirrup, i. 354.
- STAUTURUM, store, stock, ii. 6. See INSTAURUM.
- STAGNUM, tin, ii. 453; STAGNIFODINA, tin-mine, ii. 453.
- STERLINGUS, penny sterling (of Tours and Paris), iii. 103, 320. See ESTERLINGUS.
- STRATA, highway, i. 287, 402.
- STREPA, a stirrup, 451, 490.
- SUBARRARE, to take earnest of, to be assured of, i. 129; iii. 328; SUBARRATUS, i. 79, 106, 153, 350; ii. 66, 191, 357; iii. 338. See ARRA.
- SUBARRATIO, earnest, i. 351.
- SUBPEDITARE, SUPPEDITARE, to put under foot, iii. 73, 83.
- SUBSANNARE, to jest, speak in mockery, ii. 145, 383.
- SUBSANNATIO, jesting, mockery, ii. 11, 463.
- SUBVENTIO, subsidy, i. 340.
- SUCCURSUS, succour, i. 211; ii. 36, 91; iii. 85.
- SUFFATOR, iii. 4; perhaps a mistake for SUFFOSSOR.
- SUFFOSSOR, one who undermines, sapper, ii. 101.
- SUMMA, a measure of corn, containing eight bushels; in 1205 it sold for 14s.; in 1244 and 1248 for 2s.; in 1245 for 20d., and in 1253 for 30d., ii. 103, 498, 511; iii. 42, 149.
- SUMMARIUS, a sumpter-horse, i. 287; ii. 190, 210, 271; iii. 337.
- SUPRA, used in the sense of INFRA, i. 278, 362, 365; iii. 181; SUPERIUS, i. 430.
- SUSTENTAMENTUM, sustenance, ii. 363.

T.

TABULA ROTUNDA. See **MENSA ROTUNDA.**

TABELLA, tablet (of silver, on which was figured the Passion of Christ), ii. 448.

TABERCULUM, small tambour, i. 85; for which **TABURCINUM** is the equivalent in Hen. Hunt. and Rog. Wend.

TALARES, socks (?), Fr. *talaire*, ii. 109.

TALLIA, tax, toll, Fr. *taille*, ii. 499 n.; iii. 72, 247.

TALLIARE, to tax, iii. 232, 280, 295.

TALLAGIUM, tallage, tax, i. 173; iii. 10.

TARGIA, targe, large shield for defence, i. 142.

TAPECIUM, a carpet, tapestry, i. 142.

TENSERIA, tax or tribute, Fr. *tenserie*, ii. 182. See the *Gesta Abbat.*, vol. i. p. 296.

TERRATUS, banked with earth, ii. 31.

THECA, a shrine, i. 428; ii. 241, 242.

THELONARIUS, **THELONEARIUS**, **THELONEUS**, a tax-collector, ii. 322 n.; iii. 93 n., 317.

THISIS, for **PHTHISIS**, consumption, ii. 436.

TOLUS, round ball of gold on the top of the vizir's standard, i. 154; vaulted roof or dome (Gr. *θόλος*), iii. 42.

TORNEARE, to take part in a tournament, ii. 451.

TORNEAMENTUM, tournament, i. 409, 413; ii. 51, 175, &c.

TOXICATUS, poisoned, i. 242; iii. 124, 130. See **INTOXICARE.**

TRACTATUS, conference, i. 73, 347.

TRANSALPINARE, to pass the Alps, i. 51; ii. 272.

TREBUCULUS, **TREBUNCULUS**, a war-like machine to throw large stones, Fr. *trebuchet*, i. 92, 140, 142.

TREUGA, truce, i. 55; ii. 51, 74, &c.

TRIBUNALITER, in regard to kindred (?), iii. 310.

TRIDENS, a harrow, i. 420.

TRIELLUM, combat of three persons, i. 134.

TRISTEGUS, upper room or cabin of a ship, i. 301. Used in Bibl. Vulg. Gen. vi. 16; and see the *Chronica Majora*, p. 731, ed. Wats.

TRISTA, hunting station, iii. 178. In Chaucer, *triste*, Tr. and Cr. ii. 1534.

TRIVIUM, the course of learning including grammar, rhetoric, and dialectics, ii. 376; iii. 119.

TURBARIA, turbary, turf-pit, ii. 252.

U.

ULMETUM, ad **ULMOS**, the Elms at Smithfield, where malefactors were hung, ii. 57, 251.

UMBRACULUM, canopy, ii. 7.

UMBRATILIS, delusive, unsatisfactory, i. 374; ii. 204, 342, 381; iii. 230.

UNCEA, the animal named ounce, said in the text to be "lea notha," i. 37. Malmesbury, from whom the legend is borrowed, has *leopardus*, vol. ii. p. 469.
UTLAGARI, to be outlawed, ii. 131.

V.

VADIUM, a pledge, i. 323.
VASSALLUS, a vassal, liegeman, ii. 162, 167, 307; iii. 62.
VEREDARIUS, a carriage or carrier's horse, ii. 191; iii. 46. See *Gesta Abbat.* vol. i. p. 259.
VICTRICUS, a father-in-law, ii. 460; iii. 66.
VIRGA, pastoral staff, i. 216; sceptre, ii. 6; wand of office, ii. 371.
VISIO, view, survey; the same as *Visus*, ii. 273.
VISNETUM, vicinity, i. 324.
VISPILO, a robber, iii. 285, 306.
VORATRUM, whirlpool, abyss, iii. 299.
VAPINTAKIUM, wapentake, hundred, ii. 11.

W.

WARANTIZARE, to warrant, iii. 129.
WARENNA, warren, ii. 343, iii. 129.

WARENTUM, warrant, ii. 343.
WERRA, war, i. 215, 270, 396, &c.
See GUERRA.

X.

XENIUM, gift, present, i. 358, 360; ii. 47; iii. 99, 131. See EXENIUM.
XENODOCHIUM, a hospital (Gr. *ξενοδοχεῖον*), i. 37.

Y.

YRY ! YRY ! a term of reproach used to the Scots, "lingua sua patria," after the battle of the Standard, i. 260. Perhaps connected with the Gaelic, *earadh*, fear. See Jamieson's Dict. *in v.* Ery.

Z.

ZELOTIPARE, to covet what belongs to another (Gr. *ζηλοτυπέω*), i. 189; ii. 114.
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Alexius, I. [Comnenus], emperor of Constantinople, gives leave to the Crusaders to encamp near the city, i. 60; orders Peter the Hermit to cross the Bosphorus, i. 62; imprisons Hugh the Great and other chiefs, i. 69; usurped the throne, i. 70; his deceitful conduct, i. 70, 73, 193; iii. 175; form of fealty exacted by him from the Crusaders, i. 73, 78; makes presents to Robert of Normandy, i. 78; takes possession of Nice, i. 84; is dissuaded from the relief of Antioch, i. 114; disbands his forces, i. 115; marches against Boamund I. in Epirus, i. 211; makes a treaty with him for the protection of pilgrims, *ib.*

Alexius III. [Angelus, *incorrectly called* son of Manuel], imprisons the emperor Isaac, and usurps the throne, ii. 51.

Alfonso VI. (*Andefulsus*), king of Galicia, the daughter [Agatha] of William I., betrothed to, i. 31.

Alfonso VII. (*Aldefunsus*, *Andefulsus*), king of Spain, his daughter [Constance] married to Louis VII., i. 303; takes the title of emperor of Spain, because the kings of Arragon and Galicia were subject to him, *ib.*

Alfonso VIII. (*Andefulsus*), king of Castille, marries Alienor, daughter of Henry II., i. 346; iii. 198; his dispute with the king of Navarre submitted to the arbitration of Henry, i. 396, 397; surnamed Petit, ii. 54; his kingdom devastated by the Moors, *ib.*; marriage of his daughter Blanche to Louis of France, ii. 84, 85; iii. 219.

Alfonso X., king of Spain, his claim to Gascony, iii. 133, 317, 324, 334; Gaston of Bearn seeks his protection, iii. 140, 326, 328; his sister demanded in marriage for prince Edward, iii. 144, 329; requires Edward's presence, to knight him, iii. 145; marriage of his sister at Burgos, iii. 336; gives Edward a charter of quitclaim to Gascony, *ib.*; his daughter asked in marriage by Louis IX. for his son, iii. 348.

Alfred, son of Adulf [*Æthelwulf*], the genealogy of Henry I. traced up to, i. 301.

Alfred, son of Æthelred, deprived of sight, by treachery of earl Godwin, iii. 164; dies, *ib.*

Algaïs, Algeis, a Provençal, concerned in the capture of the bishop of Beauvais, iii. 216.

Algar, earl [of Mercia], his exile, iii. 167.

Alice (*Alesia*), sister of Philip II., affianced to earl Richard, i. 458; ii. 4; to be placed in his ward, until he married her, i. 463.

Alice (*Aelisia*), of Poitou, [daughter of Hugh le Brun, count of La Marche,] uterine sister of Henry III., married to John, earl Warren, iii. 25, 301.

Alienor, daughter of William V., duke of Aquitaine, married to Louis VII., i. 256; marriage of her daughters, *ib.*;

Alienor, daughter of William V.—cont.

accompanies Louis to Jerusalem, i. 282; her divorce, i. 288; defamatory reports respecting her, *ib.*; marries Henry, duke of Normandy [afterwards Henry II.], i. 289; her astute revenge in this matter, *ib.*; iii. 191; gives birth to William, i. 294; Henry, i. 301; Matilda, i. 306; Richard, i. 308; Alienor, i. 315; Joanna, i. 337; iii. 196; John, i. 340; incurs danger of death in childbirth, iii. 196; turns young king Henry's heart against his father, i. 371; induces her sons Richard and Geoffrey to join their brother, i. 374; accompanies Henry II. to England, i. 384; released from prison by Richard, ii. 4; sets free the prisoners throughout England, *ib.*; prophecy of Merlin fulfilled in her, *ib.*, 5; receives her dower, with other lands, ii. 13; joins Richard in Sicily, and leaves Berengaria with him, ii. 15, 21; iii. 209; visits Richard in Germany, and returns with him to England, ii. 46, 47; iii. 214; assists John in the capture of Le Mans, ii. 79; iii. 219; sent to Spain for Blanche of Castille, ii. 84; iii. 219; besieged in the castle of Mirebeau by Arthur of Brittany, ii. 92, 93; sends to John for aid, ii. 93; dies at the abbey of Beaulieu, ii. 102.

Alienor, daughter of Henry II., born at Rouen, i. 315; iii. 194; married to Alfonso VIII., of Castille, i. 346; iii. 198.

*Alienor, daughter of Reimund, count of Provence, asked in marriage by Henry III., ii. 385; iii. 272; lands at Dover, ii. 386; married at Canterbury, and crowned at Westminster, *ib.*; iii. 273; the nunnery of Tarent placed under her government, ii. 397; iii. 274; birth of her son Edward, ii. 422; feast for her purification, ii. 424; birth of her daughter Margaret, ii. 438; iii. 281; and of Beatrice, ii. 464; iii. 285; of her son Edmund, ii. 499; iii. 293; carries about with her an infant giant, iii. 61; appointed joint guardian of the kingdom, iii.*

Alienor, daughter of Reimund—cont.

140, 328; birth of her daughter Katherine, iii. 148, 330; gives the king 500 marks of rent, iii. 331; sent for by him, in reference to prince Edward's marriage, *ib.*; a ship provided for her at Winchelsea, iii. 335; embarks at Portsmouth, with her children, *ib.*; lands at Bordeaux, *ib.*

Alienor, sister of Henry III. and widow of William earl Mareschal, makes a vow of chastity before the archbishop, ii. 402, 404; marries Simon de Montfort against his advice, ii. 403; commotion caused by her marriage, ii. 404; near her confinement at Kenilworth, ii. 413; birth of her son Henry, ii. 414; goes abroad with her husband, ii. 424; prevented accompanying him to the Holy Land, by pregnancy, ii. 430.

Alienor, daughter of Geoffrey, count of Brittany, her death in imprisonment, ii. 456; iii. 284.

Alnei. See Aunay.

Alost. See Eu.

Alpibus [d'Aulps?], Peter de, a city in Cilicia given to, i. 88.

Alverton [North Allerton], in Northumberland, battle of the Standard at, i. 258–260.

Amalric, or Almaric I. [Amaury], brother of Baldwin III., succeeds as king of Jerusalem, i. 319; his daughter [Isabel] married to Conrad of Montferrat, ii. 25; siege of Damietta by, 238.

Amanen [Amanjeu?], William, assumes the cross, i. 57; joins the count of Toulouse, i. 72; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 121.

Amboise (Ambazium), reconciliation of Henry II. and archbishop Thomas at, i. 354; castle of, taken by Philip II., i. 461.

Ambrières (Ambretas), castle of, fortified by Henry I., i. 232.

Amice, daughter of Isabel, countess of Gloucester, married to Baldwin de Rivers, ii. 428.

Amon, region of, beyond Jordan, i. 159; inhabited by Arabs, i. 183.

- Amphibalus**, St., legend of the invention of his reliques, near St. Alban's, i. 401-409; iii. 203; manner of his martyrdom, i. 407; book of his Passion referred to, *ib.*; his remains carried to St. Alban's, iii. 408; miraculous shower on the occasion, *ib.*; miracles effected by, i. 409; converted St. Alban to the Christian faith, iii. 203; anniversary of his invention, *ib.*
- Anacletus**, anti-pope, elected, and stays at Rome, i. 244.
- Anagni**, pope Gregory IX. flies to, iii. 92.
- Anagni**, John of, cardinal, sent to make peace between Philip and Henry II., i. 455; excommunicates the opponents to it, i. 456; threatens France and England with an interdict, i. 458; said to have been bribed by Henry, *ib.*; goes away for fear of earl Richard, *ib.*; releases the lands of prince John from the interdict imposed by the archbishop, ii. 14.
- Ananias**, baptized Joseph Cartaphila [the Wandering Jew], ii. 305.
- Anastasius IV.**, pope, succeeds, i. 292; iii. 192; restores William to the see of York, and gives him the pall, i. 298; consecrates Hugh de Pusat bishop of Durtam, *ib.*; dies, 299; iii. 192.
- Anavarza** (*Anazarbus*), a chief city of Cilicia, i. 88.
- Andeli** (*Andeliacum*), town of, burnt by Louis VII., i. 344; iii. 198; ceded by the archbishop of Rouen to Richard I. in exchange, ii. 62; meeting of Philip and Richard between Gaillon and, ii. 64; a shower of blood at, ii. 68; conference of Philip and John at the isle of, ii. 90.
- Andeli** (*Andella*), river of, duke Henry of Normandy encamps near, i. 290; forms the boundary of the Vexin, ii. 82.
- Andlena**, claimed by the king of Castille, i. 396.
- Andrew**, St., the apostle, reveals the Holy Lance to Peter of Provence, i. 118.
- Angers** (*Andegavis*), city of, given up to Arthur of Brittany, ii. 78; chosen as a place of study by the scholars of Paris, ii. 309; Louis IX. encamps at, ii. 324.
- Angers**, archdeacon of. *See* Berengarius.
- Anglesey** (*Engleseia*), devastated by Irish troops, ii. 507; iii. 296.
- Angoulême**, [Ademar or Aimar,] count of, his lands ravaged by the son of the king of Navarre, ii. 49; subdued by Richard I., ii. 50; his daughter Isabel [*called incorrectly* Hawise] affianced to the count of La Marche, but marries king John, ii. 86, 93.
- Angoulême**, Guy [de Lusignan], count of, uterine brother of Henry III., marriage of his daughter [Alice] to the son of the earl of Gloucester, iii. 133, 324.
- Anjou** (*Andegavia*), the nobles of, adhere to Arthur of Brittany, ii. 78; right of his father to, had he survived, *ib.*; he does homage to Philip II. for, ii. 82; demanded for him from John, *ib.*, 92; the nobles of captured by John, ii. 94; iii. 221; submits to Philip, ii. 102; Henry sends envoys to, ii. 291; foray of the earl of Chester in, ii. 328.
- Anjou**, Fulk IV., count of, his wife [Bertrade] taken from him by Philip I. of France, i. 56.
- Anjou** [Geoffrey Martel, son of Fulk IV.], count of, assists Henry I. against duke Robert, i. 201.
- Anjou**, Fulk V., [*incorrectly named* Geoffrey,] count of, receives Maine with [Ermengarde] the daughter of count Elias, i. 214; iii. 181; Henry I. ravages his territories, i. 215; swears to restore Normandy to the son of duke Robert, i. 221; relinquishes Anjou to his son Geoffrey, and goes to Jerusalem, i. 239; iii. 185; marries the eldest daughter of Baldwin II., *ib.*; crowned king of Jerusalem, i. 245. *See* Fulk.
- Anjou**, Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Fulk V., count of, receives the province from his father, i. 239; marries the empress Matilda, i. 240, 244; birth of his son Henry, i. 246; of Geoffrey, i. 247; of William, i. 253; acquires some castles in Normandy, i. 255; flies from Stephen, i. 256; makes a truce with him, *ib.*; sub-

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dues Hiesmes and Bayeux, and besieges Falaise, i. 261; iii. 187; makes peace with the count of Mellent, i. 267; refuses to come to England, i. 268; takes some castles of the count of Mortain, *ib.*; received at Rouen, and takes the title of duke of Normandy, i. 274; iii. 189; acquires the greater part of Normandy, i. 275; iii. 189; makes it over to his son Henry, i. 285, 286; encounters Louis VII. at Arques, i. 286; surrenders the Vexin to him, i. 290; ii. 82; dies, i. 287; iii. 191.

Anjou and Provence, Charles, count of, brother of Louis IX., receives Provence with [Beatrice] the daughter of count Reimund, iii. 8; sent from Acre by Louis to raise forces, iii. 84; neglects to do so, iii. 102; his wife comes to meet Henry III. and her sisters, iii. 342.

Annals, ancient, referred to, i. 331.

Annual summary of the weather, crops, and political events (1234), ii. 375; (1237), ii. 402; (1238), ii. 416; (1239), ii. 428; (1240), ii. 444; (1241), ii. 459; (1242), ii. 468; (1243), ii. 477; (1244), ii. 498; (1245), ii. 511; (1246), iii. 15; (1247), iii. 31; (1248), iii. 42; (1249), iii. 67; (1251), iii. 117; (1252), iii. 130; (1253), iii. 149.

Ansard, John, sets out for Jerusalem, ii. 446.

Anselm, chaplain to Richard I., with him on his landing at Zara, ii. 40.

Anselm, papal legate, consecrates Ralph, archbishop of Canterbury, i. 219.

Antaradus. See Tortosa.

Antioch, metropolis of Syria, captured by the infidels, i. 25; derivation of the name, i. 90, 128; pontifical see of St. Peter, i. 91; iii. 176; called also Theofilis and Reblata, *ib.*; siege of, i. 91-95, 98-106; famine at, i. 93, 113; betrayed to Boamund by Emyfer, i. 105, 107, 108; iii. 176; massacre at and pillage of, i. 109; fate of the nobles, *ib.*; the citadel found impregnable, i. 110; besieged by Corbaran, i. 111-114; iii. 176; many Christians escape from, i. 113; misery

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of the besieged, i. 114; the Greek emperor dissuaded from advancing to its aid, *ib.*; contrition of the people, i. 117; revelation of the Holy Lance at, i. 118; the churches of, repaired, i. 127; given to Boamund, i. 128; description and limits of, *ib.*; duration of the sieges, *ib.*; pestilence and mortality at, i. 129; benefits received by the church of, from Tancred, i. 158; temporally governed by him, i. 186; given to Boamund II., i. 240; remained in the hands of the Christians, i. 451; besieged by the Turks, iii. 96, 319.

Antioch, princes of. See Boamund I.; Boamund II.; Fitz-Richard, Roger; Châtillon, Reginald de; Poitou, Reimund of.

Antioch, patriarchs of:

—— John, restored to his see, i. 128.

—— [Peter], prevented by illness from going to the Lateran Council, ii. 167.

Antioch the Less [Antiochetta] the capital of Pisidia, i. 87.

Antiochus, founder of Antioch, i. 90, 128.

Antipatris, in Palestine, passed by the Crusaders, i. 137.

Antonia, castle of, within Jerusalem, i. 160.

Antwerp, Isabel lands at, on her route to the emperor Frederic II., ii. 379.

Anxa, Robert de, joins Boamund as a crusader, i. 71.

Anxianus, or Garsianus [Aky-Sian, or Baghi-Sian?], Turkish governor of Antioch during its siege, i. 91; orders the gates to be opened, to admit a body of citizens, i. 101, 102; flies from the city, and is slain, i. 109.

Apamea, metropolis of Coele-Syria, taken by Tancred, i. 198.

Aptol, castle of, claimed by the king of Castille, i. 396.

Apulia, the forces of Robert of Normandy winter there, i. 76; Boamund I. returns to, i. 211; Frederic retreats to, ii. 48; the kingdom offered to earl Richard

- Apulia—*cont.*
 of Cornwall, ii. 126, 323; taken possession of by Innocent IV., i. 338; the nobles adhere to Manfred, *ib.* See Sicily.
- Apulia, [Robert Guiscard,] duke of, dies, i. 32; succeeded by his sons Roger and Boamund, *ib.*
- Aquila [L'Aigle], Richer de, his lands harassed by duke Henry, i. 290.
- Aquitaine, rebellion in, suppressed by duke Henry, i. 298; the nobles send to Henry III. for aid, ii. 306.
- Aquitaine, Richard, duke of. See Richard I. of England.
- Aquitaine, William V., duke of, his daughter Alienor marries Louis VII., i. 256.
- Arabia, countries comprised under, i. 159; ravaged by Saladin, i. 430.
- Arabic numerals, used by Matthew Paris, i. 298 n.
- Arabs, interview of a prince of with king Godfrey, i. 184; a chief of, enables Baldwin I. to escape from Ramla, i. 197.
- Aracheus, son of Canaan, reputed founder of Archis, i. 133.
- Arbath, a mistake for Arsuth, i. 224.
- Archenbrai [Auchy-en-Bray?], battle at, between William I. and his son Robert, i. 21.
- Archis, or Archeas [Arka], a city of Phœnicia, foundation, and origin of name, i. 132, 133; siege of, by the Crusaders, i. 133; the Crusaders encamp at, i. 135.
- Ardfert (*Hertfert*), in Ireland, John, bishop of, makes the holy chrism at St. Alban's, ii. 398, 483; iii. 274; his death and burial there, ii. 511; iii. 296.
- Arezzo (*Arethinum*), Marcellinus, bishop of, hung by order of Frederic II., iii. 45, 52, 56, 306; his body privately buried, but again suspended, iii. 45, 53; two Friars Minors punished for taking away the body, iii. 306.
- Argences (*Argencia*), in Normandy, death of Roger de Bailloil in a tournament there, iii. 67.
- Argentan (*Argentomium*), castle of, taken by duke Robert of Normandy, i. 45; fortified by Henry I., i. 232; tunic of Christ found at [some MSS. read *Argenteuil*], i. 306; iii. 193.
- Argenton, Reginald de, knight Templar and standard bearer, his bravery and death, ii. 399.
- Argenteuil. See Argentan.
- Aristotle, his book on Meteors referred to, i. 70; his "Topica" quoted, ii. 41.
- Armagh (*Armacha*), the chief of four archbishoprics in Ireland, i. 292; the see of Connor subject to, ii. 466.
- Armagh, Andelm [Albert?] of Cologne consecrated archbishop of, ii. 438; iii. 281.
- Armenia, prince of. See Thoros.
- Armesbach, Reginald de, dies at Antioch, i. 129.
- Armenians, three brothers, driven from their country come to St. Ives, iii. 76; death of one, believed to be a bishop, iii. 77.
- Armorica, or Brittany, the "Sinus Armoricus" mentioned by Merlin, i. 388; offers a safe passage between England and France, i. 464.
- Arnulph, Ærnulph, a deacon, anecdote respecting him, i. 236; iii. 184; made archbishop of Ravenna, by the emperor Henry V., *ib.*
- Arques (*Archis*), castle of, fortified by Henry I., i. 232; the forces of Louis VII. and Geoffrey of Anjou meet at, i. 286; Louis marches to, i. 377; given up to Richard I., ii. 56; siege of, raised by Philip II., ii. 94.
- Arragon, the king of, subject to the king of Castille, i. 303.
- Arragon, [Peter II.,] king of, joins the Tholousans and Albigeois, and attacks Simon de Montfort, ii. 144; is defeated and slain, *ib.*; iii. 244.
- Arragon, [James I.,] king of, sends envoys to the Lateran Council, ii. 168; takes Majorca, ii. 374.
- Arras (*Arras*, *Atrabatium*), castle of, besieged by the count of Flanders, ii. 64.

- Arras, the castellan of; takes flight from Lincoln, ii. 214.
- Arsic, Alexander, dies *s. p. m.* ii. 510 *n.*
- Arsuth. *See* Assur.
- Artasia, otherwise Calquis [Chalcis], a city in Syria, slaughter of the Turks in, i. 89.
- Arthur, king of Britain, gave Galloway to his nephew Walwain, i. 33; his reign apparently renewed by Henry II., i. 397; discovery of his bones at Glas-tonbury, ii. 27.
- Arthur, son of Geoffrey, count of Brittany, his posthumous birth, i. 437; constituted by Richard I. his heir, ii. 15; the city of Angers given up to, ii. 78; the nobles of Anjou, Maine, and Touraine, adhere to, *ib.*; iii. 219; delivered to Philip II., and sent to Paris to be educated, ii. 79; his towns and castles held by Philip, *ib.*; is knighted, ii. 82; does homage to Philip for his territories, *ib.*; demands made by Philip in his behalf from John, *ib.*, 92; taken away and pacified with John, *ib.*; escapes back to Philip, ii. 83; does homage to John for Brittany and other territories, ii. 86; military force assigned to, to invade Poitou, ii. 92; besieges the castle of Mirebeau, ii. 93; joined by the Poitevin nobles, *ib.*; taken prisoner, and imprisoned at Falaise, ii. 94; iii. 221; interview with John, ii. 95; removed to Rouen, *ib.*; rumours respecting his death, *ib.*; iii. 221; ascribed by the French to John, *ib.*
- Artois, Robert, count of, brother of Louis IX., assumes the cross, ii. 508; causes the destruction of the French army, iii. 84, 102; drowned in the Nile, iii. 85, 813; his shield of arms, iii. 84.
- Arundel (*Harundel, Harundelle*), castle of, captured by Henry I., i. 190, 191; iii. 179; belonged to Robert de Belesme, *ib.*; held by queen Adeliza, in dowry, i. 262; the empress Matilda received at, *ib.*
- Arundel, William de Albini [*Pincerna*], earl of, marries Adeliza, widow of Henry I., i. 262; receives the empress Matilda, *ib.*; nearly drowned at St. Alban's, i. 270; dies at Waverley, and buried at Wimundham, i. 398.
- Arundel, William de Albini, [son of preceding,] earl of, deserts John and adheres to prince Louis, ii. 180; his possessions ravaged by John, ii. 185; resumes allegiance to Henry III., ii. 206; iii. 239; joins the Crusaders at Damietta, ii. 230; advocates the acceptance of the Soldan's offers, ii. 237; his anger against the legate Pelagius, *ib.*; dies on his return from Damietta, ii. 249; iii. 246; his body brought home and buried at Wimundham, *ib.*; shield of arms, *ib.*
- Arundel [William de Albini, son of the last], earl of, obtains 500 librates of land, at the death of his uncle, the earl of Chester, ii. 349.
- Arundel, Hugh de Albini, earl of, gains his cause at Rome, against archbishop Edmund, ii. 411; favoured by the legate Otho, *ib.*; iii. 276; dies young, *s. p. m.* ii. 477, 510; buried at Wimundham, ii. 477; iii. 288; his shield of arms, ii. 477; Isabel, his widow, founds the nunnery of Marham, iii. 106, 321.
- Ascalon, city of Palestine, the army of Elafdal arrives at, i. 151; subject to the bishop of Bethlehem i. 162; booty gained by Baldwin II. near, i. 236; captured by Baldwin, i. 300; iii. 193; unsubdued by Saladin, i. 444; iii. 207; submits to Richard I., ii. 26; fortified by him, ii. 452; iii. 283.
- Ascha, Asca, Hascha, Henry de, a German noble, takes the cross, i. 57; joins duke Godfrey, i. 68; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120; at the siege of Nice, i. 82; dies i. 129.
- Ascha, Godfrey de, brother of Henry, joins duke Godfrey, i. 68.
- Asia Minor, passed on the right by the Crusaders under Conrad III., i. 280.

- Assassins** (*Assessini*), sect of, murder Reimund, count of Tripoli, i. 288; account of, referred to in the "*Liber de Historiis Orientalium*," *ib.*; the marquis of Montferrat killed by, ii. 43; their secret practice of murder, iii. 21, 299.
- Assisi**, St. Francis dies at St. Mary de Portiuncula in, ii. 291.
- Assur**, Arsuth [Arsuf], a city of Palestine, besieged and taken by Baldwin I., i. 194, 224; Baldwin flies to, i. 198; joined there by Hugh de St. Omer, *ib.*; submits to Richard I., ii. 26.
- Asti**, city of, pope Innocent IV. betakes himself to, ii. 496.
- Athens**, some Greek philosophers of, come to England, iii. 64.
- Athie**, Engelram de, aids the earl of Albemarle in disturbance of the peace, ii. 244.
- Auco**, William de. *See* Eu.
- Augustine**, St., his Rule observed at Merton priory, i. 222; followed by the Order of St. Dominic, ii. 298; his Commentary on the Psalms quoted, iii. 56; miracles of, in Norway, iii. 318.
- Augustine**, St., Friars of, a new Order established in England, iii. 318.
- Aumarle**. *See* Albemarle.
- Aunay** (*Alnet*), castle of, taken by Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 268.
- Austria**, the Crusaders under Louis VII. pass through, i. 279; Richard I. comes to, ii. 40.
- Austria**, [Leopold V.,] duke of, affront offered to by Richard I., ii. 30, 43; iii. 212; returns home, ii. 31; iii. 212; Richard gives himself up to, ii. 40; sells Richard to the emperor, ii. 41; Richard complains of him to the pope, ii. 52; iii. 215; thrown from his horse, and his foot crushed, ii. 53; iii. 215; releases Richard's hostages, and promises to return his ransom money, to obtain absolution, *ib.*; his body lies unburied a long time, ii. 54.
- Austria**, [Leopold VI.,] duke of, accompanies the Crusaders from Acre to Damietta, ii. 227; his scaling-ladders break, in the attack on the Nile tower, ii. 228; the tower surrenders to, ii. 229.
- Auvergne** (*Alvernia*, *Arvernia*), dispute respecting, referred to arbitration, i. 418; Philip II. relinquishes his right to, ii. 56; hostilities in, between Philip and Richard, ii. 63.
- Auxerre**, Peter, count of. *See* Baldwin II., emperor of Constantinople.
- Avelina**, countess of Albemarle. *See* Albemarle, William de Forz, earl of.
- Avignon** (*Avinio*), city of, the forces of Louis VIII. refused admission to, ii. 287; siege of, *ib.*, 288; iii. 254; the legate offers to treat with, ii. 289; captured by his treachery, *ib.*; iii. 254.
- Avignon** (*de Avinione*), William de, *apparently a mistake for* Amanen, i. 121.
- "**Avitæ**," the laws of Henry I. so called, i. 331, 338.
- Avranches** (*Abrincæ*), submits to Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 268; castle of, fortified by Henry I., iii. 183.
- Avranches** (*de Abrincis*), Henry of, a book of his poems, in the hands of Matthew Paris, ii. 232 n.
- Axholme** (*Anziholme*), castle in the island of, repaired by Roger de Mowbray, i. 383; iii. 201; captured and destroyed, *ib.*
- Azena**, city of, [in Lesser Armenia?] taken by Robert of Normandy, and given to a knight named Symeon, i. 88.

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- Baalun**, castle of, taken by Philip II., i. 459.
- Babylon**, city of, under the power of Saladin, i. 451; required by the French to be given up, iii. 74; false rumour of its capture, *ib.*, 83.

- Babylon, [Malek el Kamel, elder brother of Coradin,] Soldan of, wishes to make peace with the Christians, ii. 284; proposes to cede Jerusalem to them, ii. 235; sends to offer terms, which are opposed by the legate, ii. 236, 237; takes flight after the capture of Damietta, ii. 238; sends presents to Frederic II. on his landing, ii. 303; cedes Jerusalem and the Holy Land to him, ii. 311; iii. 259; makes a truce of ten years, *ib.*; is written to by the Templars and Hospitallers, to betray Frederic into his hands, ii. 313; iii. 259; he sends the letter to the emperor, ii. 313, 314; friendship formed between them, ii. 314, 408; sends an elephant to Frederic, ii. 314; dies, ii. 408; was disposed to receive baptism, *ib.*; iii. 276.
- Babylon, [Malek Saleh Nodgemeddin, son of preceding,] Soldan of, alliance made against him by the Soldan of Damascus and the Christians, ii. 441; the French nobles captured by, treated severely, ii. 443; makes a truce with earl Richard of Cornwall and releases the French nobles, ii. 452; iii. 283; sends the Chorasmians to destroy the Christians in Palestine, ii. 484; iii. 289; writes to the pope, iii. 11; signifies to Louis IX. the desire of the Saracens for battle, iii. 51; offers favourable terms of peace to Louis, iii. 49 *n.*, 307; renews these offers, iii. 74, 312; dies, iii. 75. *See* Saladin and Saphadin.
- Babylon, [Almoadam Touran Shah,] Soldan of, more hostile to the Christians than his predecessor, iii. 75; quarrels with the Soldan of Aleppo, iii. 101, 114, 320; favourable character of, *ib.*; blamed for allowing Louis IX., to be ransomed, *ib.*, 320; his death, iii. 102, 130.
- Babylon, [Ezz-eddin?] Soldan of, orders Damietta to be razed, iii. 112; alliance with Louis IX. against the Soldan of Aleppo, iii. 121. *See* Egypt.
- Bacun, Robert, Friar Preacher, and famous theologian, dies, iii. 40; from his information Matthew Paris wrote the Life of St. Edmund, iii. 135, 326.
- Bailloil, Henry de, his death, iii. 14.
- Bailloil, Hugh de, the territory between the Tees and Scotland committed to his joint charge, ii. 172; defends castles for John in the North, ii. 183; iii. 233; abets the disturbers of the king's peace, iii. 226.
- Bailloil, John de, appointed joint guardian of Scotland, iii. 322; accused of traitorous practices, iii. 346; pays a fine to the king, iii. 347.
- Bailloil, Roger Fitz-John de, a northern baron, killed in a tournament at Argen-ces, iii. 67, 311; his shield of arms, *ib.*; custody of his lands granted to William de Valence, *ib.*
- Bailluil, Joscelin de, excommunicated by archbishop Thomas, i. 338.
- Balac, Balach, Turkish admiral or emir, takes the count of Edessa prisoner, i. 231; captures Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, i. 232; besieges Joppa, and is defeated, i. 233.
- Baldach [*i.e.* Bagdad], caliph of, i. 451.
- Baldwin I., brother of duke Godfrey, count of Edessa and king of Jerusalem, assumes the cross, i. 56; joins Godfrey, i. 68; subdues Tharsus, i. 83; conquers the country to the Euphrates, i. 88; obtains the sovereignty at Edessa, *ib.*, 89; purchases Samosata, *ib.*; takes Serorgia, *ib.*; at the siege of Antioch, i. 91; sends presents to the army, and duke Godfrey, i. 103; elected and crowned king of Jerusalem, i. 185, 186; explores the region beyond Jordan, i. 186; his humanity to the wife of an Arab prince, i. 187; takes Assur and Cæsarea, i. 194; appoints Baldwin archbishop, i. 195; marches to Ramla, *ib.*; defeats the forces of the caliph of Egypt, *ib.*; is defeated by the Arabs and Egyptians, i. 197; escapes from Ramla, *ib.*; arrives at Assur, i. 198; defeats the Arabs, *ib.*; captures Acre, i. 199; iii. 179; subdues Tripoli, and gives it to count Bertrand

Baldwin I. -cont.

of Toulouse, i. 212; summons Roger, prince of Antioch, to his aid, i. 218; defeated by Menduc, *ib.*; takes refuge in a castle, and surrenders on condition of return to his territory, i. 219; grants a mansion to the Knights Templars in Jerusalem, i. 223; dies, i. 224; iii. 182; his conquests, *ib.*

Baldwin II., de Bourg, [cousin of Baldwin I.,] count of Edessa, and king of Jerusalem, assumes the cross, i. 57; joins duke Godfrey, i. 68; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120; besieges Haran, i. 200; quarrel with Boamund as to its occupation, *ib.*; taken prisoner by the Turks, *ib.*; released, i. 212; crowned king of Jerusalem, i. 224; iii. 182; defeats the Turks, and recovers Cerepum and Sardonas, i. 229; taken prisoner by Balach, i. 232; released, i. 234; iii. 183, 184; defeats the Turks under Borsequin, i. 236; iii. 184; ransoms his daughter, *ib.*; collects booty near Ascalon, *ib.*; marries his eldest daughter [Melisent] to Fulk of Anjou, i. 239; bestows his second daughter [Alice] on Boamund II., with the inheritance of Antioch, i. 240; defeats Rodoam, Soldan of Aleppo, i. 245; gives his daughter [widow of Boamund II.,] Laodicea and Gabala for dowry, *ib.*; causes the principality of Antioch to be assured to the daughter of Boamund, *ib.*; returns to Jerusalem, *ib.*; dies, and makes over his kingdom to Fulk of Anjou, *ib.*

Baldwin III., son of Fulk of Anjou, and king of Jerusalem, only two years old at the death of Baldwin II., i. 245; receives the emperor Conrad III. at Jerusalem, i. 281; iii. 190; besieges Damascus, i. 283; iii. 190; compels Noradin to retreat from Antioch, i. 285; iii. 290; captures Ascalon, i. 300; dies, i. 319.

Baldwin IV., son of Amaury I., and king of Jerusalem, suffers from leprosy, i. 429; iii. 205; resigns the throne, *ib.*; dies, i. 431; iii. 205.

Baldwin V., king of Jerusalem, son of William, marquis of Montferrat, and nephew of Baldwin IV., i. 431; crowned when five years old, *ib.*; iii. 206; committed to the charge of Reimund, count of Tripoli, *ib.*; dies, i. 438.

Baldwin I., count of Flanders, made emperor of Constantinople, ii. 102; an impostor asserts himself to be the emperor, and is hung with ignominy, ii. 267.

Baldwin II., emperor of Constantinople, son of Peter, count of Auxerre, ii. 406; expelled from the empire, and seeks pecuniary aid in England, ii. 407; iii. 276; claims relationship with Henry III., *ib.*; iii. 24, 25, 300; sells holy reliques to Louis IX., ii. 407, 446; iii. 24; returns to his country, ii. 414; iii. 278; again visits England, iii. 24; his fall occasioned by Vataces, *ib.*; obtains money from the king and Richard of Cornwall, iii. 25, 300.

Baldwin, leader of the forces of William II. in attack on Le Mans, i. 166; advises retreat, i. 167.

Balian, [lord of Ibelin,] escapes from the battle of Marescallia, i. 442.

Bamborough (*Bamburc, Bamburgum*), castle of, captured by William Rufus, i. 48; given up to Henry II. by Malcolm, i. 307.

Bangor, bishops of:

— Hervey, present at the consecration of the archbishop of York, i. 210. *See* Ely, bishops of.

— Robert of Shrewsbury, consecrated, ii. 62; iii. 216.

— Richard, escorts prince Griffin, of North Wales, to meet his brother David, ii. 431, 483; endeavours to obtain Griffin's release from the Tower, ii. 453; iii. 283; makes the holy chrism at St. Alban's, iii. 333.

Banstead (*Banstude*), death of Hubert de Burgh at, ii. 477; iii. 288.

Bar, Genton de, takes the cross, i. 57; joins the count of Toulouse, i. 72.

Bar, [Henry II.,] count of, killed at the battle of Gaza, ii. 433; his shield of arms, *ib.*

- Bar, [Theobald II.,] count of, assumes the cross, ii. 508; iii. 296; sent to the Venetians by Louis IX., iii. 48.
- Bar, counts of, their shield of arms, iii. 66.
- Barbeaux (*Barbellum*), burial of Louis VII. in the monastery of, i. 418; iii. 204.
- Bardolf, Hugh, appointed an administrator of the realm by Richard I., ii. 27.
- Barfleur (*Barbestuvium*), Henry duke of Normandy comes to, i. 289; embarks from, i. 299, 384; Richard I. embarks at, ii. 5.
- Barham-down (*Beramdon*), John's forces assemble at, ii. 133.
- Bari, council held at, against the errors of the Greeks, i. 52; Peter the Hermit comes to, i. 59; destroyed by William of Sicily, i. 306.
- Barking, abbey of, Mary, sister of St. Thomas, made abbess at, i. 376, iii. 200.
- Barneville, Roger de, takes the cross, i. 57; joins Robert of Normandy, i. 76; slain by the Persians, i. 111.
- Barons, English, swear to compel John to grant the liberties of Henry I. and Edward the Confessor, ii. 153; meet at St. Edmund's, *ib.*; demand from John the liberties he had sworn to observe, ii. 154; return to their homes, ii. 155; meet again at Brackley, and elect a chief, *ib.*; iii. 231; send to John a schedule of the liberties demanded, *ib.*; elect Robert Fitz-Walter their leader, ii. 156; besiege the castle of Northampton, *ib.*; go on to Bedford, *ib.*; take possession of London, *ib.*; iii. 232; receive overtures from John, ii. 157; the Great Charter conceded to, *ib.*; twenty-five appointed to carry out its provisions, ii. 158; return to London, ii. 159; spend their time idly there, ii. 161; receive a threatening letter from pope Innocent, ii. 162; resolve to persevere, ii. 163; commit Rochester castle to the custody of William de Albini, *ib.*; march to its aid, but turn back, ii. 165; are excommunicated by Barons, English—*cont.*
- the pope, ii. 166; elect prince Louis of France as king, ii. 173; iii. 234; papal sentence against them renewed, ii. 174; hold a tournament near London, ii. 175; do homage to Louis, ii. 179; ravage the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk and Suffolk, ii. 184; plunder Colchester, *ib.*; besiege Windsor castle, ii. 185; march towards Cambridge, ii. 186; return to London, *ib.*; secret intentions of Louis to destroy them, ii. 187, 188; many wish to renew their fealty to John, ii. 188, 192, 194; gradually abandon Louis, ii. 200, 216; hesitation to which side they should adhere, ii. 201, 202; proceedings at Lincoln, and names of those captured, ii. 211, 212; murmur against Hubert de Burgh, ii. 257; ordered by the pope to give up their castles of the king's demesne, ii. 258; conspire against Henry III., *ib.*, 261; hold a conference at London, ii. 388.
- Barre, Richard, sent to the pope, i. 349.
- Barres, John de, killed near Gaza, ii. 433; his shield of arms, *ib.*
- Barri, [Bar-sur-Seine,]; [Milo III.], count of, joins the Crusaders at Damietta, ii. 230.
- Bashan, beyond Jordan, i. 159.
- Basingstoc, Basingstokes, John de. *See* Leicester, archdeacons of; London, archdeacon of.
- Basingwerk, castle of, repaired by Henry II., i. 307.
- Basset, Fulk, dean of York, becomes heir of his brother Gilbert, ii. 446; iii. 282. *See* London, bishops of.
- Basset, Gilbert, joins the confederacy of Richard, earl Mareschal, ii. 356; received into the favour of Henry III., ii. 371; iii. 271; dies by a fall from his horse, ii. 466; iii. 282; death of his son, *ib.*
- Basset, Philip, sent envoy to the General Council at Lyons, ii. 502; iii. 295.
- Basset, Thomas, with the army of Henry III. at Newark, ii. 209.

- Basset, Warin, killed at assault of Cardiff castle, ii. 357.
- Bath, see of Wells transferred to, i. 44; effects of an earthquake in the diocese, iii. 42, 305.
- Bath, bishops of:
- John, his death, i. 231; iii. 182.
 - Godfrey, the queen's chaplain, appointed, i. 232; iii. 183.
 - Reginald, archdeacon of Salisbury, elected, i. 375; goes to Rome, i. 382. See Canterbury, archbishops of.
 - Savaric, archdeacon of Northampton, elected, ii. 41; iii. 213; goes to Rome, and is ordained priest, *ib.*; consecrated by the bishop of Albano, *ib.*
 - Jocelin de Welles, consecrated, ii. 107; leaves England, ii. 116; dictates the oath at the coronation of Henry III., ii. 195; assists in anointing him, *ib.*; at Dover, on the landing of Hubert de Burgh, iii. 242; dies, ii. 468; iii. 286.
 - Roger, precentor of Salisbury, confirmed, ii. 480; iii. 288; his prebend promised to the pope's nephew, *ib.*; consecrated, ii. 495; iii. 292; dies, iii. 33, 39.
 - [William Button] referred to, for account of an earthquake, iii. 42, 305; present at the excommunication of transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137; sent envoy to the king of Spain, iii. 144, 329.
- Bath, Henry de, justiciary, accused of treachery, iii. 106, 321.
- Bath, Reginald de, physician, sent to Scotland to attend the king and queen, iii. 346; reveals to Henry III. their complaints against their guardians, *ib.*; is poisoned, *ib.*
- Batintona [Bachentone, *Hen. Hunt.*], castle of, taken by Stephen, i. 254.
- Battacius. See Vataces.
- Battle abbey, founded by William the Bastard, i. 30, 34 n.; iii. 169.
- Battle-cry, of the English royalists, i. 85; ii. 71; iii. 230; of the French, ii. 251; iii. 230; of the Scotch, i. 259.
- Baugency, Ralph de, takes the cross, i. 57.
- BAVARIA, VOL. III.
- Bavaria, traversed by the Crusaders under Louis VII., i. 279.
- Bavaria, [Louis I.,] duke of, one of the leaders at Damietta, ii. 249; a hostage in the hands of the Soldan, ii. 250.
- Bayeux (*Baiocum*), taken by Henry I., i. 201; submits to Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 261; legates sent to Henry II. at, i. 347.
- Bayeux, Odo, bishop of, brother of William I., accused of treason and imprisoned, i. 25.
- Bayonne, the second city in Gascony, iii. 332; Gaston of Bearn attempts to occupy, *ib.*
- Bearn (*Biarda*), [Marthe de Bigorre], countess of, her visit to Henry III., ii. 464; her great obesity, *ib.*; promises aid, and obtains much money, *ib.*
- Bearn, Gaston de, son of above [and Gaston VII.], ii. 464; defeated by the earl of Leicester, iii. 43, 305; taken prisoner, and brought to the king, iii. 73; pardoned, and again revolts, *ib.*, 326; seeks refuge with the king of Spain, iii. 140, 326; styled lord of Bearn and Perigord, iii. 326; attempts to occupy Bayonne, iii. 332.
- Beatrice, daughter of Henry III., her birth at Bordeaux, ii. 464; iii. 285.
- Beatrice, wife of Reimund IV., count of Provence. See Provence.
- Beauchamp (*de Bello-Campo*), nobles of that name take the cross, i. 57.
- Beauchamp, William de, welcomes the barons at Bedford, ii. 156; taken prisoner at Lincoln, ii. 212; persuaded by his wife Yda to harass the monks of Warden abbey, iii. 129.
- Beaujeu (*Beugin*), [Imbert,] lord of, sent to the Venetians by Louis IX., iii. 49.
- Beaulieu (*Bellus locus*), abbey of, founded by John, ii. 103, 194; iii. 63, 311; death of queen Alienor at, *ib.*; dedication of, iii. 63, 311.
- Beaulieu, abbats of:
- [Hugh], envoy of John at the Lateran Council, ii. 168.

- Beaulieu, abbats of—*cont.*
 — [Azias de Gisors?], expends 500 marks on the dedication of the abbey, iii. 65; supplies the monastery of Hayles with monks, *ib.*, 311.
 Beaulieu (*de Bello-loco*, but *Bello-Campo* in MS. C.), John de, his death, ii. 459.
 Beaumont (*Mons-bellus*), castle of, taken by Philip II., i. 459 n., 461.
 Beaumont (*Belli-montis*), Rocelin, viscount of, takes Robert, earl of Leicester, prisoner, ii. 51.
 Beauvais (*Belvacum*), prince John makes a foray to, ii. 59.
 Beauvais, Philip [de Dreux], bishop of, addicted to fighting more than to the Bible, ii. 59; defeated and captured, *ib.*, iii. 216; presented to Richard I., and imprisoned, *ib.*; his canons complain to the pope, *ib.*; his coat of mail sent to the pope, ii. 60; released on paying ransom, ii. 84; iii. 219.
 Beauvais, Reginald of, a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
 Beauvoir (*Bealveria*), valley of, ii. 208.
 Beauvoir (*Bealver, Belver*), castle of, surrendered to John, ii. 171.
 Beauvoir (*Belverium*), castle in Palestine, belonging to the Hospitallers, i. 431.
 Bec, church of, foundation stone of, laid by archbishop Lanfranc, i. 24; the building carried on by Gunzo, *ib.*; dedication of, *ib.*; its customs adopted at St. Alban's, *ib.*; Henry II. received at, i. 276.
 Bec, abbats of:
 — Herlewin, first abbat, his death, i. 23.
 — Theobald, elected archbishop of Canterbury, i. 261. *See* Canterbury.
 — Roger, elected archbishop of Canterbury, but refuses, i. 373.
 — [Hugh], present at the death-bed of Hugh, bishop of Coventry, iii. 67.
 Beda, the Venerable, ecclesiastical writer, mentioned, *Prol.*, i. 4.
 Beders. *See* Beziers.
 Bedford, castle of, besieged by Stephen, i. 257; the barons welcomed at, ii. 156; surrendered to Faukes [de Breaute], ii. 170; given to Faukes by John, ii. 172; iii. 233; Faukes brings booty and prisoners to, ii. 203; Henry de Braibroc imprisoned there, ii. 263; fortified against Henry III., ii. 264; iii. 249; besieged, and surrenders, *ib.*; the garrison hung, with exception of three, *ib.*
 Bedford, church of St. Paul at, destroyed by Faukes, ii. 265.
 Bedford, archdeacons of:
 — John de Hotune or Houtune, conveys the reply of the council to the nuncio, touching the papal demands, ii. 279; envoy of Henry III. at Rome against the archbishop elect of Canterbury, ii. 309. *See* Northampton, archdeacon of.
 — Almaric [de Buggedene], dies intestate, iii. 9.
 — [John de Crakehale?], goes abroad, iii. 69.
 Bedouins, were subject to Saladin, i. 450; inform Richard I. of the caravan journeying from Babylon to Jerusalem, ii. 30.
 Beennou [Ben-hinnom], valley of, at Jerusalem, i. 161. *See* Ennon.
 Beguins (*Beguini, Beguinæ*), rise of the community (chiefly women) in Germany and France, ii. 476; iii. 93, 288, 318; great numbers at Cologne, ii. 476.
 Beirut (*Baruth, Berithus*), city of, the Crusaders encamp at, i. 136; Hippocrates said to have lived there, i. 215; captured by Baldwin I., and made an episcopal see, *ib.*; situated between Byblos and Sidon, *ib.*; added by Baldwin to his kingdom, i. 224.
 Beirut, the bishop of, suffragan to the archbishop of Tyre, i. 161.
 Beirut, Walcran, bishop of, brings disastrous news from the Holy Land to England, ii. 483; iii. 289; reads the letter in the General Council at Lyons, ii. 507; iii. 295.
 Belesme (*de Belesmo*), Robert de, earl of Shrewsbury. *See* Shrewsbury.

- Belfecho, Soldan of Persia, had subdued Syria, i. 91; rumours of the approach of, i. 104.
- Belgrave, city of, in Bulgaria, the Crusaders under Walter Sansavoir arrive at, i. 60; the Crusaders under Godeschalch defeated at, i. 66; the forces of duke Godfrey arrive at, i. 68.
- Belina. *See* Cæsarea Philippi.
- Belley (*Belesium*), William de Kilkenni consecrated bishop of Ely at, iii. 347.
- Benedict IX., pope, iii. 164.
- Benedict X., pope, iii. 167.
- Benedict, St., his Rule opposed to secular studies, iii. 57, 94, 309; directed vile garments to be worn by monks, iii. 111.
- Benedictine or Black Order, meeting of the abbats to reform their statutes, ii. 413; iii. 278; the monasteries of, in Norway, reformed by Matthew Paris, iii. 40, 304; meeting of the abbats of, at Bermondsey, for reform, iii. 59, 210; visitation of, ordered by Innocent IV., to enforce certain articles, iii. 139, 328; the monks of, in France, escape by paying money, *ib.*; the legate takes steps to reform the Order in Norway, ii. 300.
- Benifield [Binfield, co. Northampton], castle of, Faukes employs the garrison to collect booty, ii. 203.
- Benjamin and Juda, the valley of Ennon fell to their lot, i. 161.
- Beornred, king of Mercia, his tyranny, i. 8.
- Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre, taken to Sicily as bride to Richard I., ii. 15, 21; married to him in Cyprus, ii. 21; iii. 211.
- Berengarius, archdeacon of Angers, his heresy disseminated in France, i. 32; council held at Vercelli against, i. 33.
- Bergavenny (*Bergereni*), castle of, many Welshmen put to death in, i. 393.
- Bergen (*Bergæ*), in Norway, Hacon crowned at, iii. 31.
- Bergerac (*Bregerac*), castle of, besieged by earl Richard of Cornwall, ii. 270.
- Berkhampstead (*Berchamstede*, *Berchamestude*, *Berkamestude*), Henry I. at, i. 231; iii. 183; the castellany possessed by archbishop Thomas, i. 329; custody of the castle committed to Ranulph [Waleran] the German, ii. 172, 296; surrendered to prince Louis, ii. 201; iii. 238; earl Richard of Cornwall leaves, ii. 437; iii. 281; birth of his son there, iii. 68.
- Bermondsey, meeting of the Black Order at, iii. 59, 310.
- Bermondsey (*Bermundesheie*), Peter, first prior of, dies, i. 222; iii. 182; ruled by Joibert, a Norman, ii. 67.
- Bernard, St., modern refinements in dress displeasing to, iii. 111.
- Bernardus Silvester, his poem "Cosmographia" quoted, ii. 392.
- Berry, the divisions of, referred to arbitration, i. 418; Philip II. relinquishes his right in, to Richard, ii. 56.
- Bersheba (*Bersebee*), rebuilt by Fulk of Jerusalem, i. 246.
- Bertram, Roger, his death, ii. 468.
- Berwick, arrival of some strange ships at, iii. 332.
- Berwick (*Berewic*), castle of, ceded to Henry II. by William [the Lion], i. 393; restored to him, ii. 13; taken by John, 172.
- Besace, Besaz, Ranulph, physician of Richard I., canon of St. Paul's, ii. 37; present at the decapitation of the prince of Antioch by Saladin, *ib.*; blind from old age, *ib.*
- Bethany, village of, where Lazarus was raised, i. 162.
- Bethel, on the north of Jerusalem, i. 159.
- Bethelon, [Botrun?] castle of, [in Syria,] passed by the Crusaders, i. 136.
- Bethlehem, Bethleem, birthplace of Jesus Christ, i. 159, 162; the bishop of, suffragan to the patriarch of Jerusalem, i. 162; the prior of, mentioned, ii. 32.
- Bethlehem, [Peter,] bishop of, accompanies the Crusaders to Damiatta, ii. 227.

- Bethonoble [Beit-Nuba], near Emmaus, in Palestine, arrival of Richard I. at, ii. 30; the duke of Burgundy at, ii. 32.
- Bethune (*Bettun*), Baldwin de, accompanies Richard I. on landing at Zara, ii. 40; his death, ii. 459.
- Bethune, [Robert,] advocate of, assumes the cross, ii. 508.
- Beumais, Richard de, ordained deacon by the bishop of London, i. 261. *See* London, bishops of.
- Beumunt, Richard de, killed at Gaza; ii. 433.
- Beverley, William of York, provost of, elected bishop of Salisbury, iii. 14. *See* Salisbury.
- Beveron, St., John [James] de, castle at, fortified by the earl of Chester, ii. 327; belonged to his wife, *ib.*; given up to him by the count of Brittany, *ib.*
- Beziers (*Beders*), city of, taken by Simon de Montfort, ii. 144.
- Beziers (*Beders*), Gaston de, takes the cross, i. 57; joins the count of Toulouse, i. 72; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Bigod, Bigot, Hugh, seneschal of Henry I., swears that Stephen had been appointed by Henry his successor, i. 251; seizes the castle of Norwich, i. 254; as earl of East Anglia [Norfolk], at the battle of Lincoln, i. 265; surrenders his castles to Henry II., i. 307; is excommunicated, i. 333; gives up Fremingham castle to the earl of Leicester, i. 381; attacked by the English nobles, i. 382; makes a truce, and embarks from Dover, *ib.*; joins the Flemish troops in Norfolk, i. 384; his castles of Bungay and Fremingham threatened by the king, i. 388; makes peace by payment of money, *ib.*
- Bigod, Roger, earl [of Norfolk, son of Hugh I.], his possessions in Norfolk and Suffolk ravaged by John, ii. 185.
- Bigod, Hugh, earl of East Anglia, [son of Roger I.,] his death, ii. 274; his lands placed in charge of the justiciary, *ib.*; shield of arms, *ib.*
- Bigod, Roger, earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, [son of Hugh II.,] Mareschal of England, envoy to the General Council at Lyons, ii. 503; iii. 295; present at the excommunication of transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137; takes back his wife [Isabel], daughter of the king of Scotland, iii. 328.
- Biham, [Bitham, co. Linc.,] castle of, placed in the custody of the earl of Albemarle, ii. 172; he withdraws to, and provisions, ii. 244; iii. 245; taken by Henry III. *ib.*
- Binard, William, disinherited by Henry I., i. 214.
- Birds, a schism in the papacy presaged by flocks of, i. 243; forbidden to be captured by John, iii. 224.
- Births, prodigious, of a manikin and infant giant, iii. 60, 61.
- Biset, John, chief forester of England, dies, ii. 446; iii. 282.
- Biset, Margaret, nurse of the princess Isabel, remains with her when empress, ii. 380; when attendant on the queen, saves the life of Henry III., ii. 413; iii. 278; dies at Bordeaux, ii. 468; iii. 286.
- Bishopric, permitted to be held without consecration, and with other benefices, iii. 316.
- Bissopescote, given to St. Alban's by Henry I., i. 221; iii. 181.
- Bithinia, advance of Peter the Hermit to, i. 62; the Crusaders under Louis VII. arrive at, i. 279.
- Bitlesden (*Bethulesdene*), abbey of, Ernald de Bosco buried at, iii. 343.
- Black Order. *See* Benedictine Order.
- Blanche, daughter of Alfonso VIII. of Castille, her marriage arranged with Louis of France [afterwards Louis VIII.], ii. 84; brought to France by queen Alienor, ii. 85; iii. 219; married to Louis at Portnort, *ib.*; sends forces to him in England, ii. 216; when queen regent, causes Louis IX. to be crowned, ii. 290; iii. 254; rumours touching her liaison with the legate, *ib.*; iii. 254; the nobles of Normandy dissatisfied with

- Blanche, daughter of Alfonso VIII.—*cont.*
her rule, ii. 306; iii. 258; orders the authors of the tumult at St. Marcel to be punished, ii. 308; iii. 258; her astute conduct in reference to the complaints of the nobles, ii. 325; she reconciles Louis with his nobles, ii. 327; iii. 262; the nobles rise against her, ii. 390; iii. 252; peace made with them, ii. 392; present at the reception of the Holy Cross at Paris, ii. 446; saves Louis from death by means of the holy reliques, ii. 497; loads earl Richard of Cornwall with honours, iii. 75; Louis IX. sends to her for aid, iii. 85; her grief at the fate of her children, iii. 122; her death, and burial at Pontoise, iii. 128, 323.
- Blaye (*Blavium*), Henry III. retreats to, ii. 464.
- Bloet, Robert, chancellor of William II. made bishop of Lincoln, i. 43. *See* Lincoln.
- Blois and Chartres, Stephen, count of, marries Adala, daughter of William I., i. 31, 251; iii. 173; assumes the cross, i. 56; joins Robert of Normandy, i. 76; at the battle of Gorgoni, i. 84; withdraws from Antioch, i. 104; dissuades the Greek emperor from the relief of the city, i. 114; returns to Constantinople, i. 193; killed at Ramla, i. 197; was the father of Stephen, count of Boulogne, i. 238.
- Blois, Theobald IV., count of, nephew of Henry I., takes arms against Louis VI., i. 221; eldest son of count Stephen, i. 251; Normandy offered to him by the nobles, i. 255; comes to Lisieux, *ib.*; Falaise given up to him, *ib.*; receives an annual payment from Stephen, i. 256.
- Blois, Theobald V., count of, marries [Alice,] daughter of Louis VII., i. 256; killed at Acre, ii. 20.
- Boamund I., prince of Tarento, son of Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia, succeeds to the dukedom, i. 32; assumes the cross, i. 56; names of his chief adherents, i. 71; his progress to Pelagonia, *ib.*; mediates between the Greek emperor and the count of Toulouse, i. 73; assists to defeat Soliman before Nice, i. 80; his station at the siege, i. 81; marches to the valley of Gorgoni, i. 84; helps to take a city, given to Peter de Alpibus, i. 88; his post at the siege of Antioch, i. 91; aids in the defeat of the Turks, i. 92; his stratagem to get rid of spies, i. 94, 95; fails to protect a body of pilgrims, i. 100; discloses a plot for the surrender of Antioch, i. 106; is the first to ascend one of the towers, i. 108; makes an unsuccessful sally, i. 112; forces some to remain who meditated flight, i. 113; urges the Crusaders to persevere until they reach Jerusalem, i. 117; leader of the twelfth division against Corbaran, i. 121; the city of Antioch assigned to him, i. 128; styled prince of Antioch, *ib.*; quarrels with the count of Toulouse, i. 132; taken prisoner at Meletemia, i. 186; ransomed, i. 198; aids in the siege of Haran, i. 200; his dispute with count Baldwin, *ib.*; defeated, and flies to Edessa, *ib.*; leads a force against the emperor Alexius, i. 211; besieges Durazzo and ravages Epirus, *ib.*; makes a treaty with Alexius, *ib.*; returns to Apulia, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*
- Boamund II., son of Boamund I. by Constance, daughter of Philip I., i. 211; his claim to Antioch allowed, i. 217; marries [Alice,] daughter of Baldwin II., and receives his inheritance of Antioch, i. 240; takes the castle of Caphardan, *ib.*; slain by the prince of Aleppo, i. 244; his widow receives Laodicea and Gabala as dowry, i. 245; his principality secured to his daughter [Constance], *ib.*
- Boamund, III., [son of Reimund of Poitou by Constance,] prince of Antioch, taken prisoner by Noradin, i. 337.
- Bobî, Osbert de, imprisoned in Corf castle, ii. 166.
- Boisars [Brentwood], vill of, belonged to the bishop of Norwich, ii. 347; Hubert de Burgh takes refuge in the chapel at,

- Boisars [Brentwood]—*cont.*
 ii. 347; dragged thence, and afterwards taken back to, ii. 348.
- Bolebec, Isabella de, countess of Oxford, her death, ii. 509; iii. 296.
- Bologna, the citizens of, join the Parmese, iii. 54, 309; defeat of Ensio between Cremona and, iii. 56; prisoners taken sent to, iii. 57, 309.
- Bolsover (*Bolsoveres*), castle of, granted to prince John, ii. 5.
- Bolum, John de, monk of St. Alban's, sent to Rome to oppose episcopal visitation, iii. 339.
- Boniface [of Savoy], uncle of the queen, recommended by Henry III. to be elected bishop of Durham, ii. 440; iii. 281. *See* Canterbury, archbishops of.
- Boniface, marquis. *See* Montferrat.
- Bon-Mulins, castle of, burnt by duke Henry of Normandy, i. 290.
- Bordeaux (*Burdegalis*), earl Richard of Cornwall lands at, ii. 269; his proceedings there, *ib.*; birth of princess Beatrix at, ii. 464; iii. 285; Henry III. keeps Christmas at, ii. 468; iii. 286; subdued by the earl of Leicester, iii. 73; traitorous conduct of the inhabitants to the king, *ib.*; Henry lands at, iii. 140, 328; his queen lands at, iii. 335; in want of provisions, iii. 326; the citizens invite Henry to come over, iii. 327.
- Bordeaux, archbishops of:
 — William, abbat of Reading, elected, i. 376; iii. 200.
 — [Elias de Malmort], marries Louis of France to Blanche of Castille, ii. 85.
 — [Gerald de Malmort], sent to Henry III. to invite him over, ii. 306; comes again to England, iii. 119; present, when Gascony was granted to prince Edward, iii. 123.
- Borsequin, a Turkish prince [Soldan of Aleppo?], captures the castle of Caphardan, i. 235; besieges Harsad, *ib.*; defeated by Baldwin II., i. 286; iii. 184.
- Boscherville (*Baschevilla*), castle of, burnt by duke Henry, i. 290.
- Bosco, Ernald de, made chief forester of the southern parts, iii. 327; dies, and buried at Bitlesden, iii. 343.
- Boseham (*Boseam*), a manor belonging to Harold, iii. 168.
- Bosphorus, named also [*incorrectly*] the Hellespont, and Arm of St. George, i. 72, 78; duke Robert of Normandy arrives at with his forces, and crosses, *ib.*; crossed by the army of Louis VII., i. 279; and of Conrad III., i. 280.
- Botilda, queen of Philip II. *See* Ingelburga.
- Bougars, otherwise called Paterins, a sect of heretics in France and Flanders, ii. 388; their errors exposed, and numbers burnt, *ib.*; iii. 318. *See* Bugre, Robert.
- Boulogne, Henry III. keeps Christmas there, iii. 342; Peter Chaceporc dies at, *ib.*
- Boulogne, Eustace, count of, brother of duke Godfrey, assumes the cross, i. 56; joins Robert of Normandy, i. 76; at the siege of Antioch, i. 91; a leader of the seventh division against Corbaran, i. 120; one of the first to enter Jerusalem, i. 145.
- Boulogne, Stephen, count of. *See* Stephen, king of England.
- Boulogne, Matthew, count of, marries Mary, daughter of Stephen, abbess of Romsey, i. 314; iii. 194; unfriendly to the chancellor Thomas, i. 315; iii. 196; dies, i. 377.
- Boulogne, Reginald [de Dammartin], count of, expelled by Philip II., ii. 125; does homage to John for lands granted, *ib.*; iii. 125; sent to the aid of the count of Flanders, ii. 138, 150; his reply to Hugh de Boves on being called traitor, ii. 151; taken prisoner at the battle of Bovines, *ib.*; iii. 91; his lands after his decease granted to earl Richard of Cornwall, ii. 297.

- Boulogne, Philip, count of, acts for Louis IX. in the truce made with Henry III., ii. 333.
- Boulogne [Philip Hurepel], count of, [killed in Egypt], his shield of arms, iii. 84.
- Bourges (*Bituris*), council held at, and the pope's claim to prebends disallowed, ii. 281; the leader of the Pastoureaux killed at, iii. 112.
- Bourges, Peter, nephew of Aimeric, chancellor of the Roman see, consecrated archbishop of, by the pope, i. 277.
- Boves, Hugh de, one of the chiefs of John's forces in Flanders, ii. 150; reproaches the count of Boulogne as a traitor, ii. 151; takes flight at the battle of Bovines, *ib.*; iii. 91; sent abroad to raise forces, ii. 160; perishes at sea, ii. 164; iii. 91, 232.
- Bovines, battle of, between Philip II. and the English and German allies, ii. 151; iii. 91; gained by the French, *ib.*; iii. 230, 317.
- Boxley (*Borsleia*), the abbat of, assists in the burial of archbishop Thomas, i. 365.
- Brabançons, decree of the Lateran council against, i. 412.
- Brabant, mercenary forces from, at the battle of Dol, i. 382; employed by John, ii. 163, 170; iii. 232; two merchants of, robbed in Hampshire, iii. 46.
- Brabant, [Henry II.,] duke of, assumes the cross, ii. 508.
- Brabant and Lorraine, [Henry III.,] duke of, refuses to be elected emperor, iii. 101. See Louvain.
- Brackley (*Brackele*), the barons assemble at, ii. 155.
- Braibroc, Henry de, defends the castle of Mountsorel, ii. 206; justice itinerant at Dunstable, ii. 263; imprisoned in Bedford castle by Faukes [de Breaute], *ib.*; his wife [Christiana] complains to the king, *ib.*; escapes unhurt, ii. 265.
- Bramton (*Brantona*), not far from Huntingdon, the forest rights, violated by Stephen at, i. 255.
- Brancoleo, a citizen of Bologna, elected triennial senator of Rome, iii. 131, 324; his character for justice, *ib.*
- Branfield (*Brantefeld*), the first living held by archbishop Thomas, i. 303, 317; iii. 193; collated to it by the abbat of St. Alban's, i. 361.
- Brause, or Braose (*Brausia*), Philip de, disinherited by Henry I., i. 214.
- Brause, Reginald de, [son of William, senior,] lord of Builth, asks aid against the Welsh, ii. 247.
- Brause, William de, senior, kills many of the Welsh in the castle of Bergavenny, i. 393; besieged by Wenunwen in Castle Maud, ii. 70; iii. 217; resists the demand of John for homage and hostages, ii. 117; flies to Ireland, *ib.*; his wife Matilda, and son and wife, imprisoned at Windsor, and die by starvation, ii. 123; iii. 225; he seeks refuge in France, ii. 125; dies at Corbeil, and buried at St. Victor, Paris, *ib.*
- Brause, William de, junior, [son of preceding,] imprisoned with his wife, and dies at Windsor, ii. 123; iii. 225.
- Brause, William de, [son of Reginald,] put to death by Llewellyn of North Wales, ii. 322; iii. 262; his shield of arms, *ib.*; his lands ravaged by the Welsh, ii. 331.
- Breaute, Falco de, dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 510.
- [Breaute], Falcoasius or Faukes de, of Norman origin, but spurious birth, ii. 131; iii. 226; "ædituus" of king John and Lord Marcher of Wales, *ib.*; iii. 226; a leader of the royalist army, ii. 169; razes the castle of Hanslape, ii. 170; his horrible excesses, iii. 233; the castle of Bedford given to him, with Margaret de Rivers, ii. 170; iii. 233; several castles committed to his custody, ii. 172; assists in ravaging the isle of Ely, ii. 173; returns to Bedford with booty and prisoners, ii. 203; collects forces from several garrisons, and plunders St. Alban's, ii. 203; iii. 239; seizes many laymen and clerks at Wabridge, ii. 204; iii. 239; is frightened

[Breaute] Falcasius or Faukes de—*cont.*

by a dream, *ib.*; comes to St. Alban's and obtains absolution, ii. 205; iii. 239; does not repair the injury done, *ib.*; at the siege of Mountsorel, ii. 206; with the army at Newark, ii. 209; he gains admission to the castle at Lincoln, ii. 211; taken prisoner, but rescued, *ib.*; supplies the necessities for the Christmas feast at Northampton, ii. 226; iii. 243; abets the disturbers of the king's peace, ii. 226; aids the earl of Albemarle in making ravages, ii. 244; hangs Constantine Fitz-Olaf at London, ii. 251; beheads a deacon who had apostatized, ii. 254; joins the earl of Chester in rebellion, ii. 260, 261; iii. 248; condemned to pay heavy fines by the justices at Dunstable, ii. 263; orders the justices to be captured, *ib.*; the crops and goods of his manors seized, ii. 265; iii. 250; his repentance, *ib.*; brought to the king by the bishop of Chester, *ib.*; committed to the charge of the bishop of London, *ib.*; iii. 250; had destroyed the church of St. Paul at Bedford, *ib.*; confesses his enormities, ii. 266; jocosely application of some lines of Ovid to him, *ib.*; sentenced to exile, ii. 271; iii. 251; committed to safe conduct of the earl of Warren, *ib.*; embarks, and lands in Normandy, ii. 272; iii. 251; brought in fetters to Louis VIII., *ib.*; despised and set free, *ib.*; goes to Rome, and is counselled by Robert Passelewe, *ib.*; iii. 252; intercession made for him by the pope, ii. 275; iii. 252; obtains leave to have his wife and lands restored, ii. 291; his death from poison, and burial at St. Cyriac, *ib.*; iii. 255; the threats of St. Alban verified in his fate, *ib.*; death of his widow Margaret, iii. 125.

Breaute, William de, brother of Faukes, refuses to give up Bedford castle, ii. 263; is hung after the surrender, ii. 265; his body buried between Newenham and the castle, ii. 266 *n.*

Breges. *See* Bridgenorth.

Breis, Reginald de, killed near Nice, i. 64.

Breisne, or Brienne (*Bresne, Bresnes*), elected king of Jerusalem, ii. 61; iii. 216; his envoys present at the Lateran Council, ii. 168; sails with forces from Acre to Damietta, ii. 227; is willing to accept the proposals of the Soldan of Babylon, iii. 236; his disastrous position before Babylon, ii. 249; remains a hostage with the Soldan, ii. 250; comes to England for aid, ii. 259; prays at the tomb of St. Thomas, and presents four sapphires, ii. 260; appointed leader of the papal army, ii. 307; invades the emperor's territories, *ib.*; a brother of the pope associated with him, *ib.*; takes flight to France, ii. 322; iii. 261; dies, ii. 396; his shield of arms, *ib.*; his daughter [Yolande] married to Frederic II.; his religious character, *ib. n.*

Breisne or Brienne (*Bresne*), Walter [count of Joppa, nephew of John], taken prisoner by the Chorasmians, ii. 484.

Brentwood. *See* Boisars.

Bretons, their bravery at Tenchebrai, i. 204; desert Henry II., and join earl Richard, i. 455; iii. 208; obtain letters patent from Philip II. to be included in any peace made with Henry, i. 462; adhere to Richard, ii. 63.

Breton, le, or Brito, Ranulph, justiciary and treasurer of the chamber, deposed from office, ii. 342; iii. 265; when canon of St. Paul's, falsely accused of treason, ii. 422, 423; imprisoned in the Tower, *ib.*; iii. 279; released, *ib.*; his accuser hung, *ib.*; dies, iii. 14.

Breton, le, or Brito, Richard, assists in the murder of archbishop Thomas, i. 363, 364.

Bridgenorth (*Breges, Bruges*), castle of, taken by Henry I., i. 19; fortified by Hugh de Mortimer, i. 303; captured, *ib.*

Bridlington, the crops of the canons of, at Edenham, carried off, ii. 243.

Brienne. *See* Breisne.

Brightwell (*Bercewelle, Bretewelle*), castle of, surrenders to duke Henry, i. 293.

- Bristol (*Bristoldum*), castle of, held by earl Robert against Stephen, i. 258; Stephen imprisoned in, i. 266; iii. 188; John keeps Christmas at, ii. 117, 201; iii. 224; garrisoned by him, ii. 181; the city granted to prince Edward, iii. 336.
- Britanny (*Britannia Minor*), subdued by William I., iii. 173; the bishops and nobles swear fealty to Henry II. and his son Geoffrey, i. 352; Arthur does homage for, to Philip II., ii. 82; afterwards to John, ii. 86; John marches into, ii. 149; Henry III. sends envoys to, ii. 291; many nobles of, do homage to him, ii. 323; forces left there under the earl of Chester, ii. 328; invaded by Louis IX., ii. 333.
- Britanny, [Alan Fergant,] count of, marries Constance, daughter of William I., i. 31.
- Britanny, Alan, [son of Stephen,] count of, makes alliance with Henry I., i. 221; at the battle of Lincoln with Stephen, i. 265.
- Britanny, Hoel, [son of Conan III.,] count of, expelled from Nantes, i. 306.
- Britanny, Conan IV., [son of Alan,] count of, his death, i. 345; his daughter Constance married to Geoffrey, son of Henry II., i. 346, 437.
- Britanny, Geoffrey, count of, son of Henry II., marries Constance of Brittany, i. 346, 437; the nobles swear fealty to, i. 352; does homage to his father, i. 391; knighted at Woodstock, i. 401; iii. 203; does homage to the young king, i. 425; joins him against their father, i. 374; dies from injuries at a tournament at Paris, i. 436; iii. 206; buried in the cathedral, i. 437; iii. 206; left two daughters, and his wife pregnant of Arthur, *ib.*; his right to the succession of Anjou, ii. 78; death of his daughter Alienor, ii. 456; iii. 284.
- Britanny, Arthur, count of. *See* Arthur.
- Britanny, [Peter de Dreux, surnamed Maclerc,] count of, his daughter asked in marriage for Henry III., ii. 295; iii. 256;
- Britanny [Peter de Dreux]—*cont.*
refuses to break his treaty with Louis IX., *ib.*; his lands in England granted to earl Richard of Cornwall, ii. 297; does homage to Henry, ii. 319; receives back his rights in England, *ib.*; lands at Portsmouth, and persuades Henry to defer his expedition, ii. 319; iii. 260; delivers up his castles to him, ii. 323; gives up S. John [James] de Beveron, to the earl of Chester, ii. 327; captures the baggage waggons of Louis IX., on his invasion of Brittany, ii. 333; acts for Henry in making a truce with Louis, *ib.*; joins Henry in Wales, *ib.*; dissuades him from marriage with a sister of the king of Scots, ii. 336; returns home, *ib.*; aid granted to pay off the king's debts to, ii. 345; renounces his homage to Henry, and forfeits his rights in England, ii. 372; iii. 271; becomes a pirate, *ib.*; rebels against the queen regent of France, ii. 390; obtains much booty in a raid to Damascus, ii. 433; re-assumes the cross, ii. 508; iii. 296.
- Britanny, [John, son of Peter,] count of, treaty with Louis IX. on behalf of the count of La Marche, ii. 463; turns pirate, but restrained by Louis, ii. 470; takes the cross, ii. 508.
- Brithmar. *See* Lichfield, bishop of.
- Brito, Ralph. *See* Breton, le.
- Briwere, William, appointed an administrator of the realm by Richard I., ii. 27; helps to carry out the tax on the clergy, ii. 123; one of the royalist leaders, ii. 170; councillor of John and Henry, iii. 253; declares the liberties extorted by the barons ought not to be observed, *ib.*
- Broc, Philip de, canon of Bedford, tried for homicide, and exiled, i. 328.
- Broc, Robert de, excommunicated by archbishop Thomas, i. 362.
- Broillun, Geoffrey de, taken prisoner at Le Mans, i. 460.
- Bromholm, miracles of the holy cross at, ii. 258; iii. 247.

- Brueboles, Brueholes, Brueroles [Bressolles?], castle of, burnt by duke Henry, i. 290.
- Bruges (*Berges*), queen Emma resides at, iii. 164; Charles, count of Flanders, murdered at, i. 239.
- Bruges. *See* Bridgenorth.
- Bruis [Bures?], in Normandy, Richard I. reconciled to John at, ii. 48.
- Bruis, Brus, Peter de, helps to subject Yorkshire to prince Louis, ii. 182; his death, ii. 459.
- Buc, Walter, a leader of the Flemish mercenaries employed by John, ii. 164, 170.
- Bucel, Alan, knight, slain by the Welsh, ii. 507; iii. 296.
- Buceles, Butelles [Bouteille?], town of, ceded to the archbishop of Rouen by Richard I., ii. 62.
- Buckden (*Bugeden*), a manor of Robert, bishop of Lincoln, where he died, iii. 145, 146, 330.
- Buffaloes, first sent to England, to earl Richard, iii. 119.
- Bugre, Robert, Friar Preacher, so named from having been a heretic, ii. 338, 415; iii. 278; causes many thousands to be burnt in Flanders, *ib.*; sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, *ib.*; received as canon at St. Victor, Paris, by papal dispensation, iii. 278.
- Builth (*Buet*, *Bueth*), castle of, besieged by Llewellyn, ii. 247; belonged to Reginald de Brause, *ib.*; the siege raised, *ib.*
- Bulgaria, conflicts of the Crusaders in, i. 60, 61; traversed by the forces of Louis VII., i. 279.
- Bulun, Robert de, his death, *s. p. m.*, and of his brother, ii. 510.
- Bungay (*Bungheie*), castle of, belonging to Hugh Bigod, threatened with siege, i. 388.
- Bures or Bur (*Burum*), in Normandy, castle of, taken by William II., i. 45; the young king Henry submits to his father at, i. 391; Richard I. keeps Christmas there, ii. 14; Richard again at, ii. 61.
- Burgat, Robert de, dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 510.
- Burgh, Geoffrey de, brother of Hubert. *See* Ely, bishops of.
- Burgh, Hubert de, surety for money to be paid by John to Philip II., iii. 231; incurs the enmity of the earl of Chester, *ib.*; has the custody of the castle of Dover, ii. 179; his brave defence of it, ii. 184; iii. 236; refuses to surrender it, and rejects the offers of prince Louis, ii. 197-199; iii. 238, 265; apprised of the approach of the French fleet, ii. 217; advises an engagement at sea, but the nobles refuse, ii. 218; confesses, and receives the sacrament, *ib.*; iii. 240; his instructions before embarking, *ib.*; encounters the French ships, and obtains the victory, ii. 219, 220; iii. 241, 265; received with triumph on his return, ii. 221; his enemies become envious of him, iii. 242, 264; marries Margaret, sister of the king of Scots, ii. 248, 336; as justiciary, suppresses a tumult at London, ii. 251; the barons murmur against him, ii. 257; iii. 247; accused of giving ill counsel to the king, iii. 258; advises Henry to retain the castles of the rebel barons in his hands, iii. 248; asks an aid for the king from the prelates and nobles, ii. 268; the lands of Hugh Bigod placed in his ward, ii. 274; obtains leave for his nephew to marry the countess of Salisbury, ii. 277; iii. 252; his reputation much deteriorated, *ib.*; complaints of him made by the earl of Salisbury, ii. 280; by his advice, the forest charters are cancelled, ii. 293, 296; his name becomes hateful; ii. 294; iii. 255; created earl of Kent, ii. 296; advises Henry to postpone going to Normandy, ii. 306; iii. 258; his son knighted, ii. 318; blamed for the insufficiency of the fleet, ii. 319; iii. 260; advises Henry to march into Poitou and Gascony, ii. 326; the lands of the earl of Gloucester committed to his ward, ii. 328; complaint of the archbishop against him in reference to Tunbridge castle, ii. 330, 335; fur-

Burgh, Hubert de—cont.

nishes the necessities for the Christmas feast at Lambeth, ii. 330; represses incursions of the Welsh, and beheads the prisoners, ii. 331; favours the rioters against the Italian clergy, ii. 337, 343; removed from the office of justiciary, ii. 343; his accumps demanded, and charges made against him, ii. 344; he pleads exemption by a charter of John, ii. 344; iii. 265; apology offered for him by Matthew Paris, *ib.*; accused by the Londoners of hanging a citizen without trial, ii. 345; iii. 266; flies to Merton priory, *ib.*; refuses to appear in court, ii. 346; iii. 266; the mayor of London ordered to bring him by force, *ib.*; takes refuge at the high altar, *ib.*; obtains respite from the king, ii. 347; goes towards St. Edmund's, *ib.*; stops at Boisars [Brentwood], in the house of the bishop of Norwich, *ib.*; takes refuge in the chapel there, *ib.*; taken out by force, ii. 348; a smith refuses to put fetters on him, *ib.*; imprisoned in the Tower of London, *ib.*; iii. 266; taken back to the chapel, and strictly guarded, ii. 348, 350; iii. 267; recites the psalter for the soul of his enemy the earl of Chester, ii. 349; surrenders, and again brought to the Tower, ii. 350; iii. 367; his treasure seized at the New Temple, *ib.*; taken to Cornhill, and replies to charges against him, *ib.*, iii. 351; the king restores his lands, ii. 351; sureties given for him, and taken to the castle of Devizes, *ib.*; iii. 267; escapes from the castle, ii. 359; iii. 268; subsequently relates the facts himself to Matthew Paris, ii. 359 n.; seeks refuge in the church, ii. 359; iii. 268; brought back to the castle, ii. 360; iii. 268; his detainers excommunicated by the bishop of Salisbury, *ib.*; replaced in the church, ii. 361; rescued by his friends, and escapes to Wales, *ib.*; iii. 269; makes his peace with the king, ii. 370; iii. 271; becomes his familiar councillor, ii. 371; incurs his anger for the marriage of his daughter

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Margaret to Richard de Clare, ii. 395; iii. 274; heavy charges made against him, ii. 426; four of his castles ceded to Henry, *ib.*; his death at Banstead, ii. 477; iii. 288; buried at the Friars Preachers, London, *ib.*; his shield of arms, *ib.*

Burgh, John de, son of Hubert, knighted, ii. 318.

Burgh, Reimund de, nephew of Hubert, the wife of the earl of Salisbury asked for in marriage, ii. 277; visits the countess and is refused, *ib.*; drowned [in the Loire], ii. 326; iii. 262; his shield of arms, *ib.*

Burgh, Richard de, his death, ii. 468; iii. 302; shield of arms, *ib.*

Burgh, Richard de, ward of the king, married to a foreign lady, iii. 25; dies, iii. 31.

Burgh, Thomas de, brother of Hubert, castellan of Norwich, taken prisoner by prince Louis, ii. 182, 197; iii. 238; brought bound to Hubert at Dover, to persuade him to surrender the castle, ii. 197, 198.

Burgos (*Bures*), marriage of prince Edward at, iii. 336.

Burgundy, Radulph, duke of, elected king of Germany, and crowned at Mentz, i. 24; put to flight by the emperor, *ib.*

Burgundy, Stephen, count of, leads a party of crusaders to Constantinople, i. 193; killed at Ramla, i. 197.

Burgundy, Hugh III., duke of, present at the conference for peace at Saumur, i. 462; left in command of the French troops at Acre, ii. 26; iii. 211; joins Richard I., ii. 29; had received money from Richard previously, *ib.*; refuses to march to Jerusalem, ii. 31; receives bribes from Saladin at Bethonoble, ii. 32; withdraws with his forces to Acre, *ib.*; refuses to succour Joppa, ii. 34; marches to Tyre, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*, iii. 212.

Burgundy, [Hugh IV.,] duke of, takes flight from the battle at Gaza, ii. 433; re-assumes the cross, ii. 508; left in garrison at Damietta, iii. 81.
 Burgundy, [Jean le Sage, Sieur de Salins, titular] count of Burgundy, the pope requires a benefice to be given to his son [Robert], iii. 107.
 Burriz, Burtiz, castle of, [in the Vexin,] taken by Richard I., ii. 72.
 Burton, abbey of, founded by Wilfric [Spot], iii. 159.
 Butavant, castle of, conference of Philip II. and John between Gaillon [Gule-tune] and, ii. 82, 84; razed by Philip, ii. 92.
 Butteville, Geoffrey de, a leader of the mercenaries from Poitou and Gascony, ii. 163.
 Butteville, Oliver de, a leader of the Poitevin and Gascon mercenaries, ii. 163.
 Byblus (*Biblum*), maritime city of Phœnicia, passed by the Crusaders, i. 136; taken by Bertram of Toulouse, i. 212.

C.

[Caboccio, Peter], papal legate, carries out the concessions made to the archbishop of Cologne, iii. 53; turns many away from the emperor, in Apulia, iii. 57.
 Cadelo, expelled from the papal see, i. 10.
 Cadwalan, prince of [North] Wales, brought to Henry II. to answer charges, i. 417; slain by treachery, *ib.*
 Cæsarea, summoned to the aid of Antioch, i. 98; the capital of Palestine, also named the Tower of Strato, i. 136; advance of the Crusaders to, *ib.*; the archbishop of, subject to the patriarch of Jerusalem, i. 161; taken by assault by Baldwin I., i. 194; smaragdine vessel found there, bought by the Genoese, *ib.*;

Cæsarea—*cont.*

added by Baldwin to his kingdom, i. 224; submits to Richard I., ii. 26; fortified by the Crusaders, ii. 304; and again by Louis IX., iii. 114.

Cæsarea, archbishops of:

— Baldwin, appointed, i. 194.

— [Peter?], one of the leaders of the army at the landing of Frederic II. at Acre, ii. 304.

Cæsarea Philippi, or Belina [*Banias*], the bishop of, suffragan to the archbishop of Tyre, i. 161.

Caen (*Cadomum*), nunnery founded there by Matilda, queen of William I., in which she was buried, i. 26; iii. 172; abbey of St. Stephen at, founded by William I., i. 30; Cecily, his daughter, abbess [of the convent of the Holy Trinity] at, i. 31; William I. buried at, i. 35; iii. 174; taken by Henry I., i. 201; fortified by him, i. 232; iii. 183; John keeps Christmas at, ii. 96; iii. 221.

Cairo (*Cairun*, *Kairian*), required by the French to be given up, iii. 74; false rumour of its capture, *ib.*

Calabria, Richard I. captures several castles in, ii. 17; the people swear fealty to Henry, son of Frederic II., iii. 23; many become estranged from the emperor there, iii. 57.

Calais, fleet collected there by Eustace the Monk, ii. 178; iii. 235.

Calderun, Baldwin de, his death at Nice, i. 81.

Calixtus II., pope. (Wido, bishop of Vienne,) succeeds, i. 225; holds a council at Rheims, *ib.*; condemns the errors of Gilbert de la Porrée, *ib.*; iii. 182; holds a conference with Henry I. at Gisors, i. 229; compels the anti-pope Maurice to become a monk, i. 231; dies, i. 234; iii. 184.

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Calvaria [*Tabaria*?], besieged by Saladin, i. 440. *See* Tiberias.

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- Cambray, [John de Bethune,] the brother of Peter of Douay, bishop elect of, imprisoned, ii. 83; France placed under an interdict on this account, *ib.*; is released, ii. 84.
- Cambridge (*Cantebrugge*), county of, taken from the see of Lincoln and subjected to Ely, i. 210; some of the Oxford scholars come to study at, ii. 120; the castle of, committed to the custody of Faukes [de Breaute], ii. 172; taken by the barons, ii. 184; quarrel between the scholars and burgesses, iii. 47, 306.
- Camel, the neck of one struck off by duke Godfrey, i. 196; its powerful structure, *ib.*
- Camezana, John de, nephew and chaplain of the pope, papal letters to the abbat of St. Alban's in favour of, iii. 108.
- Campedene, Roger de, physician of Robert bishop of Lincoln, saves the bishop's life by his skill, ii. 398.
- Cangnano, Albered de, joins Boamund as a crusader, with Humphrey, his son, i. 71.
- Cantelu, Fulk de, sent to expel the monks from Canterbury, ii. 113.
- Cantelu, Roger de, goes to Rome, to plead the king's suit against archbishop Richard, ii. 330.
- Cantelupe (*de Cantelupo*), Walter de, son of William, jurist, afterwards made bishop of Worcester, ii. 419. *See* Worcester.
- Cantelupe, William de, at the siege of Mountsorel, ii. 206; with the army at Newark, ii. 209; joins the earl of Chester in rebellion, with his son, ii. 260, 261; iii. 248; of Norman origin, ii. 419; his death, *ib.*; iii. 279; had served under John and Henry III., *ib.*; left two sons, *ib.*; his shield of arms, *ib.*
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- Ælfæh (*Ælphegus*), put to death by the Danes, iii. 161; his body brought to Canterbury, iii. 162.
 - Æthelnoth, his death, iii. 164.
 - Eadsi, succeeds, iii. 164; resigns, iii. 165; dies, iii. 166.
 - Syward, appointed deputy of Eadsi, iii. 165; dies, iii. 166.
 - Robert, bishop of London, translated to, iii. 166.
 - Stigand, usurps the see improperly, i. 8; iii. 168; deposed from his office, i. 13; iii. 168; takes refuge in Scotland, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*

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— Lanfranc, formerly monk of Bec and abbat of Caen, succeeds, i. 13; iii. 170; despises the English prelates for their illiteracy, i. 14; dedicates the church of Bec, i. 24; had educated and knighted William Rufus, i. 35; crowns him, *ib.*; by his advice the English nobles are conciliated, i. 36; his death, i. 37; a great benefactor to Christ Church, Canterbury, *ib.*; reforms and repairs St. Alban's, *ib.*; ruled England in the king's absence, i. 38; corrected some books of the Old and New Testament, *ib.*; his humility, *ib.*; he erred in the proposed deposition of Wulstan, bishop of Worcester, *ib.*, 53.

— Anselm, abbat of Bec, succeeds, i. 42; consecrated, i. 46; iii. 175; William II. extorts money from, i. 49, 51; asks leave to go to pope Urban for his pall, *ib.*; opposes the king, in regard to the pope's temporal power, i. 50; receives his pall, i. 51; again asks leave to go to Rome, and refused, *ib.*; flies to Dover, *ib.*; his person searched for money, i. 52; permitted to depart, as an exile, *ib.*; iii. 175; his acts annulled by the king's apparitors, *ib.*; honourably received by the pope, *ib.*; assists at the councils of Bari and Rome, *ib.*; gives the pope much advice, i. 53; retires to Lyons, *ib.*; remonstrates against the oppression of the church, i. 97; comes to England, and lies hid at London, *ib.*; iii. 176; consecrates Samson bishop of Worcester, *ib.*; leaves England, *ib.*; comes to Marcigny from Rome, i. 171; conversation with the abbat of Cluny, i. 172; returns to Lyons, *ib.*; certified by a vision of the death of William II., i. 172; iii. 178; recalled by Henry I., i. 181; marries the king to Matilda, i. 189; holds a council at London, i. 191; degrades certain abbats for purchasing their abbeys from laymen, *ib.*; refuses to consecrate some bishops, *ib.*; goes to Rome, i. 192; iii. 179; by his intercession, the degraded prelates are re-

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— Ralph, bishop of Rochester, translated to, i. 217, 219; iii. 181; invested "per anulum et baculum," *ib.*; his dispute with the archbishop of York, touching canonical obedience, i. 217, 220; consecrated by the legate Anselm, and receives his pall, i. 219; crowns Adeliza of Louvain, i. 230.

— William de Curboil, prior of Chioche, succeeds, i. 231, 232; receives his pall at Rome, i. 233; consecrated at Canterbury, *ib.*; iii. 183; disputes the primacy with the archbishop of York, i. 235; consecrates William bishop of London, i. 239; present at a council at London, i. 243; had sworn fealty to the empress Matilda, but crowns Stephen, i. 251; dies, i. 255.

— Theobald, abbat of Bec, elected, i. 261; iii. 187; consecrated by the legate, and goes to Rome for his pall, *ib.*; present at a meeting of prelates at Winchester, i. 263; consecrates Robert bishop of Lincoln, i. 285; iii. 190; makes peace between Stephen and duke Henry, i. 294; Stephen confesses to him the secret of Henry's birth, i. 295; crowns Henry II. at Westminster, i. 300, 357; dies, i. 311.

— Thomas [Becket], chancellor of Henry II., elected at Winchester, i. 316; iii. 195; ordained priest, and consecrated, *ib.*; receives his pall from the pope, with the habit of the Black Order *ib. n.*; iii. 195; had previously worn the dress of the canons of Merton, *ib.*; renounces the chancellorship, i. 317; iii. 195; present at the concord between

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the churches of Lincoln and St. Alban's, i. 318; confirms it by charter, i. 319; meets the king on his return from Normandy, i. 320; translates the body of Edward the Confessor, *ib.*; appoints Geoffrey Ridel archdeacon of Canterbury, i. 321; sits on the right of the pope at the council of Tours, *ib.*; summons the earl of Clare to do homage for Tunbridge castle, i. 322; assents to the Constitutions of Clarendon, i. 326; iii. 195; repents, and undergoes penance, i. 327; sends to the pope to be absolved from his obligation, *ib.*; his "Vita" referred to, i. 341, 343; opposes Henry, in reference to lay jurisdiction over the clergy, *ib.*; iii. 196; dedicates the church of Reading, i. 330; iii. 196; rancour of the king towards him, *ib.*; embarks at Romney, but forced back by the wind, i. 328; condemned to pay a fine in a suit brought by John, earl Mareschal, *ib.*; attends the council at Northampton, to answer charges for acts done when chancellor, *ib.*, 334; his accounts required for the castellanies of Eye and Berkhamstead, i. 329; had been declared free from all demands before his consecration, *ib.*, 334; appeals to the pope, and forbids the suffragans and the nobles to pass sentence on him, *ib.*; leaves the court, holding his cross, *ib.*; embarks at Sandwich, and lands in Flanders, *ib.*; iii. 196; receives pope Alexander's benediction at Sens, i. 330; iii. 196; retires to Pontigny, *ib.*; allegations against him laid before the pope, *ib.*, 331; writs issued by Henry against his clerks, i. 332, 333; his goods confiscated, and kindred exiled, *ib.*, 333; appeals personally to the pope, *ib.*, 334; the sentence against him annulled, i. 335; returns to Pontigny, i. 336; excommunicates at Vezelay all who held the laws called "avitæ," i. 338; iii. 197; cited to Montmirail by the legates, but refuses to admit their proceedings, *ib.*;

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on the date of his death, i. 362 n.; iii. 200; four of the king's knights order him to absolve the bishops, i. 363; he refuses, *ib.*; goes into the church to sing vespers, *ib.*; is followed by the knights and murdered, i. 364; iii. 200; verses on his martyrdom, i. 364; his murderers take away his household goods, *ib.*; his body placed before the high altar, *ib.*; his practice to wear hair-cloth, *ib.*; presage of Tuesday, as exemplified in his life, i. 365; is buried by the abbat of Boxley and prior of Canterbury, *ib.*; notable facts in regard to his martyrdom, *ib.*; lamentation of Matthew Paris, on the disastrous results of the young king's coronation, i. 366; grief of Henry at the archbishop's death; i. 367; the pope excommunicates his murderers, i. 368; they take refuge at Knaresborough, and afterwards go the Holy Land, *ib.*; miracles at his tomb, *ib.*, 369; terms of the king's purgation, i. 372; iii. 206; papal letters for his canonization, and anniversary, i. 375; confession made by his suffragans, by prayer, i. 376; his sister made abbess of Barking, *ib.*; vows paid to him by Henry, and acts of penance at Canterbury, i. 385, 386; mass celebrated for him by the king's order, *ib.*; the successes of Henry due to his intercession, i. 389; Henry and the young king pay their devotions to, i. 393; a church founded in his honour at Westwood, by Richard de Luci, i. 400; his tomb visited by the king, i. 401; and by Louis VII., i. 410, 411; iii. 203; the kingdoms of England and France placed under his protection, i. 421; the archbishop of Cologne and count of Flanders pay their vows to, i. 427; the fame of his miracles, iii. 205; vision seen by, relative to the death of Henry and two of his sons, i. 436; pope Urban III. directs the apportionment of the oblations made to him, i. 438; the divine vengeance for his murder manifested on the

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— Roger, abbat of Bec, elected, but refuses, i. 373.

— Richard, prior of Dover, elected, and takes oath of fealty to the king, i. 375; goes to Rome, i. 382; returns with his pall, i. 390; iii. 202; consecrates several bishops, *ib.*; as apostolic legate, present at the general council at Westminster, i. 392; iii. 202; appoints three archdeacons in his diocese, i. 394; consecrates Walter bishop of Lincoln, i. 424; dies at Halling, i. 426.

— Baldwin, bishop of Worcester, elected, i. 426; receives his pall, with the office of legate, i. 436; obtains licence from Urban III. to build a church at Akinton, i. 437; iii. 207; the pope afterwards forbids it, i. 444; letter to him from Conrad of Montferrat, on the affairs of the Holy Land, i. 456, 457; prohibits prince John from marrying the daughter of the earl of Gloucester, ii. 6; anoints and crowns Richard I., ii. 7, 8; sits on his right hand at the banquet, ii. 8; forbids the archbishop of York to receive consecration, unless from himself, ii. 10; lays an interdict on the lands of prince John, ii. 14; holds a council at Westminster, ii. 15; sets out for Jerusalem, and arrives at Tyre, *ib.*; iii. 210; dies at Acre, ii. 18; iii. 210; bequeaths all his property in aid of the Holy Land, *ib.*

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— Reginald, bishop of Bath, archbishop elect, dies, and is buried at Bath, ii. 29 ; iii. 211.

— Hubert Walter, bishop of Salisbury, translated, ii. 46 ; iii. 214 ; excommunicates Matthew de Clere, constable of Dover, ii. 44 ; appointed guardian of England, *ib.* ; celebrates mass at Winchester, when Richard I. wears the crown, ii. 48 ; consecrates Herbert bishop of Salisbury, ii. 49 ; appointed legate of England, ii. 54 ; causes a crusade to be preached, ii. 56 ; laws enacted for uniform measures by his advice, when justiciary, ii. 65 ; appoints Joibert prior of Coventry, ii. 67 ; consecrates the bishops of Ely and Coventry, ii. 68 ; his dispute with the monks of Canterbury, relative to a church at Lambeth, ii. 68 ; complaints made of him to the pope, ii. 69 ; the pope orders Richard to remove him from the post of justiciary, *ib.* ; he pulls down the church at Lambeth, ii. 75 ; sent to England by John, to maintain peace and receive fealty, ii. 78 ; his speech at the coronation of John, ii. 80 ; anoints and crowns him, ii. 81 ; iii. 219 ; declares he had been miraculously certified as to John's future acts, *ib.* ; present at the coronation of John and Isabel at Westminster, ii. 88 ; keeps Christmas at Canterbury, ii. 89 ; supplies the expenses for the coronation of the king and queen there, *ib.* ; again crowns John at Canterbury, ii. 96 ; iii. 220 ; carries out the tax imposed on church property, ii. 99 ; prevented by illness from consecrating William bishop of Lincoln, ii. 100 ; supplies the necessaries for the Christmas festivity at Canterbury, *ib.* ; iii. 221 ; opposes the assembling a fleet at Portsmouth, ii. 103 ; dies at Tenham, ii. 104 ; iii. 222.

— Reginald, subprior of Canterbury, elected by the younger monks without the king's consent, ii. 104 ; iii. 222 ; goes to Rome for confirmation, *ib.* ; lands in Flanders, and boasts of his election, *ib.* ;

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— John de Grai, bishop of Norwich, elected on the king's recommendation, ii. 106, 111 ; iii. 222 ; installed at Canterbury, and put in possession of the see, *ib.* ; John sends some monks to Rome, to procure his confirmation, *ib.* ; suit of the suffragans of Canterbury against the monks, in reference to his election, ii. 107 ; iii. 222 ; the election annulled, ii. 111.

— Stephen de Langetune, cardinal priest of St. Grisogonus, elected by advice of the pope, ii. 111 ; iii. 223 ; the pope writes to John in his favour, ii. 112 ; John objects to receive him, ii. 114, 115 ; he obtains leave for the conventual churches to have divine service once a week, ii. 118 ; consecrates Hugh bishop of Lincoln, in Normandy, ii. 120 ; goes to Rome, to complain of John, ii. 130 ; returns to France, and publishes the sentence of John's deposition, ii. 132 ; enjoins Philip II. to attack John and dethrone him, *ib.* ; returns to England, with other prelates, ii. 139 ; John is reconciled to them at Winchester, ii. 140 ; the affairs of the kingdom guided by his counsels, *ib.* ; present at the council of St. Alban's, ii. 141 ; iii. 228 ; follows John to Northampton, and induces him to relinquish his enterprise, ii. 142 ; iii. 228 ; holds a council at St. Paul's, and produces the charter of liberties of Henry I., ii. 143, 153 ; protests against John's subjecting his kingdom to the pope, ii. 146, 147, 507 ; iii. 295 ; appeals against the legate's proceedings, ii. 147 ; is vilified to the pope by Pandulph, ii. 148, 167 ; one of John's sureties for his giving satisfaction to the barons, ii. 155 ; chosen by the barons head of their party, *ib.* ; iii. 231 ; present at the concession of the Great Charter, ii. 159 ; the castle of Rochester

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— Walter de Heinesham, or Einesham, monk of Canterbury, elected, ii. 302; iii. 257; rejected by the king, *ib.*; annulled by the pope, ii. 310.

— Richard le Grand, chancellor of Lincoln, elected, and approved by the pope, ii. 310, 311; iii. 259; consecrated at Canterbury, ii. 318; iii. 260; receives his pall, ii. 319; opposes the demands for scutage, ii. 329; iii. 263; enmity between him and the king, *ib.*; complains against Hubert de Burgh, for

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— Ralph de Noville or Neville, bishop of Chichester, and chancellor, elected and approved, ii. 337; annulled by the pope, on account of ill report of him, *ib.*

— John, prior of Canterbury, elected and approved, ii. 340; goes to Rome to be confirmed, *ib.*; iii. 264; set aside by the pope, as incompetent, ii. 341; iii. 264.

— John Blund, lecturer in theology at Oxford, elected and approved, ii. 345; iii. 267; goes to Rome for confirmation, *ib.*; annulled by the pope, ii. 355; had received money from the bishop of Winchester to assist his promotion, *ib.*; the bishop wished to have him as his coadjutor, iii. 268; held two livings, against the statutes of the General Council; ii. 355; his death, as canon [and chancellor] of York, iii. 40.

— Edmund [Rich.] of Abingdon, [canon of Salisbury,] elected, ii. 355; his pall sent to him at once by the pope, *ib.*; his election consented to by the convent of Canterbury, ii. 356; his favour in the sight of God and man, *ib.*; present at the parliament held at Westminster, ii. 365; remonstrates against the counsels followed by the king, ii. 366; sent with other prelates, to make peace with Llewellyn, *ib.*; consecrated by the bishop of London, ii. 367; iii. 270; celebrates mass the same day, *ib.*; by his intercession the proscribed nobles are recalled, and reconciled to the king, ii. 370, 371; iii. 271; consecrates the bishops of Hereford and Lincoln, ii. 375, 376; refuses to confirm Richard

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 de Wendene, bishop elect of Rochester, ii. 377; marries Henry III. to Alienor of Provence, ii. 386; present at the reception of the legate Otho, ii. 398; leaves England, in spite of the legate's prohibition, ii. 402; iii. 275; against his will, the king's sister Alienor breaks her vow of widowhood, ii. 402, 404; the Rochester election decided against him by the pope, ii. 406; he returns impoverished from Rome, having failed in his suits there, ii. 410, 411; the king and pope influenced against him by the legate, ii. 411; iii. 277; his dispute with the monks of Canterbury, *ib.*; present at the baptism of prince Edmund, and confirms him, ii. 422; iii. 279; consecrates William bishop of Norwich, ii. 426; iii. 279; induces the prelates to grant the pope a fifth part of their goods, ii. 432; consecrates Hugh bishop of Coventry, ii. 434; afflicted at the state of the English church, ii. 435; goes over to France, and resides at Pontigny, *ib.*; iii. 280, 281, removes to Soissy, ii. 442; dies there, *ib.*; iii. 282; becomes famous in France by his miracles, ii. 444; iii. 93, 318; and at Cateby, ii. 448; bequeaths his pall and a silver tablet to his sisters in Cateby nunnery, *ib.*; by his means Walter earl Mareschal obtained his lands, iii. 284; had pledged himself for the observance of the liberties of Magna Carta, ii. 491; his canonization postponed at the council of Lyons, ii. 506; iii. 295; is canonized by pope Innocent III., iii. 13, 298; the "liber de Vita ipsius" referred to, *ib.*; translation of, at Pontigny, iii. 26, 301; Louis IX. refuses to accept a portion of his remains, iii. 27; prayers to be said at the mass in his translation, iii. 27 n.; second translation of, at Pontigny, iii. 54, 55, 308; his arm cut off by the monks there, and his miracles cease, iii. 76; his life written by Matthew Paris, iii. 135,

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 — Boniface of Provence [Savoy], uncle of the queen, elected, although incompetent, ii. 448, 449; iii. 95 n., 283; confirmed by the pope, ii. 472; tries to reconcile the king to the bishop of Winchester, ii. 484; oppresses the monks of Canterbury, ii. 490 n.; comes to St. Alban's with the count of Flanders, ii. 493; confirms the bishop elect of Norwich, *ib.*; goes to the Roman court, ii. 498; iii. 293; orders the woods of his see to be sold, and tallages to be made, ii. 499 n.; consecrated at Lyons by the pope, ii. 505; injures the memory of his predecessors, iii. 5 n.; receives the homage of the count of Savoy, in the king's absence, iii. 8; returns to England, and brings over the news of the capture of Damietta, iii. 59; power given him to visit the monastic Orders, and chiefly the exempt monasteries, *ib.*; had solicited the pope to spare the English church, iii. 310; baptises Edmund, son of earl Richard of Cornwall, iii. 68; Henry III. receives the cross from him, iii. 71; assumes it himself, *ib.*; comes to London to hold his visitation, iii. 77; had previously visited Feversham and Rochester, *ib.*; entertained at Fulham by the bishop of London, iii. 78; shameful conduct of his servants there, *ib.*; not admitted to St. Paul's or to the priories of the Holy Trinity and St. Bartholomew, iii. 79; excommunicates the dean and canons, *ib.*; his violence at the priory of St. Bartholomew, 79 n.; severity of his proceedings, iii. 313; comes to Harrow, iii. 79; proposes to visit St. Alban's, but turns back, *ib.*, 80; goes to the pope, to justify himself, iii. 79 n., 82; endeavours to set aside the election of the bishop of Rochester, iii. 87; scandal occasioned by his quarrel with the bishop of London, iii. 107, 321; his

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—Savaric, Nicholas and Herbert, appointed, i. 394.

—John. *See* Rochester, bishops of.

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—Geoffrey Ridel, clerk of the king, appointed, i. 321. *See* Ely, bishops of.

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Canterbury, St. Augustine's, Ælmar, abbat of, allowed to depart by the Danes, iii. 161; James, sub-prior of, one of the commissioners to visit St. Alban's, iii. 115; on death of the abbat [Robert de Battel], the king seizes the goods of the church, iii. 132, 324; the precentor [Roger] elected in his place, iii. 133, 324.

Canterbury, Christ Church or Holy Trinity, repaired and enriched by archbishop Lanfranc, i. 37; the charter of liberties of Henry I. preserved at, i. 181; consecration of bishops at, i. 208; ii. 318, 367; dedication of, i. 244; iii. 181, 185; the prior

Canterbury, Christ Church or Holy Trinity—*cont.*

Jeremias present at the election of archbishop Theobald, i. 261; Walter, the prior, made bishop of Chester, i. 277; the prior [Odo?] and convent assist in the burial of archbishop Thomas, i. 365; humiliated state of, amended by order of the pope, i. 370; Henry II. promises to restore its possessions, i. 372; acts of penance of Henry at, i. 385; iii. 200, 201; grant of wine to, by Louis VII., i. 411; dissension with archbishop Hubert, ii. 68, 69; the monks claim the privilege of electing an archbishop, without the suffragans, ii. 107; are exiled by John, ii. 113; iii. 223; receive money from Pandulph, ii. 137; remonstrate against the consecration of the bishop of Lincoln at Reading, ii. 376; their dispute with archbishop Edmund, ii. 411; the prior [Roger de la Lee?] removed, and some of the monks transferred to a stricter Order, *ib.*; are absolved by the pope from the sentence of the archbishop, ii. 448; greatly oppressed by archbishop Boniface, ii. 490; burthened with debts, and six manors mortgaged to raise money, ii. 346.

Caorsins (*Caorsini*, *Caurisini*, *Cahursini*), usurers so named, their number and influence, ii. 382; settle in London, and call themselves the pope's bankers, *ib.*; iii. 90, 272, 316; resist the bishop of London successfully, ii. 383; iii. 272; are protected by the pope, *ib.*, 316; study to get religious persons into their debt, iii. 272.

Caphardan [Kafertab], castle of, captured by the Turks, i. 235; taken by Boamund II., i. 240.

Capua, Peter de, cardinal legate, sent to arrange a truce between Philip II. and Richard, ii. 74; places France under an interdict, ii. 83; asks the release of the bishop of Beauvais from John, ii. 84; follows the pope in his flight, ii. 485.

- Cardiff (*Caardif*), castle of, Warin Bassett killed at assault of, ii. 357.
- Cari [Castle-Cary, co. Som.], castle, held against Stephen, i. 258.
- Cariatarbe. *See* Ebron.
- Carlisle (*Karleolum*), city of, rebuilt and repopled by William Rufus, i. 44; iii. 175; taken by David of Scotland, i. 253; he retains possession by consent of Stephen, *ib.*; given up to Henry II. by Malcolm, i. 307; episcopal see founded at, i. 245; iii. 186.
- Carlisle, bishops of:
- Athelulph, prior of St. Oswald [at Nostell], confessor of Henry I., appointed, i. 245; introduces regular canons, i. 246.
 - Walter Mauleclerc, consecrated, ii. 255; iii. 246; returns from abroad, ii. 295; dismissed from the office of treasurer, ii. 353; iii. 268; accused of building a treasury with money not his own, *ib.*; prevented from embarking at Dover by the king's officers, ii. 358; lifted prince Edward from the font, ii. 422; resigns his bishopric, and assumes the habit of a Friar Preacher at Oxford, iii. 11; dies, iii. 40.
 - Silvester, consecrated, iii. 30, 302; present at the excommunication of transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137; killed by a fall from his horse, iii. 333.
 - Thomas de Vipont, elected, iii. 337.
- Carmelites. *See* Mount Carmel.
- Carnoto, William de. *See* Chartres.
- Carrochio, captured from the Milanese by Frederic II., ii. 401; iii. 275; custom of the Italians, when lost, *ib.*
- Carthusians, Hugh, prior of the Order in England, consecrated bishop of Lincoln, i. 437. *See* Lincoln.
- Carucage, of 6s. taken by William I., i. 27; of 5s. raised by Richard I., ii. 75; of 3s. imposed by John, ii. 85; not allowed to be collected in the diocese of York, ii. 87. *See* Hidage.
- Castello, Hugh de, taken as prisoner by Henry II. to Normandy, i. 389.
- Castille, kings of:
- See* Alfonso VI., VII., VIII., X.; Ferdinand III.
- Castle-Bernard, in the province of Haliwerfolc [co. Durham], belonged to the fee of Hugh de Bailloil, ii. 186; Alexander of Scotland stops at, *ib.*
- Castle-Hernald, Richard arrives at, ii. 30; distant three miles from Jerusalem, ii. 31.
- Castle-Maud, besieged by Wenunwen, king of North Wales, ii. 70; iii. 217; rebuilt of stone, the previous structure of wood having been destroyed by the Welsh, ii. 332; iii. 263.
- Castles, erected in the reign of Stephen, razed, i. 296; built in England and Normandy during the war, ordered to be levelled, i. 393; given up to Henry II. throughout England, i. 395.
- Castorea [in Macedonia], town of, arrival of Boamund's forces at, i. 71, 77.
- Castro-Novo [Chateauneuf or Castelnau?], Fulk de, knight, a relation of Henry III., iii. 20 n., 31, 299; his death, and burial at Westminster, 20 n.; shield of arms, *ib.*
- Cateby (*Kateby*), nunnery of, miracles of St. Edmund at, ii. 448; iii. 283; two of his sisters nuns there, *ib.*
- Caypha, Cayphas, [Haifa], maritime city [in Syria], passed by the crusaders, i. 136; called also Porphiria, i. 157; given to Tancred by duke Godfrey, *ib.*; subject to the archbishop of Cæsarea, i. 162; given back by Tancred to Baldwin I., i. 186; submits to Richard I., ii. 26.
- Cecily, eldest daughter of William I., becomes a nun at Fécamp, i. 20; iii. 171; made abbess at Caen, i. 31.
- Cedron, brook of, fed by rainfalls, i. 161.
- Celestine II., pope, succeeds, i. 273; dies, i. 275; iii. 189.
- Celestine III., pope, succeeds, ii. 20, 29; consecrates Henry VI. emperor, ii. 21; excommunicates the duke of Austria, and lays his territories under an interdict, ii. 58; appoints archbishop Hubert legate of England, ii. 54; writes to

- Celestine III., pope—*cont.*
 Richard I. in behalf of the bishop of Beauvais, ii. 59; dies, ii. 66.
- Celestine IV., (Geoffrey of Milan,) elected pope, but dies shortly after, ii. 458.
- Cerenches, castle of, [in the Avranchin,] taken by Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 268.
- Cerepum, town of, [in Syria?] taken by the Turks, but recovered by Baldwin II., i. 229.
- Ceresy (*de Ceresiaco*), Gerald de, takes the cross, i. 57.
- Cerne or Cernel, [Haimo,] abbat of, degraded by archbishop Anselm, i. 191; reinstated, i. 192.
- Chacepoire, Peter, Poitevin, treasurer of the king, dies at Bordeaux, iii. 342; bequeaths money to build a church in England, iii. 343.
- Chalcedon, the forces of Louis VII. encamp at, i. 280.
- Chalus, Chaluz, castle of, in the Limousin, besieged and taken by Richard I., ii. 76; he bequeaths his bowels to be buried at, *ib.*
- Champagne, Odo, count of, disinherited by William Rufus, i. 48.
- Champagne, Henry, count of, son of Theobald of Blois, marries [Mary] daughter of Louis VII., i. 256; joins Louis against duke Henry of Normandy, i. 289; receives from Richard I. the kingdom of Jerusalem, with the widow of the marquis of Montferrat, ii. 27; his death, ii. 61; shield of arms, *ib.*
- Champagne [Theobald IV.], count of, leaves the army against the will of Louis VIII., ii. 288; report of his having caused Louis to be poisoned, *ib.*, 325; iii. 254; hostilities of the French nobles against, ii. 325; appeal against, by duel, *ib.*; bound to go to the Holy Land, ii. 327. *See* Navarre.
- Champenois, adhere to Richard I., ii. 63.
- Chancellor, the appointment of, demanded by parliament, ii. 491; iii. 33, 51, 344; refused by the king, ii. 37, 51, 304, 844.
- Chandeleurs, Geoffrey de, sets out for Jerusalem, ii. 446.
- Charlemagne, chair of, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in which the emperors were crowned, iii. 36.
- Charité, La (*Caritas*), the abbat of, [Savaric,] one of the sureties of Philip II., ii. 57; his possessions seized by Richard, *ib.*
- Charter of Liberties, granted by Henry I., i. 177; copies of it sent to the abbeys of each county, i. 180; iii. 251; only three copies remained in the time of Matthew Paris, *ib.*; violated by the king, i. 217; read at the council held at St. Paul's, ii. 143; produced at the meeting at St. Alban's, ii. 153; its observance demanded of John by the barons, *ib.*
- Charter, Great, or Magna Carta, and Forest Charter, granted by John, ii. 157; appointment of twenty-five barons to carry out the provisions, ii. 158; annulled by the pope, ii. 162; iii. 232; confirmed by Henry III., and copies sent to each county, ii. 268; did not differ from the charter of John, ii. 269; the sentence of archbishop Stephen renewed against violators of, ii. 394; its articles required by Parliament to be observed, ii. 491; iii. 125, 132, 136, 344; openly read, and the transgressors solemnly excommunicated, ii. 137; iii. 327; its observance publicly proclaimed, iii. 346.
- Charter of Subjection and tribute granted by John to the pope, ii. 135; given to Pandulph, sealed with wax, but afterwards with a bulla of gold, ii. 146; taken to Rome by Pandulph, ii. 148; burnt in the pope's chamber at Lyons, ii. 501; remonstrance against, addressed to the General Council, iii. 294.
- Charters, renewed with the new seal of Richard I., ii. 70; iii. 218; and again by Henry III., ii. 294.
- Chartre, La (*Castrum-Carceris*), castle of, taken by Philip II., i. 461.

- Chartres (*Carnotum*), city of, pope Innocent II. received at, by Henry I., i. 244; meeting of Louis IX. and Henry III. at, iii. 341.
- Chartres, Yvo, bishop of, his death, i. 222.
- Chartres, counts of. *See* Blois.
- Chartres, Boeleis de, joins Boamund as a crusader, i. 71.
- Chartres (*de Carnoto*), William de, joins the crusaders at Damietta, ii. 230.
- Châstillon (*de Castellione*), Reginald de, plunders the treasure of Saladin's mother, i. 439; refuses satisfaction, *ib.*; beheaded by Saladin (?), ii. 37.
- Château-Gaillard. *See* Roche-d'Andeli.
- Château-Neuf (*Novum-Castrum*), on the Sarthe, taken by the earl of Chester, ii. 329.
- Château-Roux (*Castrum-Radulphi*), fief of, referred to arbitration, in the treaty between Philip II. and Henry II., i. 418; captured by Philip, i. 447.
- Chaumont (*Calvus-Mons*), castle of, fortified by Louis VII., i. 311; captured by Henry II., *ib.*; burnt by the Normans, i. 344; taken by Philip II., i. 461; conference of Philip and Richard between Trie and, ii. 4.
- Chaumont (*de Calco-Monte*), Gualo de, takes the cross, i. 57; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Chaumont, Hugh de, taken prisoner by Richard I., ii. 58; escapes from the custody of Robert de Ros, *ib.*
- Chaumont, Richard de, fights with and conquers two Turks, i. 134; liberated by Corbaran, *ib.*
- Cheinduit, Ralph, taken prisoner at Lincoln, ii. 212.
- Chertsey (*Certesheia*), [Martin,] abbat of, sent to Rome by Richard I., ii. 75.
- Chester, *see of*. *See* Coventry.
- Chester, Richard, earl of, his secret conference with Robert of Normandy, i. 213; accused of treason, *ib.*; iii. 180; reconciled to Henry I., i. 214; iii. 181; perishes by shipwreck, with his wife [Matilda], the king's niece, i. 230; iii. 182.
- Chester [Hugh Cyvelioc (*called incorrectly* Ranulph), son of Ranulph de Gernons], captured at Dol, i. 382.
- Chester, Ranulph [de Gernons], earl of, son-in-law of Robert, earl of Gloucester, holds Lincoln against Stephen, i. 264; iii. 189; one of the leaders in the battle of Lincoln, *ib.*; defends the castle against Stephen, i. 273; taken prisoner, and forced to surrender the castle, i. 275; poisoned by William Peverel, i. 302; iii. 193.
- Chester and Lincoln, Ranulph [Blundeville], earl of, carried the crown at the coronation of Richard I., ii. 7; refused as one of John's sureties to Philip II., and hence his enmity to Hubert de Burgh, iii. 231; present at the coronation of Henry III., ii. 195; at the siege of Mountsorel, ii. 206; retires to Nottingham, ii. 208; one of the chiefs of the army at Newark, ii. 209; joins the Crusaders at Damietta, ii. 230; returns home, ii. 239; had the custody of Biham castle, ii. 244; letter to him from Philip de Albini, on affairs in the Holy Land, ii. 249; holds out at Leicester against the king and justiciary, ii. 260; threatened with excommunication by the legate, ii. 261; he and his associates surrender their castles, *ib.*; Faukes [de Breaute] professes to have been deceived by, ii. 265; iii. 250; takes the part of earl Richard of Cornwall, ii. 296; fortifies his castle at St. John [James] de Beveron, ii. 327; left one of the commanders in Brittany, ii. 328; makes forays into Anjou and Normandy, and takes some castles and towns, ii. 328, 329; captures the baggage-waggons of the French, on their invasion of Brittany, ii. 333; acts for Henry in making a truce with Louis IX., *ib.*; joins the king in Wales, *ib.*; refuses, on the part of the barons, to grant an aid, ii. 339; suggests the danger of exciting the populace, in reference to Hubert de Burgh, ii. 347, dies at Wallingford, *s. p. m.*, and buried at Chester, ii. 349, 510; iii. 267; his shield of arms, ii. 349.

Chester and Huntingdon, John le Scot, earl of, son of David, brother of William [the Lion], and nephew of earl Randolph, succeeds to the earldom, ii. 349; gained over from the party of the earl Mareschal by bribery, ii. 357; assumes the cross, ii. 391; dies from poison, *s. p. m.*, ii. 398, 510.

Chester, constables of. *See* Lascy.

Chichester, the city and cathedral of, burnt, i. 443; iii. 207.

Chichester, see of, transferred to, from Selsey, iii. 171; seized by Henry III., ii. 488, 489; iii. 290.

Chichester, bishops of:

— Ralph, present at the consecration of Thomas archbishop of York, i. 210.

— Sifred, abbat of Glastonbury, appointed, i. 235; iii. 184.

— Hilary, present at the concord between the churches of Lincoln and St. Alban's, i. 318.

— John, dean of Chichester, elected, i. 375; consecrated, i. 390.

— Simon de Welles, consecrated, ii. 102; iii. 222; dies, ii. 113; iii. 224.

— Richard [Poore], dean of Salisbury, consecrated, ii. 152, 171. *See* Salisbury, bishops of.

— Ralph de Noville or Neville, chancellor, consecrated, ii. 267; iii. 250; elected archbishop of Canterbury, but annulled by the pope, ii. 337; refuses to give up the seal to the king, ii. 389; iii. 273; elected bishop of Winchester, ii. 412; the seal taken from him, but allowed to keep the emoluments, *ib.*; his election to Winchester annulled by the pope, ii. 418; iii. 263, 277; dies at London, in his palace near the New Temple, which he built, ii. 480.

— Robert Passelewe, [archdeacon of Lewes,] elected, but annulled, ii. 488.

— Richard de Wiz or Withz [Wich?], elected, ii. 488; consecrated at Lyons by the pope, ii. 505; dies, iii. 135, 325; formerly clerk and councillor of archbishop Edmund, *ib.*; from his informa-

Chichester, bishops of:—*cont.*

Richard de Wiz or Withz—*cont.*

tion Matthew Paris wrote the Life of St. Edmund, *ib.*; miracles at his tomb, iii. 139, 318, 327; his body found clothed in hair-cloth and bound by iron hoops, iii. 139; a saint, although not canonized, iii. 329.

— John Clippinge, canon of Chichester, elected, iii. 139, 327.

Childewike, Geoffrey de, obtains a grant of warren on lands held of St. Alban's, iii. 62; protected by John Mansel, his brother-in-law, *ib.*

Chilterns (*Ciltria*), earthquake in the district so called, iii. 87, 97, 314, 319.

Chinon (*Chynun*), castle of, taken by Henry II., i. 306; iii. 193; Henry dies at, i. 464; treasure of Richard I. at, given up to John, ii. 78; surrendered to Philip II., ii. 103; bravery of Hubert de Burgh at, ii. 344.

Chorasmians or Chorosmians [Kharizmians], expelled from their country by the Tartars, and sent by the Soldan of Egypt to attack the Christians, ii. 484; iii. 289; slaughter of the Christians by, near Gaza, *ib.*, 507; iii. 295; utterly destroyed in the Holy Land, iii. 28, 51, 301.

Chore [Cork?], the Regulus of, does homage to Henry II., i. 370.

Chrism, Holy, made at St. Alban's, ii. 398, 483; iii. 274, 333.

Christiana, countess of Albemarle. *See* Albemarle.

Christopher [*a mistake for Eric?*], son of Athelmar II. king of Denmark, makes war against his brother, iii. 283.

Chronica Magna, or Majora, S. Albani. *See* Historiæ, and Paris, Matthew.

Chronology, corrected by Marianus Scotus, i. 26; events after Christmas Day may belong to that year or the next, i. 307; iii. 193; change in the regnal years of Henry III. noted, ii. 196 n.; marvellous events in the quinquagenary from 1201 to 1250, iii. 88, 89, 315.

- Cilicia, arrival of the Crusaders in, i. 88 ; limits of, *ib.* ; Salaman, governor of, captured by Noradin, i. 337.
- Cincia, daughter of Reimund, count of Provence, married to earl Richard of Cornwall, ii. 473 ; iii. 287 ; nuptials celebrated at Wallingford, ii. 478 ; birth of her son Edmund, iii. 68 ; goes to France, to meet her sisters, iii. 340.
- Cincio, canon of St. Paul's, ill-used returning from St. Alban's, ii. 338.
- Cirencester, abbey of, founded by Henry I., 249.
- Cireth [Sereth or Saratt, co. Herts.], castle of, forces drawn from the garrison by Faukes, ii. 203.
- Cisoing (*Cisonium*), nunnery at, ii. 46 n.
- Cistercian Order, origin of, i. 240 ; receive a grant of money from Richard I., ii. 10 ; contribute the wool of one year towards his ransom, ii. 44 ; the ransom money bequeathed to them by Henry VI., and refused, ii. 58 ; suspended by the pope for celebrating divine service during the interdict, ii. 117, 118 ; iii. 224 ; a large sum taken from them for tallage, ii. 123, 151 ; the abbats not allowed to go to the general chapter, ii. 123, 467 ; iii. 286 ; compelled by John to give deeds of gift for money extorted from them, ii. 132 ; at their general chapter, prayers desired for Louis IX., ii. 471 ; obtain papal privilege to build schools at Paris and elsewhere, iii. 57, 94, 95 n., 309 ; letter of Louis IX. read in a general chapter, iii. 114 ; obtain right of warren from Henry III., iii. 129 ; grant of the church of Scarborough to, iii. 209.
- Citeaux (*Cisteus*), abbey of, derivation of the name, i. 240 ; iii. 185.
- Cività Vecchia, Innocent IV. embarks at, ii. 485.
- Civitot [on the gulf of Nicomedia], arrival of the Crusaders at, i. 62.
- Clairvaux, abbey of, persecuted by Engelram de Coucy, ii. 490 ; iii. 291.
- Clairvaux, abbats of :
— Bernard, reconciles Louis VII. to the pope, i. 278 ; dies, i. 292.
- Clairvaux, abbats of :—*cont.*
— Stephen de Lexintone, obtains for the Cistercians the privilege to found schools at Paris, iii. 94, 309.
- Clare, Roger, earl of, refuses homage to archbishop Thomas for the castle of Tunbridge, i. 322.
- Clare, Richard [son of Roger], earl of, submits to Henry II., i. 389 ; his castle of Tunbridge captured by John's partizans, ii. 170.
- Clare and Gloucester, Gilbert [son of Richard], earl of, takes the part of Richard of Cornwall against Henry III., ii. 296 ; his death, ii. 328 ; iii. 262 ; custody of his lands given to Hubert de Burgh, *ib.* ; his shield of arms, *ib.* ; claim of the archbishop to Tunbridge castle, part of his possessions, ii. 330.
- Clare and Gloucester, Richard [son of Gilbert], earl of, referred to, for account of atmospheric phenomena in Ireland, ii. 391 ; marries Margaret, daughter of Hubert de Burgh, ii. 395 ; as one of the lords Marchers, opposes the Welsh, ii. 487 ; iii. 290 ; knighted at London, ii. 502 ; his shield of arms, *ib.* ; on account of the enmity between him and the foreigners, a tournament is prohibited, iii. 294 ; holds a court at Christmas near Gloucester, iii. 43 ; goes abroad, iii. 69 ; his suit with the abbat of St. Edmund's, iii. 119 ; his son Gilbert married to [Alice] the king's niece, iii. 133, 324 ; is worsted in a tournament in France, iii. 325 ; sent to inquire into the charges against the guardians of Scotland, iii. 347 ; hears from the queen her complaints, *ib.*
- Clarendon, Constitutions approved at the council of, i. 322-326 ; iii. 95 ; condemned or tolerated by Alexander III., *ib.* ; sworn to by the prelates and nobles, i. 326 ; renounced by Henry II., but some still observed, i. 386 ; are abuses, iii. 195.
- Claudian, quoted, i. 218.

- Clement, St., granted privilege to St. Denis for the clergy of France to elect their own pope, ii. 471; iii. 287.
- Clement II., pope, succeeds, iii. 166.
- Clement III., anti-pope, (Wibert, archbishop of Ravenna,) nominated in the council of Mayence, i. 25; enthroned, i. 27, 33; gives the emperor Henry IV. his benediction, i. 28; was intruded into the papacy by the emperor, i. 50.
- Clement III., pope, succeeds, i. 445; iii. 207; directs the bishop of Albano to preach a crusade, *ib.*; sends John of Anagni to make peace between Philip II. and Richard, i. 455; dies, ii. 20, 27.
- Clement, Henry, clerk, of Ireland, boasts of having caused the death of Richard earl Mareschal, ii. 381; killed in London, *ib.*
- Cleophas, Christ walked with, at Emmaus, i. 137.
- Clere, Matthew de, sheriff of Kent, and constable of Dover, imprisons the archbishop of York, ii. 22; excommunicated by archbishop Hubert, ii. 44.
- Clergy, the English prelates despised by Lanfranc for their illiteracy, i. 14; order of the general synod, respecting married priests, i. 18; general statutes concerning, passed in the council at Clermont, i. 54-56; concubines of the priests prohibited, i. 234, 243; iii. 183; decrees relative to, in the Constitutions of Clarendon, i. 323-326; subjected to lay jurisdiction, i. 327, 334; to be tried before the secular judge for forfeiture of forest and lay fees, i. 392, 395; exempted from duel, i. 395; other concessions respecting, made to the legate by Henry II., *ib.*; decrees made in reference to, in the General Council at Rome, i. 412-414; their property confiscated by John, ii. 116; their concubines inhumanly treated, *ib.*; oppressed by the legate Walo, ii. 225; demands of Honorius III. for prebends, ii. 278, 281, 284; objections made by the French clergy, ii. 282; the English prelates forbidden by the king to subject their lay fiefs to Rome, ii. 279; compelled to renew their charters, ii. 294; papal claim of tithes, ii. 315, 316; tyranny of the legate in enforcing the tax, ii. 317; iii. 259; complaints laid before the pope by archbishop Stephen, touching pluralities, ii. 335; papal demand of a fifth of their goods, ii. 431, 432, 436; complaint to the General Council at Lyons, of the papal exactions, ii. 507; iii. 295; intolerable grievances suffered by, from Rome, iii. 5, 58, 297, 310, 316, 321; papal mandate to seize the goods of the rich intestate clergy, iii. 9, 21 *n.*; further demands of pope Innocent on, iii. 12; complaints of, in parliament, iii. 16; contribution granted by, to the pope, iii. 19; permission granted to one person to hold several bishoprics, iii. 90, 316; no rector allowed to succeed his father, or hold two benefices, *ib.*; the free election of prelates demanded in parliament, iii. 136, 326; novelty of the payment of tithes by the clergy to the laity, iii. 337. *See Investiture; Procurations; Provisions.*
- Clergy, Italian. *See Italian.*
- Clerkenwell (*Fons-Clericorum*), London, council held at by Henry II., i. 433.
- Clermont (*Clarus-Mons*), in Auvergne, council held at by Urban II., and decrees passed, i. 54-56; iii. 175.
- Clermont (*de Claro-Monte*), Simon de, killed near Gaza, ii. 433.
- Clifford, Walter de, joins the party of the earl Mareschal, ii. 356.
- Cloths, woollen, statute relative to the measure and sale of, ii. 65; iii. 216.
- Cluniac Order, money exacted from by John, ii. 123.
- Cluny, church of, dedicated by Innocent II., ii. 245.
- Cluny, abbats of:
- Hugh I., his dream respecting William Rufus, i. 172.
 - [Peter], conveys away the treasure of Henry bishop of Winchester, i. 302.

Cluny, abbats of:—*cont.*

— [Hugh IV.], by his mediation Richard is summoned before the emperor, ii. 42; one of the sureties of Philip II., ii. 57; his possessions seized by Richard, *ib.*

— [William de Pontoise], comes to England, to visit his Order, iii. 110; compelled to return quickly, *ib.*

Cnut, king of Denmark and England, lands in England, and ravages it, iii. 161; holds a council at Oxford, and puts some Danish nobles to death, *ib.*; fights seven battles with Edmund Ironside, and in single combat, *ib.* 163; acquires the whole of England, and exiles the sons of Edmund, iii. 161; marries Emma, widow of Æthelred, *ib.*; employs himself in pious works, *ib.*; winters in Denmark, iii. 162; endows the abbey of St. Edmund, and places monks there, iii. 41, 162; imposes a tax on England, iii. 162; founds the abbey of St. Benet Holm, iii. 41, 162; orders the laws of Edward the Confessor to be observed, iii. 162; honours the English for gaining a battle for him [in Sweden], *ib.*; enriches the Old Minister of Winchester, *ib.*; shows reverence to the tomb of king Edmund, *ib.*; founds the abbey of Holm in Norway, iii. 41, 162, 163; goes to Norway, and expels king Olaf, iii. 163; goes to Rome, and confirms Romescot, *ib.*; places Benedictine monks in the abbey of Holm, *ib.*; causes Holm in Norway to be dedicated, *ib.*; returns from Rome, *ib.*; makes a road between Ramsey and Peterborough, *ib.*; defeats Malcolm, king of Scots, iii. 164; gives Denmark and Norway to his sons, *ib.*; dies, and is buried at Winchester, *ib.*

Cnut, son of Sweyn II., king of Denmark, arrives in a fleet, to aid the conspirators against William I., i. 20; iii. 171; ravages Flanders, *ib.*

Coinage, new, in 1158, i. 309; iii. 194; names of base coin, *ib.* n.; new, in 1181, i. 423; form of the Irish changed, ii. 122; many punished for clipping, iii.

Coinage—*cont.*

27, 301, 316; a new design adopted in consequence, *ib.*; the people impoverished by the exchange of the clipt coin, iii. 35, 303.

Coiners or Moneyers, punished for debasing the coin, i. 235; iii. 184.

Colchester, plundered by the barons, ii. 184; conventual church of, founded by the seneschal of Henry I., i. 400.

Colchester, Ralph de Alta-ripa [Haute-riue?], archdeacon of, his death at Acre, ii. 20.

Colchester, Walter of, sacrist of St. Alban's, joint artist of the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury, ii. 242.

Coleville, Roger de, seized by Faukes [de Breaute] in the forest of Wabridge, ii. 204; iii. 239.

Coleville, William de, taken prisoner at Lincoln, ii. 212.

Colewich, death of Paul, abbat of St. Alban's, at, i. 45.

[Colewick], miraculous dance in the churchyard of St. Magnus at, in Saxony, iii. 161.

Cologne (*Colonia*), slaughter of the Jews at, i. 67; arrival of the empress Isabel at, ii. 380; number of Beguines there, ii. 476.

Cologne, archbishops of:

— Anno, assists at the synod of Mantua, i. 10.

— Reginald, favoured the anti-pope Octavian [Victor IV.], i. 336; comes to England to receive Matilda as wife of the duke of Saxony, *ib.*; treated as an excommunicated person, *ib.*; enemy of pope Alexander III., and of archbishop Thomas, i. 345; iii. 198; letter of Henry II. to, *ib.*

— Philip, visits England, to pay his vows to St. Thomas, i. 427; received honourably at London, *ib.*

— [Henry], comes to England for Isabel, betrothed to Frederic II., ii. 379; present at the feast held at Westminster, *ib.*; sets out from Dartford, and embarks

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— Conrad, abandons the emperor's cause, ii. 474; the see of Mentz bestowed on him, and the abbey of Volsa, iii. 53; expends the treasure of the church on military affairs, *ib.*

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- Coucy, Engelram [Raoul] de, [eldest son of preceding, killed in Egypt,] his shield of arms, iii. 84 n.
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- Coventry, see of Chester transferred to, i. 246; papal decision as to the right of election of the bishop, ii. 300; the king seizes the barony of, ii. 488; iii. 290.
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- Craucumbe, Godfrey de, knight, one of John's envoys at the Lateran Council, ii. 168; sent to seize Hubert de Burgh, ii. 347; drags him out of the chapel of Brentwood, and takes him to the Tower, ii. 348; iii. 266.
- Crema, John of, cardinal legate, holds a council at London, i. 234; iii. 183; condemns the concubines of priests, but is caught with one, *ib.*
- Cremonese, defeated by the Bolognese, and the prisoners taken to Bologna, iii. 56, 309; pay a sum of money to obtain mild treatment, iii. 57.
- Crepin [Crispin?], William, constable of Eu, gives up the castle to Richard I., ii. 63.

- Crescencio, castle of, at Rome [the Mole of Adrian], belonged to the brothers of pope Anacletus, i. 244.
- Cressi, Roger de, taken prisoner at Lincoln, ii. 212.
- Crispin, William [*erroneously called* count of Evreux], exiled by Henry I., i. 227; wounds the king at the battle of Bremule, *ib.*; is unhorsed and taken prisoner, *ib.*
- Cristina, sister of Eadgar Etheling, accompanies her brother to Scotland, i. 9; becomes a nun, *ib.*
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- Crops, failure of, in 1234 and 1249, ii. 375; iii. 54; abundant, in 1244, 1245, and 1248, ii. 498, 511; iii. 42.
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- Cross-bearers or Crutched Friars (*Cruciferi*), new Order of, established in England, ii. 496; iii. 318.
- Crowmarsh (*Craumerse*), castle of, besieged by duke Henry, and razed by Stephen, i. 293.
- Crown of Thorns, Holy, purchased of Baldwin II. by Louis IX., ii. 407, 443, 447; kept in the Sainte Chapelle, ii. 447.
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- Domesday Book, compilation of, and name, i. 27; iii. 172.
- Damfront (*Danfronte*), castle of, fortified by Henry I., i. 232.
- Dominic, St., founder of the Order of Friars Preachers, canonized, ii. 396.
- Dominicans. *See* Friars Preachers.
- Donald (*Duvenal*), brother of Malcolm III., elected king of Scotland, i. 43; iii. 174; driven out by his nephew Duncan, *ib.*
- Dorchester, the see of. *See* Lincoln.
- Dorchester, bishops of:
— Ædric, his death, iii. 164.
— Ædnoth, Eadnoth, succeeds, iii. 164; dies, iii. 166.
— Ulf, chaplain of Edward Confessor, succeeds, iii. 166.
- Dorset, county or earldom of, given by Richard I. to prince John, ii. 13.
- Dorylæum. *See* Gorgoni.
- Donay, Peter of. *See* Cambray.
- Doune, [Dover,] Richard de, dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 510.
- Dover, Henry II. embarks at, to meet Louis VII., i. 410; iii. 203; Richard I. embarks from, ii. 14; Geoffrey, archbishop of York, lands at, ii. 22; the chancellor [William, bishop of Ely,] seized there, ii. 28; John lands at, ii. 88; two Templars come to John there, ii. 134; charter conceded at, by John, ii. 135; the proscribed prelates land at, ii. 140; the French ships captured by Hubert de Burgh, brought to, ii. 220; foreign mercenaries land at, ii. 357; the bishop of Carlisle prevented embarking at, ii. 358; Alienor of Provence lands at, ii. 386; earl Richard of Cornwall embarks from, ii. 437; Thomas, count of Flanders, lands at, ii. 493; the nuncio Martin conducted to, ii. 504.
- Dover, castle of, the chief valve of Eng-
i. 49; surrendered to the queen of Stephen, i. 258; committed to the custody of Hubert de Burgh, ii. 179; the key and bolt of England against foreigners, *ib.* 218; iii. 238; besieged by prince Louis, ii. 183; iii. 235; fruitless attempt of Louis for its surrender, ii. 197; iii. 238, 265; the siege raised, ii. 199; iii. 238; sally of the garrison, *ib.*
- Dover castle, constables of:
— Matthew de Clere. *See* Clere.
— [?], promises made to him by the nuncio Martin, ii. 504.
- Dover, priory of St. Martin of, Geoffrey, archbishop of York, lodges at, ii. 22.
- Dreux (*Druis*), Robert de, count of, his son taken prisoner by John, ii. 149.
- Dreux, [John,] count of, assumes the cross, ii. 508; iii. 296.
- Dromund, a large Saracen ship so called, sunk at Lisbon, i. 429; captured by Richard I., ii. 23.
- Drought, long continued, ii. 459; iii. 123, 322, 345.
- Dublin, John receives homage of the "Reguli" at, ii. 122.
- Dublin, archbishops of:
— [John Comyn], present at the coronation of Richard I., ii. 6.
— Henry, present at John's concession of the Great Charter, ii. 159.
— Luke, formerly chaplain to Hubert de Burgh, obtains Hubert's respite, ii. 347.
- Dunbar, earl of. *See* Patricius.
- Duncan, son of Malcolm III. of Scotland, hostage in the court of William II., i. 43; drives out the usurper Donald, and succeeds to the throne, *ib.*
- Dunster (*Dunestor*), castle of, held against Stephen by William de Moim, i. 258.
- Dunstable (*Dunestaplia*), Henry I. keeps Christmas at, i. 231; the traders of, come to market at St. Alban's, i. 402; meeting at, of archbishop Stephen and his suffragans, ii. 147; the army of prince Louis comes to, ii. 208; pleas held at, by the justices itinerant, ii. 263; iii. 249.

- Dunton, Duvinton [Dunnington, co. Leicester ?], castle of, belonged to John de Lascy, ii. 171; razed by king John, *ib.*
- Dunwich (*Dunewicum*), town of, compelled to pay ransom by the barons, ii. 184.
- Durand, knight Templar, sent to John, to reconcile him with the church, ii. 124.
- Durazzo (*Durachium*), some Crusaders propose to land at, i. 68; Hugh the Great captured there, i. 69; arrival of Raimund of Toulouse at, i. 72; metropolis of Epirus Prima, i. 211; besieged by Boamund of Antioch, *ib.*
- Durham, see of, taken by Henry III. into his hands, during vacancy, iii. 44, 305.
- Durham, bishops of:
- Ædmund, dies, iii. 166.
 - Eadred, succeeds, iii. 166.
 - Ægelric or Eilric, resigns, and takes the monastic habit, iii. 167; accused of treason, i. 11; seized at Peterborough, and imprisoned at Westminster, *ib.*; iii. 170; dies, and is buried at Westminster, i. 17; iii. 171.
 - Ægelwine, brother of Ægelric, succeeds, i. 12; is exiled, *ib.*; excommunicates the invaders of the church, i. 13; iii. 170; retreats to the isle of Ely, i. 14.
 - Walcher, purchases the county of Northumberland, i. 21; oppresses the people, *ib.*; slain by them, i. 22; iii. 171.
 - William, made justiciary by William I., i. 174; rebels against William II., in favour of Robert, iii. 174.
 - Ranulph [Flambard], succeeds, i. 168; iii. 177; was the agent of William II. to exact money, i. 182; his bad character, *ib.*; imprisoned by Henry I., *ib.*; escapes to Normandy, and excites Robert against his brother, *ib.*; at the consecration of the archbishop of York, iii. 210; and at the dedication of St. Alban's, ii. 220; iii. 181; dies, ii. 242; iii. 185.
 - Geoffrey, chancellor, succeeds, i. 247; iii. 186.
- Durham, bishops of:—*cont.*
- William de S. Barbara, dean of York, succeeds, i. 276; iii. 189; dies, i. 292; iii. 191.
 - Hugh de Pusat, Pusatz, or Pusaz, nephew of king Stephen, consecrated by pope Anastasius at Rome, i. 291; present at the concord between the churches of Lincoln and St. Alban's, i. 318; at the council of Tours, i. 321; dedicates the chapel of St. Cuthbert, at St. Alban's, i. 369; buys the vill of Seggesfeld and the wapentake, also the county of Northumberland for his life, ii. 11; takes the title of earl, *ib.*; iii. 209; pays 1,000 marks to be made justiciary of England, and be exempt from the crusade, *ib.*; obtains the papal license to remain, *ib.*; prophecy of St. Godric fulfilled at his death, ii. 12.
 - Philip of Poitiers, consecrated, ii. 58; sent to Rome to defend the king's cause against the archbishop of Rouen, ii. 61; dies, ii. 114; iii. 224.
 - Richard de Marisco, consecrated, ii. 231; quarrels with his monks, ii. 245; iii. 245; his cruel conduct, *ib.*; complaints of him to the pope, ii. 246; goes to Rome, and gains the suit by bribery, *ib.*; his church impoverished by him, *ib.*; iii. 260; dies at Peterborough, ii. 286; buried in the chapter house, Durham, *ib.*; his epitaph, ii. 253.
 - William Scot, archdeacon of Worcester, elected, but rejected by the king, ii. 286; iii. 254; appeal made to the pope, *ib.*; annulled, ii. 300.
 - Richard II., Poore, bishop of Salisbury, translated to, ii. 300; ordered to excommunicate the authors of the riots against the Italian clergy, ii. 340; his death and good works, ii. 396; iii. 274; relieved the church of Durham from debt, *ib.*; iii. 260; removed the church of Salisbury to a fitter place, ii. 397; founded the nunnery of Tarent, *ib.*; ruled three episcopal churches, *ib.*; iii. 274.

Durham, bishops of :—*cont.*

— Thomas, prior of Durham, elected, ii. 439; resigns, *ib.*

— Nicholas de Fernham, elected, ii. 445; iii. 282; consecrated, ii. 450; iii. 283; his composition with St. Alban's, touching the visitation of Tynemouth, iii. 22, 299; resigns, iii. 40, 305; three manors assigned to him for sustenance, iii. 44, 306, 321; restores the money extorted by Henry III. from the see, iii. 305; money belonging to him seized by the king, iii. 347; his testimony alleged, in reference to Nicholas de Thurnay, ii. 90.

— Walter de Kirkeham, dean of York, elected and accepted, iii. 44, 60, 305; consecrated, iii. 61, 306, 310; present at the excommunication of transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137; takes charge of the body of Walter, archbishop of York, iii. 345.

Durham, church of, dispute of the monks with their bishop, concerning their liberties, ii. 245; relieved from its debts, ii. 396; iii. 260; suit at Rome, as to the election of bishop, ii. 286, 439; refuse to elect the king's nominees, *ib.*; iii. 281.

Durham, William of, archbishop elect of Rouen. *See* Rouen.

Duvenal. *See* Donald.

Dyes, statute made, relative to the making of, ii. 65.

E.

Eadric, surnamed Streone (*Stroine*), made duke of Mercia, iii. 160; murders duke Æthelstan [*a mistake for Ælfhelm*], *ib.*; his two sons blinded, *ib.*; advises Cnut to put some Danish chiefs to death, iii. 161.

Eadgar, son of Eadmund, i. 301; his charter to Ramsey abbey, iii. 119.

Eadgar Etheling, son of Edward, and great-nephew of Edward the Confessor, born in Hungary, i. 9; recalled to England by Edward as his heir, iii. 167; driven by a storm to Scotland, with his mother and sisters, i. 9; iii. 169; joins the Danes, and occupies York, i. 12; submits to William I., and does fealty, *ib.*; iii. 170; flies to Scotland, iii. 14; goes to William in Normandy, and is pensioned, *ib.*

Eadmund. *See* Edmund.

Eadward. *See* Edward.

Eadwin, earl [of Mercia], brother of earl Morcar, flies from the tyranny of William I., i. 9.

Earthquakes, in England, i. 22, 26, 247, 338, 434; iii. 20, 42, 87, 90, 97, 206, 299, 305, 314, 315, 317, 319; in Syria, i. 218; in Lombardy and the East, i. 222; iii. 182; in Savoy, iii. 38, 90, 304, in Rome, iii. 181; said to predict deaths of great persons, iii. 314.

East-Anglia, earls of. *See* Bigod, Hugh; Ralph.

Easter-day, fell on 25th April 1204 (*ultimum Pascha*), ii. 103; the time of its proper occurrence in 1238 [1239?], ii. 416; iii. 278; first fell on 27th March 1250 in a quinquagenary year, iii. 97, 278, 319.

Ebron, also called Cariatarbe, to the south of Jerusalem, i. 159; the bishop of, suffragan to the patriarch of Jerusalem, i. 162; the burial place of Adam and Eve, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, *ib.*

Eclipses of the moon (1114), i. 219; (1135), i. 249; (1204), ii. 102; (1207), ii. 113; (1218), ii. 227; (1230), ii. 329; iii. 262; (1248), iii. 38; (1255), iii. 346; interpreted differently by the Christians and Saracens, ii. 227.

Eclipses of the sun (1140), i. 266; iii. 188; (1178), i. 401; (1181), i. 423; ii. 204; (1191), ii. 23; (1207), ii. 113; (1230), ii. 324; iii. 262; (1239), ii. 421; iii. 279; (1241), i. 457; twice in three years, iii. 90.

Edenham [Tenham (?)], the crops of, carried off by the earl of Albemarle, ii. 243.

- Edessa, city of Mesopotamia, submits to Baldwin, i. 88, 89; called also Rages, i. 89; besieged by Corbaran, i. 106; placed under the temporary rule of Tancred, i. 200; captured by Sanguinius, i. 272; converted by the preaching of Thadæus, *ib.*; bodies of saints buried at, *ib.*; acts of king Abgarus preserved there, *ib.*; often taken and re-taken by the Christians and Saracens, *ib.* See Roasia.
- Edessa, counts of. See Baldwin I.; Baldwin de Bourg; Curtenai, Jocelin de.
- Edgar, son of Malcolm III., becomes king of Scotland, i. 9; dies, i. 208.
- Edith, daughter of earl Godwin, married to Edward the Confessor, iii. 165; her death and burial, i. 20; iii. 171.
- Edmund, St., [king of East-Anglia,] causes the death of Sweyn, iii. 160, 161; reverence paid to his tomb by Cnut, iii. 162.
- Edmund, son of Edward the Elder, i. 302.
- Edmund, surnamed Ireneside, son of Æthelred, i. 301; succeeds to the throne, iii. 161; fights seven battles with Cnut, and in single combat, iii. 163; killed by treachery, *ib.*; his sons exiled by Cnut, *ib.*
- Edmund, son of Henry III., his birth, ii. 499; iii. 293; the kingdom of Sicily and Apulia offered to, iii. 338.
- Edmund, son of Richard earl of Cornwall, born, iii. 68, 311; baptized by archbishop Boniface, *ib.*
- Edmund, St., archbishop of Canterbury. See Canterbury.
- Edward the Elder, son of Alfred, i. 302; his laws ordered to be observed, iii. 162.
- Edward the Confessor, St., son of Æthelred and Emma, succeeds, iii. 165; marries Edith, daughter of earl Godwin, *ib.*; collects a fleet against the Danes, *ib.*; abolishes Danegeld, iii. 166; legends concerning, iii. 167; gives the earldom of Northumberland to Tosti, *ib.*; exiles earl Algar, *ib.*; recalls Eadgar Etheling from Hungary, *ib.*; the Welsh king does fealty to, iii. 169; dies, *ib.*; his laws
- Edward the Confessor, St.—*cont.*
promised to be observed, by William II., by Henry I., and by John, i. 35, 176; ii. 140; some of these laws were in the charter of Henry I., ii. 153; confers the bishopric of Worcester on Wulstan, i. 53; his body translated to a shrine of gold by archbishop Thomas, i. 320; another shrine made for his remains by Henry III., ii. 455, 506 *n.*; iii. 94, 284, 295; his anniversary observed by Henry, ii. 445; the death of Waldemar, king of Denmark, ascribed to, ii. 447; charter to Ramsey abbey granted by, iii. 119; report that Harold was sent by him to bring over William of Normandy, iii. 168.
- Edward, or Eadward, son of Edmund Ironside, i. 301; his genealogy up to Noah, *ib.*
- Edward, eldest son of Henry III., born at Westminster, ii. 422; prayers for, previous to his birth, *ib.*; iii. 293; baptized by the legate Otho, and confirmed by archbishop Edmund, *ib.*; iii. 279; Alienor of Castille asked in marriage for, iii. 145, 329; Gascony given to, iii. 322; committed to the charge of earl Richard of Cornwall and the queen, iii. 328; sent for by king Henry, iii. 331; a ship got ready for, by the people of Yarmouth, iii. 335; joins his father abroad, *ib.*; marries Alienor at Burgos, iii. 336; knighted by Alfonso X., *ib.*; grant of Gascony, Ireland, and Wales to, *ib.*
- Edward, councillor of Henry III., takes the cross, iii. 71.
- Egelawe, plain of, in the west of England, where the battle between Stephen and duke Henry was about to take place, i. 301.
- Egypt, chosen as the battle ground of the Christians, by advice of Innocent III., ii. 227.
- Egypt and Damascus, [Mostali,] Soldan of, his deputy at Gibeil bribes the count of Toulouse, i. 135; sends an army under Elafdal to Syria, i. 151; iii. 177.

- Egypt, [Abul-Manzor-Amer ?] caliph of, sends forces against Baldwin I., i. 195.
- Elafdal Afdhal], emir of the Soldan, i. 151; an Armenian by birth, and apostate, previously named Emyreius, *ib.* leads an army to Ascalon, *ib.*; defeated by duke Godfrey, and himself wounded, i. 154, 155; his lamentation, i. 154; escapes on a dromedary, i. 55; his standard purchased by Robert of Normandy, and offered at the Holy Sepulchre, *ib.*
- Elephant, sent by the Soldan as a present to Frederic II., ii. 314; one given to Henry III. by Louis IX., iii. 344; the first seen in England, *ib.*
- Eleucheria [Eleutherus], river of, crossed by the crusaders, i. 37.
- Elisabeth, St., daughter of [Andrew II.] king of Hungary and wife of the landgrave of Thuringia, her life and miracles, ii. 233; her mother's death, *ib.* illustrious in Germany by her miracles, ii. 444; iii. 93, 318.
- Elisha (*Helisæus*), the prophet, resided at Galgala, i. 159; buried at Sebaste, *ib.*, 163.
- Ellington (*Elintona*), bravery of the parson of, against Faukes de Breante], ii. 204 he is brought to the legate Walo, *ib.*
- Elmham (*Helmham*), Alfric, bishop of, dies, iii. 65 succeeded by Stigand, *ib.*, i. 13. See Stigand.
- Elms, the (*Ulmæum*), at Smithfield. See London.
- [Elnoth], provost of Ramsey, punished on account of St. Ivo, iii. 159.
- Ely, isle of, the English nobles retreat to, i. 15; subdued by William I., *ib.*, iii. 170; earthquake at, i. 338; devastated by the forces of the earl of Salisbury ii. 173; the fair at, suppressed, iii. 303.
- Ely, Richard, abbat of, degraded by archbishop Anselm, i. 191; reinstated, i. 192.
- Ely, church of, created into an episcopal see, i. 210; iii. 180; the county of Cambridge assigned to, *ib.*; saved from being burnt, by payment of money, ii. 173; church of—*cont.*
173; dedication of, iii. 124, 322; restored, and presbytery built, iii. 125, 322, 337.
- Ely, bishops of:
— Hervey, bishop of Bangor, appointed, i. 210; dies, i. 247; iii. 180.
— Nigel, succeeds, i. 247; exiled, on account of relationship to the bishop of Salisbury, i. 264; iii. 186.
— Geoffrey [Ridel], archdeacon of Canterbury, elected, i. 375; consecrated, i. 390; dies intestate, and his property confiscated, ii. 6; iii. 208.
— William de Longchamp, elected, ii. 10; appointed legate in England, ii. 15; iii. 209; holds a council at Westminster, ii. 18; when justiciary causes the Tower of London to be surrounded by a fosse, ii. 19; iii. 210; his great pride, *ib.*; orders the sheriff of Kent to arrest the archbishop of York, ii. 22; consecrates Robert bishop of Worcester, ii. 27 complaints against him as chancellor, *ib.*; flies to Dover, disguised in a woman's dress, ii. 28; iii. 211; imprisoned, and surrenders his castles, *ib.*; by his mediation, Richard I. is cited before the emperor, ii. 42; brings to England the agreement for Richard's ransom, ii. 44 returns home with Richard, ii. 47; sent to Rome, to plead the king's suit against the archbishop of Rouen, ii. 61; dies at Poitiers, *ib.*
— Eustace, dean of Salisbury, consecrated, ii. 68; iii. 217; ordered by the pope to threaten John with an interdict, ii. 115; leaves England, ii. 116; goes to Rome, to complain of John, ii. 130; returns to France, and assists in pronouncing the sentence of John's deposition, ii. 132; comes back to England, ii. 139; bestows his benediction on William, abbat of St. Alban's, ii. 154; is one of John's sureties, to satisfy the barons, ii. 155; dies, *ib.*; iii. 231.
— John, abbat of Fountains, consecrated, ii. 241; iii. 245; dies, ii. 271.

Ely, bishops of :—*cont.*

— Geoffrey de Burgh, archdeacon of Norwich, appointed, ii. 271; owes his promotion to his brother Hubert, *ib.*; iii. 255; his death and burial, ii. 305; iii. 258.

— Hugh [Northwold], abbat of St. Edmund's, elected, ii. 305; iii. 258; retained his monastic habit, *ib.*; consecrated at Coventry, ii. 318; sent by Henry III. to ask Alienor of Provence in marriage, ii. 385; builds the presbytery of his church, iii. 125, 322, 337; present at the excommunication of transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137; injury sustained by, in the suppression of the fair at Ely, iii. 303; his death and burial, iii. 337; called the "Flos Nigrorum Monachorum," *ib.*

— William de Kilkenny, vice-chancellor, elected, and accepted by the king, iii. 340, 343; consecrated at Bely, iii. 347; money belonging to him taken by Henry III., *ib.*

Ely, Richard Fitz-Nigel, archdeacon of. *See* London, bishops of.

Elyas [Elijah], prophet, resided at Sarepta, i. 136.

Elyopolis, the same as Lydda, [*a mistake*], i. 137. *See* Lydda.

Emaus, castle of, between Jerusalem and the sea, i. 158. *See* Nicopolis.

Emaus, on the coast of Syria, [Ain-Mahûs, between Byblus and Beyrout], i. 136.

Emedelisius, an apostate spy, beheaded by Corbaran, i. 119.

Emeford, William de, imprisoned in Corf castle, ii. 166.

Emico, count, causes the massacre of the Jews in Germany, i. 67; flies to his country, i. 68.

Emissa [Hems], forces collected from, in aid of Antioch, i. 98.

Emma, daughter of duke Richard of Normandy, marries Æthelred, iii. 159; remarried to Cnut, iii. 161; obtains the endowment of the Old Minster at Win-

Emma of Normandy—*cont.*

chester, iii. 162; exiled by Harold, iii. 164; her son Hardecnut joins her at Bruges in Flanders, *ib.*; dies, iii. 166.

Emyfer, a Christian armourer and notary, betrays the city of Antioch to Boamund, i. 104-108; his exultation at the defeat of Corbaran, i. 127.

Emyreius. *See* Elafdal.

Eneas, cured of paralysis by St. Peter, i. 158.

England and English, reduced to slavery by William I., i. 8; shave their heads and hair, in imitation of the Normans, i. 11; usage to suspend arms to the walls for defence, i. 14; repent not having opposed the Normans, i. 15; oppressed, and their lands given to foreigners, i. 22; territorial survey made, by order of William, i. 27; servile state under the Normans, i. 28; introduction of bad customs, taxes, and oaths, i. 29; iii. 173; no great person allowed to quit the country, without the king's leave, i. 49; grievously oppressed by William II., i. 173, 175; miserable condition of, under Stephen, i. 264, 270; state of, during the interdict, ii. 116; iii. 224; fowling and fishing prohibited in, ii. 117; iii. 224; made tributary to the pope, ii. 135, 136, 146; iii. 316; specially belonged to the Roman church, ii. 161; never was the patrimony of St. Peter, ii. 176; the English skilled in naval warfare, ii. 220; impoverished by the papal exactions, ii. 292; iii. 321; the tribute imposed by John protested against, ii. 507; hatred between the English and foreigners, iii. 116; trodden under foot by strangers, iii. 130.

Ennon [Hinnon or Ge-hennon], valley of, to the south of Jerusalem, i. 161.

Ensus, king of Sardinia, natural son of the emperor Frederic II., receives Sardinia from his father, ii. 418; iii. 279; captures the prelates going by sea to the General Council, ii. 450; iii. 283; captures some soldiers of the Parmese, iii.

- Ensius, king of Sardinia—*cont.*
54; defeated and taken prisoner by the Bolognese, ii. 56, 309; his shield of arms, *ib.*
- Epernon (*Sparnum*), Henry I. stops at, i. 241.
- Ephraim, tribe of, to the north of Jerusalem, i. 159.
- Epirus, devastated by Boamund I., i. 211.
- Epte (*Eethe*), the river, Philip II. falls into, ii. 72; the limit of the Vexin, ii. 82.
- Eraclius, the emperor, his example imitated by Louis IX., ii. 446; and by Henry III., iii. 302.
- Eric VI., king of Denmark, [*named incorrectly* Henry,] son of Waldemar II., contests the throne with his brother, ii. 447; his death, iii. 65.
- Erkenwald, St., translation of, i. 285; iii. 190.
- Esaxe, Henry de, accused of treason, and convicted by trial of duel, i. 320; iii. 195; allowed to take the monastic habit at Reading, i. 321; carried the cross in procession there, *ib.*; accused of having thrown down the king's standard in battle, *ib.*
- Espec, Walter, one of the leaders at the battle of Alverton, i. 256.
- Essex, county of, subdued for prince Louis, ii. 181; ravaged by him, ii. 182; writs to the sheriffs of, to watch Hubert de Burgh, ii. 348; writs of Henry III. to the abbats and priors of, for a loan, iii. 44.
- [Essex], Geoffrey de Mandeville, earl of, fortifies the Tower of London, i. 268; taken prisoner [*named incorrectly* William] at St. Alban's, i. 270; iii. 188; gives up the Tower of London and castles of Walden and Plessey, i. 271; iii. 188; expels the monks from Ramsey, and plunders the adjoining churches, *ib.*; punished with insanity by the patron saints of Ramsey, i. 271 n.; killed by an arrow, i. 274; his chief commanders perish, *ib.*
- [Essex], William de Mandeville, earl of, [son of Geoffrey,] goes to Jerusalem, i. 399; death of, ii. 12; iii. 209.
- [Essex], Geoffrey de Mandeville [Fitz-Piers], earl of, killed in a tournament at London, ii. 175; iii. 234; his shield of arms, *ib.*
- Essex, William de Mandeville [Fitz-Piers], earl of, helps to subdue Essex and Suffolk for prince Louis, ii. 181; dies, ii. 292, 510; his shield of arms, *ib.*, 292. *See* Mandeville.
- Essex, Henry de Boun, earl of Hereford and. *See* Hereford.
- Essington (*Esendone*, *Esintona*), manor of, assigned to Nicholas, bishop of Durham, iii. 44, 306, 321.
- Estan, father of bishop Wulstan, i. 53.
- Esturmy, Geoffrey, knight, slain by the Welsh, ii. 507.
- Etampes (*Estampeia*), ironical speech of Philip II. relative to, ii. 83, 109.
- Etrepagni (*Stirpinieum*), castle of, burnt by duke Henry, i. 290.
- Eu (*Aucum*, *Augum*), castle of, Philip I. asked to besiege, i. 45; Baldwin of Flanders wounded at, i. 228; besieged by William of Flanders [*a mistake for* Alost], i. 242; delivered up to Richard I., ii. 63; town of, taken by Philip II., ii. 92.
- Eu (*de Auco*), William, count of, deprived of his sight, i. 48.
- [Eudo Dapifer], seneschal of Henry I., founds the abbey of Colchester, i. 400.
- Eudo [de Stella], his heresy condemned in the council at Rheims, i. 279.
- Eugenius III., pope, succeeds, i. 273; iii. 189; consecrates the archbishop of Bourges at Paris, i. 277; received solemnly at St. Geneviève, i. 278; his clerks beaten by the ministers of the church, *ib.*; holds a council at Rheims, *ib.*; dies, 292; iii. 192.
- Euphrates, the river, Boamund and others advance beyond, i. 200.
- Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, mentioned, *Prolog.* i. 4; his Ecclesiastical History referred to, i. 272.

Eustace, St., his forbearance, iii. 240.

Eustace, son of king Stephen, does homage to Louis VII. for Normandy, i. 256; marries Constance, sister of Louis, i. 262; receives the homage of the nobles of Anjou [England?], i. 288; joins Louis against duke Henry, i. 289; iii. 190; dies when about to plunder the territory of St. Edmund, i. 293; buried at Feversham, *ib.*

Eustace the Monk, collects a fleet at Calais for prince Louis, ii. 178; iii. 235; placed under his guidance, to take to London, ii. 217; iii. 240; engagement at sea with the English, ii. 219; captured and put to death, ii. 220; iii. 241; of Flemish origin, and an apostate monk, *ib.*

Evesham, abbats of:

— Thomas, his death, ii. 393.

— Richard [le Gras], prior of Hurley, succeeds, ii. 393; keeper of the king's seal, and elected bishop of Coventry, ii. 469; dies at La Reole in Gascony, *ib.*

Evesham, vision seen by a monk of, ii. 60; iii. 216; the written account of, preserved there, and at St. Alban's, *ib.*

Evreux (*Ebroica*), taken by Philip II. and delivered to prince John, ii. 45, 85; given by John to prince Louis, with his niece in marriage, ii. 84, 85.

Evreux, Simon, earl of. *See* Montfort.

Exchequer, rolls of, referred to, ii. 8; iii. 4, 305; removed from Westminster to Northampton, ii. 118; suspended, ii. 156; iii. 232.

Excommunication, sentence of, pronounced against the transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137.

Exempt abbats, protected against the bishops by the Friars Minors, iii. 19; hence the exempt monasteries become favourable to the Mendicant Orders, *ib.*

Exeter [*incorrectly called Oxford*], taken by William I., i. 10; and by Stephen, i. 254.

Exeter, bishops of:

— William, consecrated, i. 208; dies, i. 255.

Exeter, bishops of:—*cont.*

— Robert, his death, i. 302.

— Robert [Warlewast], dean of Salisbury, succeeds, i. 302.

— Bartholomew, consecrated, i. 312; vision seen by, *ib.*; endows a priest, to say masses for Levenoth, i. 314; present at the concord between the churches of Lincoln and St. Alban's, i. 318; suspended by the pope, i. 357; says mass and preaches on the reconciliation of the church of Canterbury, i. 371.

— John, precentor of Exeter, consecrated, i. 437.

— Henry Mareschal, brother of William Mareschal the elder, appointed, ii. 51; dies, ii. 107.

— Simon de Apulia, dean of York, succeeds, ii. 107, 152; dies, ii. 260; iii. 247.

— Henry, archdeacon of Stafford, elected, ii. 123.

— William Briwere, nephew of William Briwere, consecrated, ii. 267; iii. 250; goes to the Holy Land, ii. 297, 409; iii. 277; at Acre, when Frederic II. landed, ii. 304; the empress Isabel placed under his joint charge, ii. 379; dies, ii. 498; iii. 293.

— Richard, chancellor of Exeter, consecrated at Reading, ii. 508; present at the excommunication of transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137.

Exeter, Robert de Maldon, archdeacon of. *See* Hereford, bishops of.

Eye, castellany of, possessed by archbishop Thomas, i. 329.

Ezechias, the prophet, Henry II. compared to, i. 385.

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Fær, or Farfar, name of the river Orontes, i. 90, 128.

Faie, Ralph de, uncle of queen Alienor turns the young king's heart against his father, i. 371.

- Falaise (*Falesia*), castle of, fortified by Henry I., i. 232; surrendered to Theobald IV. of Blois, i. 255; besieged by Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 261; given up to him, i. 267; William, king of Scots, kept a prisoner at, i. 392; iii. 202; Arthur of Brittany imprisoned there, ii. 94; iii. 221; his interview with John at, ii. 95.
- Famine and mortality in England, i. 44; iii. 160.
- Far, the *Faro* or Strait of Messina, passed by Richard I., ii. 17.
- Faringdon, castle of, taken by Stephen, i. 275.
- Farnham (*Fernham*), Eustace of Lynn imprisoned at, i. 128.
- Fécamp (*Fiscamus*), Cecily, daughter of William I., a nun at, i. 20; iii. 171.
- Ferdinand III., [named *incorrectly* Alfonso,] king of Castille, or Spain, aids in the capture of Majorca, ii. 374; iii. 271; takes Cordova, ii. 384; conquers great part of Spain, ii. 390; iii. 273, 317; captures Seville, iii. 38, 304; Gascony freed from his claim, iii. 317; assumes the cross, iii. 95; his shield of arms, *ib.*; dies, iii. 122, 322; had promised aid to Louis IX., *ib.*
- Ferentino, John of, sent as legate to England, ii. 107; iii. 223; collects much money, and holds a council at Reading, *ib.*; returns to Rome, ii. 108.
- Feria, Thomas de, joins the crusade, i. 66; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Fernant or Fergant, of Brittany, joins the crusade with Robert of Normandy, i. 76.
- Ferrers (*de Ferrariis*), Robert, earl of, submits to Henry II., i. 389.
- Ferrers, William I., earl of, [son of Robert,] dies at Acre, ii. 20.
- Ferrers, William II., earl of, [son of the preceding,] at the coronation of Henry III., ii. 195; at the siege of Mountsorel, ii. 206; one of the chiefs of the army at Newark, ii. 209; takes the part of earl Richard of Cornwall, ii. 296; one of the sureties for Hubert de Burgh, ii. 351;
- Ferrers, William II., earl of—*cont.*
added to the king's council, ii. 394; dies, very old, iii. 31, 302; death of his wife Margaret [*incorrectly called* Agnes], *ib.*
- Ferrers, William III., earl of, [son of the last,] thrown out of a carriage at St. Neot's, and dies, iii. 333.
- Ferte, La, (*Feritas*,) [en Braie?] the castle of Hugh de Gournay, destroyed by duke Henry, i. 290.
- Ferté - Bernard (*Feritas - Bernardi*), the castle of, burnt by duke Henry, i. 290; conferences there, between Philip and Henry II., i. 457, 458; taken by Philip, i. 459.
- Feugères, Ralph de. *See* Fougères.
- Feversham, abbey of, founded by Stephen, i. 291, 299; his queen Matilda and son Eustace buried in, i. 291, 293, 299; iii. 192; Stephen buried there, i. 299; visitation of, by archbishop Boniface, iii. 77.
- Feversham, [Peter de Linstede,] abbat of, supplies Guy de Lusignan with horses, iii. 104.
- Finchale, St. Godric the hermit lived at, i. 214.
- Finchampstead (*Finchamstede*), in Berkshire, bloody spring at, i. 168.
- Fishakele, Fissacre, Richard de, Friar Preacher, a famous theologian, his death, iii. 40, 305.
- Fitz-Alan, William, held the castle of Shrewsbury against Stephen, i. 258.
- Fitz-Count, Brian, [son of Robert, earl of Gloucester,] takes the part of the empress, i. 263; makes a special prison for William Martel at Wallingford, i. 268; the empress seeks his protection, i. 269.
- Fitz-Elyas, Conan, his crops in Hoiland burnt by John, ii. 190.
- Fitz-Gerald, Robert, a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Fitz-Geoffrey, John, added to the king's council, ii. 394; sent to the legate Otho, ii. 400; one of the envoys to the General Council at Lyons, ii. 502; iii. 295.
- Fitz-Gervase, Hugh, enters Normandy hostilely, i. 233; taken prisoner, *ib.*
- Fitz-Gilbert, Walter, dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 510.

- Fitz-Godfrey, Ralph, a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Fitz-Hamon, Robert, dream of a monk repeated by him to William Rufus, i. 169.
- Fitz-Hamon, William, his death, iii. 31, 302.
- Fitz-Herbert, Matthew, killed in Wales, ii. 500; his shield of arms, *ib.*
- Fitz-John, Eustace, holds the castle of Milton against Stephen, i. 258.
- Fitz-John, John, seneschal of earl Richard of Cornwall, his death, ii. 459.
- Fitz-John, Roger. *See* Bailloil.
- Fitz-Matthew, Herbert, killed in Wales, ii. 509; iii. 293.
- Fitz-Nicholas, Ralph, seneschal of the king's household, the empress Isabel placed under his joint charge, ii. 379; removed from his office, ii. 389; envoy to the General Council at Lyons, ii. 502; iii. 295; takes the cross, iii. 71.
- Fitz-Olaf, Constantine, citizen of London, heads a seditious tumult, in favour of prince Louis, ii. 251; iii. 246; seized and hung, ii. 252; offers ransom for his life, *ib.*; complaints made on the subject by Louis, ii. 257; iii. 247; Hubert de Burgh accused of hanging him without trial, iii. 266.
- Fitz-Osbert, William, surnamed "with the Beard," citizen of London, advocates the cause of the poor against taxation, ii. 57; takes refuge in the church of St. Mary of the Arches, *ib.*; captured and hung, ii. 57; iii. 216; believed to have been a martyr, ii. 58; iii. 216; archbishop Hubert complained of, on his account, to the pope, ii. 69.
- Fitz-Peter, Geoffrey, appointed by Richard I. an administrator of the kingdom, ii. 27; made justiciary, ii. 69; iii. 217; assembles forces, and leads them against the Welsh, ii. 70; iii. 217; by his advice the king has a new seal made, ii. 75; iii. 218; aids in causing the oath of fidelity to be taken to John, ii. 78; enforces a tax on the laity, ii. 99; iii. 228; has the joint charge of the kingdom in the king's absence, ii. 140; present at a
- Fitz-Peter, Geoffrey—*cont.*
council at St. Alban's, ii. 141; his death, ii. 144; iii. 228; John's jocose speech on the occasion, ii. 145.
- Fitz-Piers, Geoffrey, earl of Essex. *See* Essex.
- Fitz-Piers, William, earl of Essex. *See* Essex.
- Fitz-Ralph, Humphrey, joins Boamund as a crusader, i. 71.
- [Fitz-Ralph], William, seneschal of Normandy, his son made bishop of Worcester, ii. 27.
- Fitz-Richard, Roger, succeeds Tancred, as prince of Antioch, conditionally, i. 216; summoned to the aid of Baldwin, i. 218; killed in a battle with the Turks, i. 229.
- Fitz-Robert, John, a powerful baron in the north, his death, ii. 443; iii. 282.
- Fitz-Roger, Richard, of Chilham, dies, ii. 510 *n.*
- Fitz-Thurstan, Robert, takes the cross, i. 71.
- Fitz-Urse, Reginald, one of the murderers of archbishop Thomas, i. 363, 364.
- Fitz-Walter, Robert, surrenders the castle of Vaudreuil to Philip II., ii. 98; imprisoned at Compiègne, and pays ransom, *ib.*; takes refuge in France, to avoid John, ii. 128; outlawed and his possessions confiscated, ii. 131; iii. 226; appointed by the barons their leader, ii. 156; his standard-bearer killed at Northampton, *ib.*; marches to the aid of Rochester castle, but returns to London, ii. 165; spends his time in feasting, *ib.*; helps to subdue Essex and Suffolk for prince Louis, ii. 181; claims the custody of Hertford castle, ii. 200; one of the leaders against the royalists, ii. 207; reconnoitres the king's forces before Lincoln, ii. 210; taken prisoner, ii. 212; iii. 240; joins the crusaders at Damietta, ii. 230; dies, very old, ii. 385; iii. 226, 272; his last directions to his wife [Rose], ii. 385.
- Fitz-Warin, Fulk, sent to the nuncio Martin, to order him to leave the kingdom, ii. 503; iii. 294; could scarcely refrain from personal violence, *ib.*

- Fitz-William, Adam, appointed an assessor of the tax in Hertfordshire, ii. 349.
- Flai, Eustace, abbat of, a famous preacher in France, ii. 62; iii. 220; sent to England, to put down the practice of trading on Sundays, *ib.*; his success, ii. 86.
- Flamstead (*Flamstude*), quarrel respecting the church of, between St. Edmund's and the earl of Gloucester, iii. 119.
- Flanders, hostile incursion of duke Theodoric into, i. 242; success of John's forces there, ii. 150; mercenaries from, in the service of John, ii. 164, 181; spread of heretics in, ii. 388, 415; attacked by William of Holland, iii. 334. *See* Flemings.
- Flanders, Baldwin V., count of, his daughter Matilda married to William I., i. 26.
- Flanders, Robert II., count of, assumes the cross, i. 56; joins duke Robert of Normandy, i. 76; at the siege of Antioch, i. 81, 91; marches to Artasia, i. 89; assists in the defeat of the Turks, i. 92; leader of the second division against Corbaran, i. 120; arrives at Ramla, i. 137; at the siege of Jerusalem, and among the first to enter, i. 139, 145; returns home, i. 157.
- Flanders, Baldwin VII., count of, swears to restore Normandy to William, son of duke Robert, i. 221; wounded at Eu, i. 228; dies, *ib.*
- Flanders, Charles, count of, son of Cnut, king of Denmark, succeeds to Baldwin VII., i. 229; murdered at Bruges, i. 239.
- Flanders, William, count of, nephew of Henry I., receives Flanders from Louis VI., i. 239; defeats count Theodoric of Germany, i. 242; killed at the siege of Eu [Alost], *ib.*
- Flanders, Theobald, count of, assists Louis VII. to fortify the castle of Chaumont, i. 311.
- Flanders, Philip, count of, returns home on account of his brother's death, the count of Boulogne, i. 377; swears to invade England, and subject it to the young king, i. 384; iii. 201; sends some troops in advance, *ib.*; who are allowed to
- Flanders, Philip, count of—*cont.*
depart, on oath not to return, i. 389; assists Louis VII. at the siege of Rouen, *ib.*; ceases from hostilities, i. 390; iii. 302; seeks counsel of Henry II., i. 397; goes to Jerusalem, i. 399; comes to England, and pays his vows to St. Thomas, i. 427; received honourably at St. Paul's, London, *ib.*; takes the cross, i. 446; present at the conference at Saumur, i. 462; dies, ii. 21, 26; iii. 211.
- Flanders, Baldwin VIII., count of, does homage to Richard I., ii. 63; besieges the castle of Arras, ii. 64; retreats, on approach of Philip II., *ib.*; forces Philip to agree to terms, *ib.*
- Flanders, Baldwin IX., count of, makes alliance with John, ii. 81; chosen emperor of Constantinople, ii. 102. *See* Baldwin I.
- Flanders, Ferrand, count of, refuses to join Philip II. against John, ii. 137; applies to John for aid, ii. 138; one of the leaders of John's forces, ii. 150; taken prisoner at the battle of Bovines, ii. 151; iii. 91.
- Flanders, [Jeanne,] daughter of Baldwin IX., and wife of Thomas, count of, causes an impostor to be hung, who asserted himself to be Baldwin IX., ii. 267; iii. 250; dies, ii. 498; iii. 293.
- Flanders, Thomas [of Savoy], count of, uncle of the queen of Henry III., arrives in England, ii. 425; iii. 279; his reception in London, *ib.*; does homage to the king, and receives a pension, *ib.*; Simon the Norman refuses to seal a grant to him of a tax [on wool], ii. 440; summoned by Henry, to aid him against the king of Scots, ii. 489; iii. 290; arrives at Dover, with forces, ii. 493; iii. 290; comes to St. Alban's, *ib.* *See* Savoy.
- Flanders, [Margaret,] countess of, assumes the cross, with her two sons [John and Baldwin], ii. 508; great battle fought with the French, on behalf of her sons, iii. 333; gains the victory by help of her German allies, *ib.*

Flemings, expelled by Henry II., as detestable people, i. 300; large force brought over by the earl of Leicester, i. 380; their vernacular songs, i. 381; defeated, and the greater part slain or drowned, *ib.*

Fontaines (*Fontes*), castle of, destroyed by Philip II., ii. 49.

Fontevraud (*Fons-Ebraudi*), Henry II. buried at, i. 465; Richard I. bequeaths his body to, ii. 77; iii. 218; [Isabel,] countess of La Marche, buried at, outside the church, iii. 298; her body transferred into the church by Henry III., iii. 341.

Ford, Baldwin, abbat of, made bishop of Worcester, i. 433. *See* Worcester.

Forests, severity of Henry I. concerning, relaxed by Stephen, i. 252; Stephen violates his oath respecting, i. 255; John orders all hedges and ditches to be levelled in, ii. 119; juries appointed to view, and disafforest such as were afforested after the coronation of Henry II., ii. 269, 273; the charters of liberties cancelled by Henry III., ii. 293; money raised by fines imposed on an inquisition into the state of, ii. 497; iii. 292. *See* Charter, Great.

Fortunatus [Venantius], ecclesiastical writer, mentioned, *Prol.* i. 4.

Forz, Forez, Foreis, William, count of, takes the cross, i. 57; joins the count of Toulouse, i. 72; killed at Nice, i. 82.

Fotheringay (*Fotheringeia*), castle of, taken by the earl of Albemarle, ii. 244.

Fougères, Feugères (*de Fulgeriis*), Ralph de, captured at Dol, i. 382; adheres to earl Richard against his father, i. 464; dies at Acre, ii. 20.

Fountains (*Fontes*), abbey of, founded near Ripon, i. 240; iii. 185; extreme poverty of, and subsequent wealth, i. 241; John, abbat of, consecrated bishop of Ely, *ib.* *See* Ely.

France, genealogy of the kings of, i. 241; placed under an interdict, ii. 83; iii. 219; the emperor Otho promises to conquer

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it for John, ii. 109; the nobles swear never to allow the kingdom to be given away by the sovereign, or subjected to the pope, ii. 177; failure of crops in, ii. 375; increase of heretic sects in, ii. 388, 415; insurrection of the nobles in, ii. 390; always hostile to England, ii. 419; deprived of fame by the losses in the Holy Land, iii. 180. *See* French.

Francis, St., founder of the Order of Friars Minors, ii. 291; died at Assisi, *ib.*; his miracles, ii. 298; iii. 256.

Franciscans. *See* Friars Minors.

Francis, John, chief clerk of the king, struck with palsy, iii. 347; his death not lamented by the monks of York and Selby, *ib.*

Frederic I., emperor of Germany, consecrated by pope Adrian, i. 305; substitutes Paschal III. as pope, i. 330; Henry II. writes to, i. 345; seeks counsel of Henry, i. 397; humbles himself to Alexander III., i. 399; iii. 203; assumes the cross, i. 445; iii. 207; his letter to Saladin, i. 447; iii. 207; sets out for the Holy Land, i. 464; iii. 208; his son [Frederic] dies at Acre, ii. 20; drowned in a small river [the Selof], ii. 21; iii. 208.

Frederic II., king of Sicily, and emperor of Germany, encouraged by Innocent III. against Otho IV., ii. 121; elected king of the Romans, ii. 168; his envoys present at the Lateran council, *ib.*; hostilities of Honorius III. against him, ii. 259; marries [Yolande,] daughter of the king of Jerusalem, ii. 396 n.; impedes the crusade, by delaying his departure, ii. 298; excommunicated by Gregory IX., ii. 300; writes to the Christian princes, to vindicate himself, ii. 301; adopts hostile measures against the pope, *ib.*; embarks for Palestine, and lands at Acre, ii. 303; iii. 257; treated as excommunicate, and complains of his unjust sentence, *ib.*; receives presents from the Soldan of Babylon, *ib.*; marches to Joppa, ii. 304; iii. 257; pope Gregory makes war on him, ii. 307, 311; re-

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quires from the Soldan the restoration of the Holy Land, ii. 311; the Soldan consents, and makes a truce, *ib.*; iii. 259; his letter to Henry III., ii. 312; enters Jerusalem, but mass not said during his stay, *ib.*; proposes to visit the river Jordan, ii. 313; iii. 259; his intention betrayed to the Soldan by the Templars and Hospitallers, *ib.*; their letter sent to him by the Soldan, ii. 314; hence the ill will between them, *ib.*; iii. 259; he prepares to return home, *ib.*; his friendship with the Soldan, from whom he receives an elephant as a gift, *ib.*; lands in Sicily, ii. 320; recovers all he had lost, and punishes the rebels, *ib.*, 321; iii. 261; hangs a brother of pope Gregory, ii. 321; makes a truce with him, ii. 322; is reconciled to him, and absolved at Rome, ii. 326; joins his forces to those of pope Gregory against the Romans, ii. 373; sends to ask the sister of Henry III. in marriage, ii. 378; iii. 272; sends other envoys, to conduct her to Germany, ii. 379; captures and imprisons his son Henry [by Yolande], ii. 380; consummates his marriage with Isabel at Worms, *ib.*; iii. 272; sends three leopards to Henry III., *ib.*; places the empress in charge of Moorish eunuchs, ii. 381; asks Henry to send earl Richard over to him, to make war against France, ii. 386, 387; iii. 276; obtains money from the king, ii. 387; makes presents of horses and mules to Henry and Richard, ii. 392; summons a general parliament of Christian princes at Vaucouleur, ii. 397; iii. 274; defeats the Milanese [at Corte Nuova], and takes their Carrochio, ii. 401; iii. 275; writes to invite earl Richard to Sicily, ii. 403; birth of his son Henry, ii. 404; iii. 276; writes to Henry and Richard on the occasion, *ib.*; gives letters of recommendation to Simon de Montfort, ii. 406; receives military aid from Henry, ii. 408; sinister rumours respecting his heterodoxy, ii. 415, 474; iii. 278,

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287; Sardinia is restored to him, and given to his son Ensius, ii. 418; iii. 279; increase of hatred between him and the pope, *ib.*; again solemnly excommunicated, ii. 420; iii. 279; he oppresses the church, ii. 421, 428; denounced at St. Paul's as excommunicate, ii. 423; writes twice to Henry, blaming him for allowing the papal exactions, ii. 429, 432; iii. 280, 288; his letter of condolence to Henry on the bad news from the Holy Land, ii. 434; advises a General Council to be convened, *ib.*; repents of this, and cautions certain prelates not to attend, ii. 441; iii. 281; directs Ensius to capture the prelates at sea, and sends them prisoners to Naples, ii. 450; receives earl Richard with great honours, ii. 452; iii. 283; tries to make peace with the pope by his mediation, *ib.*; writes to Henry III. to signify the death of the empress, ii. 459; releases the prelates, to enable them to elect a pope, ii. 470; iii. 286; Innocent IV. confirms the sentence against him, ii. 472; causes the roads to be guarded against the bearers of papal bulls, or money to the pope, ii. 476, 486; iii. 287, 288, 290; hangs two Minorites, *ib.*; his fame much deteriorated, and many recede from him, ii. 474, 479; iii. 290; humiliated, but peace fruitlessly treated of with the pope, ii. 475; iii. 287; endeavours in all ways to injure pope Innocent, ii. 478; accused of having Saracen concubines, and making friendship with the Soldan, ii. 479; had not fulfilled his promises to Henry, in reference to his continental territories, *ib.*; iii. 91, 288; report of his intention to seize the pope, ii. 485; proclaimed an open enemy of the church, ii. 486; iii. 290, 299; marries his daughter [Anne] to Vataces, ii. 487; sends Walter de Oera to Henry, to remonstrate against contributions to the pope, ii. 492; iii. 292; again excommunicated, ii. 500; reported to have caused the pope's chamber at Lyons to be burnt, ii. 501; iii. 293;

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deposed in the General Council at Lyons, ii. 506; iii. 91, 92, 295, 317; writes to the English prelates and nobles, to vindicate himself from the charge of heresy, iii. 6, 297; intercepts money sent to the pope, iii. 7, 297; mutual enmity between the pope and himself so great, that they procure poisonous draughts for each other, iii. 297; sends his son Conrad to oppose the Landgrave, iii. 7; conspiracy against his life, iii. 12; writes to Henry on the subject, *ib.*; emissaries bribed to kill him and the pope, iii. 21, 299; causes the Calabrians, Sicilians and Apulians to swear fealty to his son Henry, iii. 23; marches towards Lyons, but returns and besieges Parma, iii. 28, 301; builds a city called Victoria, outside the walls, *ib.*; is defeated by the Parmese, iii. 34, 45, 303; renews the siege, *ib.*; marries again [*a marriage contemplated only, with a daughter of the duke of Saxony*], iii. 35, 303; marries his daughter to Thomas of Savoy, and gives him the city of Turin, iii. 303; his power and fame decrease, iii. 45, 52, 306; persecutes the clergy, and hangs the bishop of Arezzo, *ib.*; punishes two Minorites, iii. 306; held in favour, in consequence of the vices of the Roman court, iii. 46 n., 95 n.; returns to Apulia, iii. 48; escapes being poisoned, *ib.*, 306; causes Peter de Vineia and his physician to be blinded, *ib.*; his lamentation at the treachery of those he trusted, iii. 307; makes overtures to the pope, which are rejected, *ib.*; directs supplies to be furnished to Louis IX., iii. 49, 50, 307; solicits Louis on behalf of Henry III., iii. 50, 307; many adversities befall him, iii. 56; capture of his son Ensius, *ib.*, 309; death of his natural son [Richard?], iii. 57; afflicted with paralysis, *ib.*, 309; many desert him in Apulia and Sicily, *ib.*; triumphs over his enemies, iii. 71, 312; acts tyrannically to the Italians, *ib.*, 83; dies in Apulia, iii. 88 n., 315; his shield of arms, *ib.*; reason of his being

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crowned with three crowns, iii. 88 n.; the prisoners taken by him, sent to Sicily, iii. 100, 320.

Fremingeham, Frammingeham [Framlingham], castle of, given up to the earl of Leicester by Hugh Bigod, i. 381; threatened with siege by Henry II., i. 388.

French, descended from the Trojans, i. 241, 259; their intolerable pride, ii. 16, 24, 325; iii. 239; expose themselves to death for their sovereign, ii. 73; notorious for their hostile feeling to the English, ii. 95, 419, 489; iii. 290; not used to naval warfare, ii. 219; love to throw obloquy on the English, ii. 485; threaten to elect a pope for themselves, ii. 470; complaints made by, to the General Council at Lyons, touching papal exactions, ii. 503; iii. 129, 294; their habit of swearing, iii. 235; send to Louis IX. to return to France, iii. 333; their battles with the Germans in Flanders, iii. 334.

Freteval (*Fertevallum, Fractavallis*), peace made there between Louis VII. and Henry II., i. 315; meeting at, for the reconciliation of archbishop Thomas, i. 354; Philip retreats to, ii. 50.

Friars Minors, Minorites, or Franciscans, Order of, their increase of, ii. 109, 298; iii. 223; dress and rule of living, *ib.*; obtain the privilege to build churches, celebrate mass, and hear confession, ii. 110; establish schools of theology, *ib.*; founded by St. Francis of Assisi, ii. 291; their prosperity, ii. 384; iii. 256; suppress heretical sects by their preaching, ii. 388; iii. 94; two of the Order hung by Frederic II., ii. 472; two sent by the pope to England, to collect money, iii. 18, 298; appointed to execute the mandate touching the property of intestate clergy, iii. 21; employed as agents by the pope, iii. 21 n., 93, 317; preach in behalf of a crusade, iii. 51, 308; obtain great powers from the pope, iii. 93; blamed for not reproving the

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vices of the rich, iii. 145; some brethren hear a melodious peal of bells on their way to Buckden, iii. 147, 330.

Friars Preachers, or Dominicans, Order of, their origin in Italy, ii. 66; iii. 216; called Jacobites or Jacobins, from their house of St. James at Paris, *ib.* 298; their increase in England and abroad, *ib.*; rules of the Order, dress and mode of living, ii. 66; their rule similar to that of St. Augustine, ii. 298; by their preaching suppress heretical sects, ii. 388; iii. 94; death of Jordan, prior of the Order, ii. 396; iii. 274; employed as agents by the pope, iii. 21 *n.*, 93, 317; preach in behalf of a crusade, iii. 51, 308; give to Henry III. the impression of Christ's foot in marble, iii. 60; hold a general chapter in their house in Holborn, iii. 80, 314; obtain great powers from the pope, iii. 93; blamed for not censuring the vices of the rich, iii. 145; refuse to be subject to the rules of the University of Paris, iii. 148, 331.

Frigia, passed by the Crusaders, i. 280.

Frost, long-continued and severe, i. 22, 44, 287; ii. 103, 364, 459; iii. 191, 269, 332.

Fruntenai, castle of, taken by Louis IX., ii. 463.

Fulham (Fuleham), manor of the bishop of London, iii. 78; archbishop Boniface entertained there, *ib.*; death of the archbishop of York at, iii. 345.

Fulk V., of Anjou, crowned king of Jerusalem, i. 245; defeats the Turks near Antioch, i. 246; rebuilds the city of Bersabee, *ib.*; dies by a fall from his horse, i. 271; iii. 189; his shield of arms, i. 271; buried in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, i. 272.

Fulk [of Neuilly], a famous preacher in France, ii. 62; iii. 216; his endeavours to extirpate usury, *ib.*; by his advice, the abbat of Flai sent to England, *ib.*

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Furneus, Thomas de, nephew of Robert de Thurnham, ii. 78; gives up to Arthur of Brittany the city and castle of Angers, *ib.*

Furnivaus, Girard de, his death, ii. 459.

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Gabaon, famous for the victory of Joshua, i. 159.

Gabelus, of Rages, Tobit sent to, for money owed, i. 89.

Gad, tribe of, situate beyond Jordan, i. 159.

Gaillon (Wailum, Waillun), castle of, meeting of Philip II. and Richard appointed, between Andeli and, ii. 64.

Galaad, beyond Jordan, i. 159.

Galatia, passed by the Crusaders under Conrad III., i. 280.

Galgala [Gilgal], the residence of the prophet Elisha, i. 159.

Galicia (Galacia), the king of, subject to the king of Castille, i. 303.

Galicia, Alfonso VI., king of. See Alfonso VI.

Galicia, [Ferdinand II.,] king of, challenges Macemunt, the Saracen monarch, in single combat, i. 428; iii. 205.

Galilee, passed by the Crusaders, i. 136; given to count Tancred, i. 157.

Galloway (Gallowea, Galeweia, Gallowallia), a province of Wales [Strathclyd], i. 33; given by king Arthur to Walwain, *ib.*; derivation of the name, *ib.*; iii. 173; Carlisle situate on the limits of, i. 245; castles fortified in, by Walter Cumin, ii. 494.

Galloway (de Gallowea), Alan de, death of his daughter [Christiana], countess of Albemarle, iii. 15; death of his daughter [Helen], countess of Winchester, ii. 126.

Gameges, Games [Gamaches], castle of, taken by Richard I., ii. 57; battle of Philip II. and Richard between Vernon and, ii. 71; iii. 217.

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- Gamius [Aben-Gania?], king of the Saracens in Spain, leads the emperor Macemund into Portugal, i. 427; his death, i. 428.
- Gannoc, Gannoch, castle of, loss of the English near, ii. 507; iii. 296; fortified by Henry III. *ib.*
- Gant, Baldwin de, his death at Nice, i. 81.
- Gant, Gilbert de. *See* Lincoln, earl of.
- Gant [Ghent], the castellan of, [killed in Egypt,] his shield of arms, iii. 84.
- Garlanda, Guy de, takes the cross, i. 57.
- Garsianus, Garsitherius. *See* Anxianus.
- Gascony (*Wasconia*), Philip II. relinquishes his right in, to Richard, ii. 56; mercenaries from, come to assist John, ii. 163; Richard of Cornwall sent to, with forces, ii. 269; granted to him by charter, ii. 270; iii. 251; many castles and towns in, taken by, *ib.*; the nobles promise their support to Henry III., ii. 306; he receives the homage of many, ii. 326; iii. 262; failure of crops in, ii. 375; hostilities there, on account of the count of La Marche, ii. 463; Henry lavishes his treasure in, ii. 465; Nicholas de Molis appointed seneschal of, ii. 471; iii. 286; the earl of Leicester subdues the king's enemies in, iii. 43, 55, 73, 91, 305, 317; he resigns the government of, iii. 322, 324; grant of, to prince Edward, iii. 123, 145, 322; earl Simon again defeats his enemies there, iii. 123, 321; claim made by the king of Spain to, iii. 133, 324, 334 [cf. iii. 198]; hostile rising in, iii. 134, 325, 326; proclamation made in, of the removal of earl Simon, iii. 138, 327; Henry crosses over to, iii. 140, 328; Alfonso quits claim to, on prince Edward's marriage, iii. 336; regranted to Edward, *ib.*; expense of the expedition to, *ib.*
- Gatesdene, John de, clerk to the king, sent privately to the count of Provence, touching his daughter's marriage, ii. 385; knighted, ii. 498; iii. 293; receives
- Gatesdene, John de—*cont.*
some manors of the church of Canterbury in mortgage, iii. 346; a creditor of the church of Rochester, *ib.*
- Gaugi, Robert de, at the siege of Mountsorel, ii. 206; held Newark against the king's prohibition, ii. 226; defeated by the royal forces, *ib.*; iii. 243; compounds with the bishop of Lincoln, for the surrender of the castle, ii. 227.
- Gaza, Gazera, submits to Richard I., ii. 26; defeat of the French crusaders near, ii. 433; slaughter of the Christians by the Chorasians near, ii. 507.
- Gelasius II., antipope, i. 222; dies, i. 225; iii. 182.
- Genesareth, Genesir, lake of, miracles performed there, i. 157, 162.
- Geneure, Peter de, [a Provençal,] of low origin, iii. 66, 311; his death, *ib.*; had married Matilda de Laci, with lands in Ireland, of the king's gift, *ib.*; his shield of arms, *ib.*
- Genoese, arrival of pilgrims at Antioch in their galleys, i. 100; and at Joppa, i. 141, 194; purchase a smaragdine vessel found at Cæsarea, *ib.*; assist in the siege of Acre, i. 199; their fleet comes to Tripoli, with Bertram of Toulouse, i. 212; assist again in the attack on Acre, i. 453; capture a ship with the idol of Saladin, i. 457; their ships taken by the emperor's son Ensius, ii. 450; convey the pope from Cività Vecchia to Genoa, ii. 485; plot with the Pisans against Louis IX., iii. 105; entered Damietta previous to the French, iii. 310.
- Genoa (*Janua*), certain prelates embark from, to go to the General Council at Rome, ii. 450; pope Innocent IV. received at joyfully, because born there, ii. 486.
- Geoffrey [count of Nantes], younger son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, joins Louis VII. against his brother Henry, i. 289; sent to attack him, but compelled to make peace, i. 290; expels the count of

- Geoffrey [count of Nantes]—*cont.*
 Brittany from Nantes, i. 306; makes terms with Henry II., *ib.*; his death, i. 310.
- Geoffrey, son of Henry II., count of Brittany. *See* Brittany.
- Geoffrey, natural son of Henry II., bishop elect of Lincoln, and archbishop of York. *See* Lincoln and York.
- Geoffrey, brother of earl Richard, his death, ii. 459.
- Geoffrey Arthur, [of Monmouth,] bishop of St. Asaph. *See* St. Asaph.
- Geoffrey, the Templar, has charge of the seal of Henry II., ii. 252.
- George, St., assists the Christian army against Corbaran, i. 125; buried at Lydda, i. 137; church of, destroyed by the Turks, *ib.*
- George, an Armenian bishop, his death and burial at St. Ives, iii. 77; miracles of, *ib.*
- Gerberai, battle of, between William I. and his son Robert, i. 21.
- Gerin, Great, [Zerin?] castle of, destroyed by Saladin, i. 431.
- Gerin, Little, [Jezrael? *Will. Tyr.*,] belonging to the Templars, devastated by Saladin, i. 431.
- Germany, the emperors of, crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, iii. 36.
- Gernun, William, sent abroad by John, to raise mercenaries, ii. 160.
- Gethsemani. *See* Joshaphat.
- Gethsura [Al-Jesirah, in Mesopotamia], under the power of Saladin, i. 451.
- Gibel, (*Gabula*, *Gabulum*, *Gibelum*), a city twelve miles from Antioch, i. 135; the siege of, raised by the treachery of the count of Toulouse, *ib.*; given for dower to the widow of Boamund II., i. 245.
- Gibelet, a mistake for Galilee, i. 157.
- Giffard, Osbert, imprisoned in Corf castle, ii. 166; dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 510.
- Gilbert, of Tournay, among the first to enter Jerusalem, i. 145.
- Gilervallis, Fulk de, captured by Richard I., ii. 73.
- Gisors (*Gisortium*), meeting of Henry I. and Calixtus II. at, i. 229; castle of, fortified by Henry, i. 232; surrendered to Henry II., i. 311; conference of Philip II. and Henry between Trie and, i. 446; treacherously surrendered to Philip, ii. 45; given up to him by Richard, ii. 56; battle near, between Philip and Richard, ii. 72; the French take refuge in the castle, *ib.*; iii. 217.
- Glamorgan, Urban, bishop of, consecrated, i. 208.
- Glanville, Ranulph de, justiciary, deposed by Richard I., ii. 11; arrives at Tyre, ii. 15; dies, ii. 19.
- Glastonbury (*Glastonia*) abbey of, the bones of king Arthur found at, ii. 27.
- Glastonbury, abbats of :
 — Turstin, his cruelty to the monks i. 25; imprisonment and death, *ib.*
 — Sifred, made bishop of Chichester, i. 235; iii. 184. *See* Chichester.
- Gloucester (*Glovernia*), earl Robert arrives at, i. 263; the castle of, fortified by Hugh de Mortimer, i. 303; taken and destroyed by Henry II., *ib.*; the legate Walo comes to, ii. 180; coronation of Henry III. at, ii. 195; foreign mercenaries join the king there, ii. 357; army assembled at, ii. 361; Henry returns to, ii. 362; keeps Christmas at, ii. 363; iii. 269; comes there again, ii. 369; the proscribed nobles summoned to, ii. 370.
- Gloucester, Robert, natural son of Henry I., earl of, arrives in England, i. 253; gives up Falaise to the count of Blois, i. 255; holds Ledes and Bristol castles against Stephen, i. 258; comes to England with the ex-empress Matilda, i. 262; goes to Wallingford and Gloucester to announce her arrival, i. 263; fights against Stephen at Lincoln, i. 264; assists Matilda at the siege of Winchester castle, i. 267; taken prisoner, and exchanged for Stephen, *ib.*; iii. 188; passes over to Normandy, i. 268; driven from Faringdon castle, i. 275.

- Gloucester, William, earl of, submits to Henry II., i. 389; constitutes prince John his heir, i. 396; his daughter [Isabel] married to John, and the earldom granted to him, ii. 5.
- Gloucester, Isabel, countess of, sister of William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, married to Richard, earl of Cornwall, ii. 331; her daughter Amice married to the earl of Devon, ii. 428; dies in childbirth, ii. 429; iii. 280.
- Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, earl of. *See* Clare.
- Gloucester, Richard de Clare, earl of. *See* Clare.
- Gloucester, conventual church of, duke Robert of Normandy buried in, i. 30 n., 248; Nicholas, bishop of Durham, consecrated at, ii. 450.
- Gloucester, abbats of:
 — Henry, made bishop of Winchester, i. 243. *See* Winchester.
 — Gilbert, made bishop of Hereford, i. 277. *See* Hereford.
- Godardville, Walter de, the castle of Hertford committed to his charge, ii. 172; surrenders it to prince Louis, ii. 200; iii. 238.
- Godeschal, a German priest, leads a body of Crusaders to Hungary, i. 65.
- Godeschal, a leader of the Brabançon mercenaries, who assist John, ii. 164; marches to the northern counties, ii. 170.
- Godfrey, duke of Lorraine, assumes the cross, i. 56; names of his chief adherents, i. 68; progress of his forces to Constantinople, *ib.*, 69; iii. 176; demands the release of Hugh the Great and others, i. 69; refuses to go to the Greek emperor, i. 70; advances to Nice, i. 77; defeats Soliman, i. 80; his post at the siege of Nice, *ib.*; kills a Turk with an arrow, i. 83; the battle of Gorgoni gained by his aid; i. 86; his station at the siege of Antioch, i. 91; severely wounded in a conflict with a bear, i. 95; his prowess during the siege, i. 101, 102; chief leader of the seventh division against Corbaran, i. 120; brings aid to Boamund, i. 123; marches to Laodicea, i. 133; frees Guenemer of Bologna from prison, *ib.*; his post at the siege of Jerusalem, i. 139; gained immortal renown in the assault, i. 143; recalls his troops, when about to give way, i. 144; his preparations for a renewed attack, *ib.*; is the first to gain a footing on the walls, i. 145; elected king, i. 150; iii. 177; leads the army to Ascalon against Elafdal, i. 152; offers the throne of Jerusalem to Robert of Normandy, i. 156; administers affairs prudently, i. 157; grants Tiberias and Galilee to Tancred, *ib.*; captures booty in the region of the Amonites, i. 183; his great strength displayed before an Arab prince, i. 184; his death, and burial in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, i. 185; shield of arms, as king of Jerusalem, *ib.*
- Godin, castle of, claimed by the king of Navarre, i. 396.
- Godric, St., lives as a hermit at Finchale, i. 214; dies, i. 352; iii. 199; his prophecy to Hugh, bishop of Durham, fulfilled, ii. 11.
- Godwin, earl, by his treachery the Etheling Alfred was deprived of sight, iii. 164; his daughter Edith married to Edward the Confessor, iii. 165; reconciled to the king, iii. 166; dies, *ib.*
- Goimer, William, mayor of London, seizes and imprisons Ranulph le Breton, ii. 422.
- Good Friday, fell on the 25th March in 1238 [1239], ii. 416; iii. 278.
- Gorgoni, [Dorylæum,] valley of, arrival of the Crusaders at, and battle there, i. 84.
- Gournay, castle of, captured and burnt by the young king Henry, i. 376; town of, taken by Philip II., ii. 92.
- Gournay, (*de Gurnaco*), Hugh de, his castle of La Ferté burnt by duke Henry, i. 290; taken prisoner by the young king, i. 376; delivers his castle of Montfort to Philip II., ii. 97.
- Graham, church of, in Lincolnshire, struck by lightning and partially destroyed, ii. 252.

- Grai, Walter de, made chancellor, and the seal delivered to him, ii. 131; iii. 225; studies the king's rather than God's will, *ib.* See Worcester, bishops of.
- Grantemenil, Alberic de, brother of William, deserts from Antioch, i. 113.
- Grantemenil, William de, of Apulia, deserts from Antioch, i. 113.
- Grantham, granted to prince Edward, iii. 336.
- Gratian, sent legate to Normandy, to effect a reconciliation between Henry II. and archbishop Thomas. i. 343, 347, 349; iii. 198.
- Greek fire, used by the Saracens in war, i. 123; ii. 228; a Saracen ship laden with, ii. 23.
- Greeks, errors of, confuted at the council of Bari, i. 52; certain philosophers come to John, to alter articles of faith, ii. 194; iii. 64; secession of, from the Roman church, ii. 401, 414; iii. 89, 375; some nobles come to Rome, and accuse the pope of false doctrine, iii. 337; are dismissed with gifts, iii. 338.
- Greeks, of Sicily, attack the count of La Marche, and are defeated by Richard I., ii. 17.
- Gregory, St., quoted, ii. 260 n.; iii. 146, 250.
- Gregory VI., pope, iii. 165.
- Gregory VII., pope, his acts in a general synod, i. 18; iii. 171; previously named Hildebrand, i. 24; iii. 171; his decrees annulled by the council of Worms, *ib.*; excommunicates the emperor Henry, and sends a crown to Radulph, duke of Burgundy, *ib.*; his false prophecy respecting the emperor, i. 25; deposed from the papacy, i. 27; dies at Salerno, i. 32; iii. 173; his decrees renewed in the council of Clermont, i. 56.
- Gregory VIII., pope, succeeds, i. 443; dies poisoned, *ib.*; iii. 207.
- Gregory VIII., antipope. See Maurice.
- Gregory IX., pope, (bishop of Ostia,) succeeds, ii. 294; his cruel character, *ib.* n.; decision as to the election of the bishop of Coventry, ii. 300; excommunicates the emperor Frederic II., *ib.*; writes to archbishop Stephen to publish the sentence, *ib.*; and to the legate Romanus, on the hostile steps taken by Frederic, ii. 301; expelled from Rome, and flies to Viterbo and Perugia, *ib.*; resolves to depose the emperor, ii. 307; appoints John de Brienne leader of his mercenaries, and makes war on Frederic, *ib.*; collects money to pay the troops, *ib.*; iii. 258; his brother associated with John de Brienne, *ib.*; approves of Richard le Grand as archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 310; writes to the suffragans in his favour, ii. 311; demands a tithe of moveables in England, Ireland and Wales, ii. 315; his instructions to the nuncio, how to levy the tax, ii. 317; rapacity of his agents, ii. 322 n.; makes a truce with the emperor, *ib.*; employs the money to put down the enemies of the church, *ib.*; reconciled with Frederic, ii. 326; iii. 262; listens favourably to the complaints of archbishop Richard, ii. 335; annuls the election of Ralph de Neville, as archbishop, ii. 337; iii. 263; writes to Henry III. to punish the authors of the riots against the Italian clergy, ii. 340; iii. 264; commissions certain prelates to excommunicate the offenders, *ib.*; directs a general visitation of the religious orders, ii. 352; annuls the election of John Blund as archbishop, ii. 355; iii. 264; gives the pall at once to Edmund of Abingdon, *ib.*, 367; issues a bull in aid of the Holy Land, ii. 368, 378; discord between him and the Romans, ii. 373; he goes to Perugia, Anagni, and elsewhere, *ib.*; iii. 92, 271; excommunicates the Romans, contrary to their privileges, *ib.*; his forces are joined by the emperor's, and the Romans defeated, *ib.*; causes the Decretals to be abridged, ii. 381; some innovations made in them, ii. 382; by his direction, the "Summa" of Reimund is compiled, *ib.*; prevents the conference of princes at Vaucouleur, ii. 397; recalls the legate Otho from England, ii.

- Gregory IX., pope—*cont.*
 402, 404; iii. 275; confirms the election of Richard de Wendene, as bishop of Rochester, ii. 406; reforms the statutes of the Black [Benedictine] Order, ii. 413; rejects the election of Ralph, bishop of Chichester, as bishop of Winchester, ii. 418; iii. 277; claims Sardinia as the patrimony of St. Peter, *ib.*; iii. 279; mutual hatred between him and the emperor, *ib.*; solemnly excommunicates the emperor, ii. 420; demands a fifth part of the goods of the English clergy, ii. 431; convokes a General Council at Rome, ii. 434; iii. 280; summons to it the enemies of Frederic, and urges their attendance, ii. 441; iii. 280; absolves the monks of Canterbury from the sentence of archbishop Edmund, ii. 448; two collectors of money for him remain in England, ii. 451; his death, ii. 456; iii. 284; gave an ivory cross, when dying, to his physician, iii. 120.
- Grenet, [Grener,] Eustace, [count of Sidon,] appointed governor of Jerusalem, i. 233; defeats Balach before Joppa, *ib.*
- Greslei, Robert, his death, ii. 328; iii. 262.
- Gres, Garnier, count of, takes the cross, i. 57; joins duke Godfrey, i. 68; sent to escort some pilgrims to the camp, i. 100; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, ii. 120; remains with Godfrey at Jerusalem, i. 157.
- Grey, John de, knight, withdraws from the court, iii. 347.
- Griffin, or Griffith, king of North Wales, flies from Harold, iii. 168; expelled by the Welsh, iii. 169; killed, and his head brought to Harold, *ib.*
- Griffin, eldest but illegitimate son of Llewellyn, prince of North Wales, captured by his brother David, and sent to Henry III., ii. 430, 453; iii. 280; imprisoned in the Tower, ii. 431; the bishop of Bangor tries to obtain his release, ii. 453; iii. 283; killed in an attempt to escape, ii. 488; iii. 289.
- Grobby, castle of, surrendered to Henry II. by the earl of Leicester, i. 388; razed to the ground, i. 394.
- Grosmund, castle of, in Wales [co. Monm.], Henry III. makes some stay at, ii. 362; his army surprised there, *ib.*; iii. 269; given up to the king by Hubert de Burgh, ii. 426.
- Gualdemar, sent to escort some pilgrims to Jerusalem, i. 141.
- Guascun, castle of, [in Syria,] battle fought near, between the Templars and Saracens, ii. 399.
- Gué Saint-Remi (*Vadum S. Remigii*), conference of Philip II. and Richard at, ii. 14.
- Gueldres, Otho, count of, chosen emperor of Germany, but refuses, iii. 101.
- Guelf, a Burgundian, takes the city of Adana, i. 88.
- Guenelon, [the traitor of romance,] the count of Nevers descended from, ii. 185.
- Guenemer of Bologne, released from prison at Laodicea, i. 133; restored to the command of the fleet, *ib.*
- Guildford (*Guldeford*), John keeps Christmas at, ii. 89.
- Guisnes (*Gisnes*), the road tax there abolished, iii. 63.
- Guisnes (*Gisnes*), Baldwin de, with his followers, in the pay of Henry III., ii. 351.
- Guitri (*Chitreium*), castle of, burnt by duke Henry, i. 290.
- Guletune [le Goulet, on the Seine], castle of, meetings of Philip II. and John between Butavant and, ii. 82, 84, 85, 92.
- Gunnord (*Gunner*), castle of, razed by the earl of Chester, ii. 329.
- Gunzo, monk of Bec, carries on the buildings of the church there, i. 24; iii. 172.
- Guthlac, St., Croyland abbey dedicated to, ii. 189.
- Guy, brother of William the Carpenter, deserts from Antioch, i. 113.
- Gynacia [Erperg?], Richard I. gives himself up to the duke of Austria at, ii. 40.

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Hackesalt, Geoffrey, servant of the abbat of St. Alban's, carries presents to Richard I. at Westminster, ii. 47.

Hacon, earl, comes with forces to England from Denmark, i. 20; iii. 171; ravages Flanders, *ib.*

Hacon VI., king of Norway, crowned at Bergen by the legate, iii. 31, 300; assumes the cross, iii. 95; his shield of arms, *ib.*; letters patent of Louis IX. in his behalf, iii. 304.

Hagenet, castle of, burnt by the earl of Leicester, i. 380.

Haie, castle of, razed to the ground, i. 394.

Haie, Ralph de la, captured at Dol, i. 382; sent to England with troops by the young king, i. 384; allowed to leave the country, i. 389.

Hainault, Baldwin, count of, assumes the cross, i. 57; joins duke Godfrey, i. 68; marriage of his daughter Isabel [*incorrectly named Margaret*] to Philip II., i. 423.

Hales [Owen] abbey, of the Premonstratensian Order, founded by Peter, bishop of Winchester, ii. 410.

Hales [Hayles, co. Glouc.] abbey, of the Cistercian Order, founded by Richard of Cornwall, iii. 65; supplied with monks from Beaulieu, *ib.*; dedicated, iii. 115, 311.

Haliwelle, a stream at St. Alban's, i. 271.

Halingeham or Haingeham, [Hengham, co. Essex,] castle of, queen Matilda dies at, i. 291.

Haliwerfolc, [co. Durham,] province of, Castle-Bernard situated in, ii. 186.

Halling, a vill belonging to the bishop of Rochester, i. 426; death of archbishop Richard at, *ib.*

Hamah, [in Syria, *incorrectly called Haman,*] forces collected from, in aid of Antioch, i. 98.

Hameaslape, castle of, razed to the ground by Faukes [de Breante], ii. 170.

Hamme, Walter de, born at Trumpington, ii. 70; a servant of the justiciary, *ib.*; his bravery in a battle with the Welsh, *ib.*

Hanibal, Richard, cardinal, his death, ii. 458.

Hansard, John, his death and funeral, iii. 332.

Harald [Harefoot], son of Cnut, succeeds to the throne, iii. 164; exiles his step-mother Emma, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*; his body thrown into the Thames, iii. 165.

Harald, king of Man, knighted by Henry III. at London, iii. 8.

Haran, (*Charran, Carra,*) besieged by Boamund, i. 200; spoken of in the story of Abraham, *ib.*

Hardecnut, son of Cnut, reigns in Denmark, iii. 164; goes to his mother in Flanders, *ib.*; crowned king of England, iii. 165; causes his brother's body to be thrown into the Thames, *ib.*; pays money to the Danish forces, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*

Hardel, William, clerk, and citizen of London, sent to pay the troops furnished to the emperor Frederic II., ii. 408; iii. 276.

Harecurt, Oliver de, taken prisoner at Lincoln, ii. 212.

Harecurt, William de, joins the crusaders at Damietta, ii. 230.

Hareng, castle of, near Antioch, slaughter of the Turks at, i. 98; surrendered to the Christians, i. 99; captured by Noradin, i. 285; iii. 190.

Harold or Harald, son of earl Godwin, when at his manor of Boscum, goes out in a fishing vessel, iii. 168; driven by the wind to Ponthieu, i. 5; iii. 168; taken prisoner, and brought to William duke of Normandy, *ib.*; asserts he wished to obtain William's daughter in marriage, *ib.*; swears to secure England to the duke, after Edward's death, *ib.*; his falsehood and duplicity, i. 6; iii. 168; returns to England, *ib.*; according to other accounts, sent by Edward to bring William over to England, iii. 168; leads an expedition to Wales, and devastates the country, *ib.*; sends the head of

Harold or Harald—*cont.*

Griffin to Edward, iii. 169; usurps the throne, and crowns himself, i. 6; iii. 169; ill-treats the messengers of William, *ib.*; defeats Harold king of Norway, *ib.*; oppressed the citizens of London by taxes, i. 8; killed at Hastings, *ib.*; iii. 169; buried at Waltham, iii. 169; his shield of arms, i. 7; a daughter of William I. had been betrothed to him, i. 31. Harold, king of Norway, defeated by Harold of England, i. 6.

Harrow, (*Harewes, Herges*), a manor of the see of Canterbury, i. 358; archbishop Thomas keeps some feast days at, i. 359; Nigel de Sackville, intruder in the church of, i. 362.

Harsad, town of, besieged by Borsequin, i. 235.

Hascha. *See* Ascha.

Hasting, Henry de, goes abroad, iii. 69.

Hastings (*Hastingum*), castle of, built by William I., i. 9; iii. 169; why so named, *ib.*

Hatfield, (*Hafeldia, Haufeldia*), castle of, given up by Hubert de Burgh to the king, ii. 426.

Hatfield, (*Haethfield, Hatfeld*), a cell of St. Alban's, the church and offices burnt, ii. 330; iii. 263. *See* Huntendune, William de.

Haverhulle, William de, clerk, treasurer of the king, his death, iii. 124, 322.

Hebron. *See* Ebron.

Helen, verses of Ovid relating to, i. 314.

Helias of London, high-priest of the Jews, asks leave for his people to quit the country, iii. 334.

Hellespont. *See* Bosphorus.

Henry II., emperor of Germany, succeeds, iii. 160; his sister Agatha married to Eadward, i. 301.

Henry III., emperor, succeeds, iii. 165.

Henry IV., emperor, causes the council of Worms to annul the decrees of Gregory VII., i. 24; iii. 172; excommunicated by the pope, and abjured by his nobles, *ib.*; puts Radulph of Burgundy to flight, and ravages Suabia, *ib.*; causes

Henry IV., emperor—*cont.*

Wibert of Ravenna to be nominated pope, i. 25; his death falsely predicted by Gregory, *ib.*; defeats the Saxons and kills Radulph, i. 26; acknowledged as emperor by the Romans, i. 27; receives the benediction of Clement III. as "Patricius Romanorum," i. 28; claimed the right to elect the pope, i. 50.

Henry V., emperor, succeeds, i. 190; sends envoys to ask the daughter of Henry I. in marriage, i. 210; married to her, *ib.*; iii. 180; contends with Paschal II. respecting lay investitures, i. 216; appoints Maurice [of Braga] anti-pope, i. 231; confers the archbishopric of Ravenna on Arnulph, i. 236; iii. 184; resigns the throne, and disappears from the world, i. 237; iii. 184; is seen again just before his death, *ib.*; rumours of his having been put to death by the empress, *ib.*

Henry VI., emperor, son of Frederic I., consecrated and crowned by pope Celestine II., ii. 21, 29; pays a sum of money to the duke of Austria for Richard I., ii. 41; imprisons him at Trifels, *ib.*; makes charges against him, ii. 42; subdues Apulia and Sicily, ii. 54; fearful of divine punishment, on account of his treatment of Richard, ii. 58; bequeaths the ransom money to the Cistercians, *ib.*

Henry I., king of England, youngest son of William I., his birth, i. 11; knighted at Westminster, i. 28; his character, i. 31; addicted to study, and a jurist, *ib.*, 163; his father's favourite, i. 35; much treasure bequeathed to him, *ib.*, 75, 163, 205; directed to found a monastery for his father's soul, *ib.*; prophetic speech of William to him, i. 164, 206; present at his father's funeral, i. 35; leads an army into Northumberland, i. 47; lends money to his brother Robert, for the crusade, i. 75; allures the English nobles, by gifts and promises, i. 163, 165, 176, 203; depreciates Robert, i. 164, 176, 203; iii. 178; promises to amend

Henry I., king of England—*cont.*

the laws, and maintain the liberties of Edward the Confessor, i. 176, 203; iii. 178; crowned at Westminster, i. 177; iii. 178; his shield of arms, i. 176; reply to the objections raised by the Normans to his succession, i. 177; grants a charter of liberties *ib.*; gives the bishopric of Winchester to William Giffard, but appropriates the possessions, i. 181; recalls archbishop Anselm from abroad, *ib.*; asks the daughter of Malcolm III. in marriage, i. 188, 189; the nuptial ceremony performed by archbishop Anselm, *ib.*; sends a fleet against his brother Robert, *ib.*; is reconciled to him, on payment of an annual sum, i. 190; gives the bishopric of Hereford to Reinelm, *ib.*; takes the castle of Arundel, and exiles Robert de Belesme, i. 191; iii. 179; captures the castle of Bruges [Bridgenorth], *ib.*; on refusal of Anselm, commands the archbishop of York to consecrate certain bishops, *ib.*; his cause argued before pope Paschal, touching investitures, i. 192; makes war on duke Robert in Normandy, i. 195; iii. 179; forbids the return of Anselm, i. 196; iii. 179; seizes the see of Canterbury, *ib.*; takes Caen and Bayeux, i. 201; returns to England, i. 202; iii. 179; his interview with Robert at Northampton, *ib.*; fears the English, on account of his non-observance of the charter of liberties, *ib.*; his address to the nobles at London, i. 203; iii. 179; defeats Robert at Tenchebrai, i. 204; iii. 179; returns to England, and commits Robert to prison, i. 206; iii. 180; is reconciled to Anselm, i. 207; iii. 180; proves ungrateful to God, and violates his promises, *ib.*; makes concessions relative to lay investiture, *ib.*; takes oaths from the emperor's envoys, for his daughter Matilda's marriage, i. 210; levies a hidage on that account, *ib.*; raises Ely to an episcopal see, *ib.*; iii. 180; orders duke Robert to be deprived of his eye-sight, i. 213; accuses the earl of Chester of treason,

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ib.; disinherits others, and puts the count of Maine to death, i. 214; makes war on the count of Anjou, i. 215; iii. 181; grants investiture to archbishop Ralph, i. 217; breaks his seal, in order to violate the charter of liberties, *ib.*; subdues Wales, *ib.*; iii. 181; causes the nobles to swear fealty to his son William, i. 219; threatens to deprive the archbishop of York of his see, i. 220; present at the dedication of St. Alban's, *ib.*; iii. 181; gives Bissopescote to the church there, *ib.*; assists the count of Blois against Louis VI., i. 221; secures the aid of the count of Brittany, *ib.*; sends some bishops to the council at Rheims, i. 225; forbids the archbishop of York to enter the kingdom, *ib.*; fights a battle with Louis VI. [at Bremule], i. 226; wounded by William Crispin, i. 227; gains the victory, i. 228; iii. 182; returns to Rouen, *ib.*; conference with Calixtus II. at Gisors, i. 229; returns to England, i. 230; shipwreck of his family and household, *ib.*; iii. 182; marries Adeliza of Louvain, *ib.*; the Welsh submit to him, i. 231; completes the building of Reading abbey, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Dunstable, *ib.*; goes to Berkhamstead, *ib.*; takes the castle of Pont-Audemer, i. 232; fortifies Rouen and other towns, *ib.*; causes debasers of the coin to be punished, i. 235; iii. 184; his daughter Matilda comes to reside with him, i. 238; his love for her, *ib.*; returns to England, and causes the nobles to swear fealty to her, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Windsor, *ib.*; troubled at his nephew's succession to Flanders, i. 239; crosses to Normandy, and marries Matilda to Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 240; invades France, i. 241; inquires about the origin of the French, *ib.*; holds a council at London, i. 242; takes fines from priests for keeping concubines, i. 243; receives Innocent II. honourably at Rouen, i. 244; founds the see of Carlisle, i. 245; constitutes his daughter

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his successor, i. 246; returns to England, i. 247; gives the hand of St. James to Reading abbey, *ib.*; returns to Normandy, and stays with his daughter, *ib.*; anecdote of his sending a torn robe to his brother Robert, i. 248; dies at St. Denis-en-Liuns, from eating lampreys, i. 249; his death foretold by a violent wind, *ib.*; monasteries founded by him, and castles built, *ib.*; his bowels buried at Rouen, *ib.*; putrescent state of the corpse, *ib.*, 250; brought to Caen, and buried at Reading, i. 250; iii. 186; his shield of arms, *ib.*; said to have named Stephen as his successor, i. 251; his severity in regard to the forest laws, i. 252; the liberties granted by him confirmed at Clarendon, i. 323; his charter read at St. Paul's, ii. 143; produced by the barons at St. Edmunds, ii. 153; iii. 231; demanded of John, ii. 155; inquisition to ascertain what the liberties were, ii. 253.

Henry II., of England, eldest son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou, by Matilda, his birth, i. 246; honourably received at Bec, i. 276; iii. 189; rumours of his future reign in England, *ib.*; knighted by David of Scotland, i. 285; iii. 190; the dukedom of Normandy made over to him, *ib.*; with his father at Arques, i. 286; does homage to Louis VII. for Normandy, i. 287; becomes count of Anjou at his father's death, *ib.*; marries Alienor, the divorced wife of Louis, i. 289; becomes duke of Aquitaine and count of Poitou, *ib.*; at Barfleur, when Louis makes war on him, *ib.*; marches to succour Neufmarché, i. 290; ravages the Vexin, and takes Montsoreau in Anjou, *ib.*; makes a truce with Louis, i. 291; comes to England, and takes several castles, i. 293, iii. 192; birth of his son William, i. 294, iii. 192; a decisive battle proposed with Stephen, *ib.*; the empress Matilda interposes, and declares him to be her son by Stephen, i. 295, 301; terms of the treaty of peace,

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i. 296; adopted by Stephen as his successor, *ib.*; returns to Normandy, and represses a rebellion in Aquitaine, i. 298; peace made with Louis, i. 299; iii. 192; awaits a fair wind at Barfleur, *ib.*; arrives in England, and crowned at Westminster, i. 300; his shield of arms, *ib.*; regains possession of the castles belonging to the crown, *ib.*; expels the Flemings, and deposes some pseudo-carls, *ib.*; birth of his son Henry, i. 301; his maternal genealogy up to the Anglo-Saxon kings and Noah, *ib.*; exiles William Peverel, i. 302; causes the nobles to swear fealty to his sons, *ib.*; destroys the castles of the bishop of Winchester and Hugh de Mortimer, i. 303; asks leave of pope Adrian to subdue Ireland, i. 304; iii. 193; captures some castles in Normandy, i. 306; makes peace with his brother Geoffrey, *ib.*; returns to England, i. 307; makes terms with the king of Scots, *ib.*; grants to William, earl of Mortain, all that his father held at the death of Henry I., *ib.*; subdues the Welsh, *ib.*; iii. 193; receives the homage of the Welsh at Snowdon, i. 308; birth of his son Richard, *ib.*; wears his crown at Worcester, *ib.*; iii. 194; his humility, in imitation of king Cnut, *ib.*; takes possession of Nantes, i. 310; goes to Paris, and is lodged in the king's palace, *ib.*; marches to Toulouse, but refrains from assaulting the town, *ib.*; causes Margaret, daughter of Louis, to be married to his son Henry, i. 311; takes the castles of Gisors and Chaumont, *ib.*; is reconciled to Louis, i. 315; birth of his daughter Alienor, *ib.*; causes the nobles to swear fealty to prince Henry, *ib.*; commits him to the charge of the chancellor Thomas, i. 316; anger against the chancellor, on account of his resignation, i. 317; present at the concord between the churches of Lincoln and St. Alban's, and confirms it by charter, i. 318, 319; returns to England, and receives archbishop Thomas ungraciously, i. 320; present at

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the translation of Edward the Confessor, *ib.*; receives the homage of Malcolm of Scotland, and Resus of North Wales, i. 322; present at the framing of the Constitutions of Clarendon, *ib.*; requires the clergy to be subject to lay jurisdiction, i. 327; iii. 196; at the dedication of Reading church, i. 330; rancour felt by him towards archbishop Thomas, *ib.*; sends envoys to the pope, with complaints against him, *ib.*; his letters to the sheriffs, bishop of London, and justiciaries, against the archbishop and his clerks, i. 332; confiscates the church of Canterbury, and the goods of the archbishop, i. 333; exiles his kindred, and forbids prayers to be made for him, *ib.*; his daughter Matilda married to the duke of Saxony, i. 336; birth of his daughter Joanna, i. 337; crosses to Normandy, i. 338; cited by the legates to Montmirail, *ib.*; prevents the archbishop's further stay at Pontigny, i. 339; writes to Louis, to complain of the favour shown to him, *ib.*; birth of his son John, i. 340; receives letters from the archbishop and pope, i. 341, 342, 346; two legates sent to effect a reconciliation, i. 343; war with Louis, i. 344; writes to the archbishop of Cologne, and resolves to recede from the pope, i. 345; iii. 198; his daughter Alienor married to Alfonso of Castille, i. 346; privately makes a grant of territory to Alfonso, iii. 198; his consolatory letter to the bishop of London, i. 347; the legates fail in their mission, *ib.*; writes to the pope, to absolve the persons excommunicated by the archbishop, i. 348; keeps Christmas at Nantes, i. 351; the nobles of Brittany swear fealty to him and his son Geoffrey, i. 352; on his return to England, in danger from a storm, *ib.*; makes a vow to give satisfaction to the church of Canterbury and the archbishop, but does not fulfil it, *ib.*; iii. 199; his eldest son Henry crowned by his order, *ib.*; he waits on his son at table, but repents of this proceeding, i.

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353; meets Louis at Freteval, and holds the archbishop's stirrup, 354; reconciled to him at Amboise, *ib.*; iii. 199; writes to the young king, to restore the archbishop's possessions, *ib.*; gives him leave to punish his suffragans, i. 355; the excommunicated bishops complain to him, iii. 199; utters angry words against the archbishop, i. 367; iii. 199; his grief at hearing of his murder, *ib.*; sends to the pope, to allege his innocence, and submits himself to the judgment of the church, *ib.*, 368; returns to England, and visits the bishop of Winchester, i. 369; invades Ireland, and receives the homage of the bishops and "reguli," *ib.*, 370; holds a council at Lismore, and establishes English laws, i. 371; lands in Wales, goes thence to Porchester, and back to Normandy, *ib.*; makes his purgation before the papal legates, i. 372; betroths prince John to a daughter of the count of Maurienne, i. 373; the rebellion of his sons a judgment of God, in revenge of St. Thomas, i. 374; concedes free elections to vacant churches, *ib.*; curses the young king his son, i. 377; conceals his troubled state of mind, and indulges in hunting at Rouen, *ib.*; sends a menacing message to Louis, and marches against him, i. 378; iii. 201; defeats the young king at Dol, i. 382; and the troops of prince Richard at Saintes, *ib.*, 383; iii. 201; returns to Normandy, *ib.*; awaits a fair passage at Barfleur, i. 385; his prayer on the occasion, *ib.*; lands safely at Southampton, *ib.*; his acts of penance at Canterbury, *ib.*, 386; iii. 200, 201; renounces the evil customs which had caused his quarrel with St. Thomas, *ib.*; his affairs now turn out prosperously, i. 387; iii. 202; his reception at London, i. 388; subdues the castle of Huntingdon, *ib.*; his successes due to the intercession of St. Thomas, i. 389; returns to Normandy, and takes the king of Scots and others with him, as prisoners, *ib.*;

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forces Louis to raise the siege of Rouen, *ib.*; is reconciled to his sons, and receives their homage, i. 391, iii. 202; releases the prisoners taken in the war, *ib.*; issues letters notifying the peace, *ib.*; makes peace with William of Scotland at Falaise, and receives his homage, i. 392; orders the castles erected during the war to be levelled, i. 393, 394; returns to England with the young king, and they pay their vows to St. Thomas, i. 393; promises equal justice to clerks and laymen, *ib.*; appoints justiciaries over the kingdom, i. 394; articles conceded by him to the papal legate, i. 395; marriage of his daughter Joanna to the king of Sicily, *ib.*; the dispute of the kings of Castille and Navarre submitted to his award, i. 396, 397; other sovereigns seek his counsel, i. 397; iii. 202; procures the removal of secular canons from Waltham abbey, i. 398; crosses to Normandy, i. 399; makes a treaty of peace with Louis, and undertakes a crusade, i. 399; iii. 203; visits the tomb of St. Thomas, i. 401; meets Louis VII. on his passage to Dover, i. 410; iii. 203; his munificence to the French nobles, *ib.*; his wise and peaceful government, i. 420; Philip II. commits the charge of his realm to him, *ib.*; places England and France under the protection of St. Thomas, i. 421; gives a large sum in aid of the Holy Land, i. 424; crosses again to Normandy, *ib.*; confirms the election of Warin, as abbat of St. Alban's, i. 425; urges his junior sons to do homage to the young king, *ib.*; on Richard's refusal, excites the young king against him, *ib.*; brings the duke of Saxony to England, i. 426; founds a house of the Carthusian Order [Witham, co. Som.], i. 427; is offered the crown of Jerusalem, i. 431, 432; iii. 206; assembles a council at Clerkenwell, and refuses it, i. 433; iii. 206; celebrates Easter at Rouen, i. 434; meets Philip at Vaudreuil on the subject of a crusade, *ib.*; gives the county of

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Huntingdon to the king of Scots, i. 435; meets Philip again between Trie and Gisors, and assumes the cross, i. 446; assists Geoffrey de Lusignan against prince Richard, i. 447; renews hostilities against Philip, *ib.*, 454; holds a fruitless conference for peace, i. 455; keeps Christmas at Saumur, *ib.*; hostilities recommence, *ib.*; iii. 208; agrees to mediate for peace, i. 456; holds another conference with Philip at La Ferté-Bernard, i. 457, 458; refuses to give security that Richard should be his heir, i. 459; flies from Le Mans, and takes refuge at Tours, i. 460; iii. 208; holds a conference at Saumur with the count of Flanders and others, i. 462; compelled to make peace, and does homage to Philip, i. 463; iii. 208; prophecy of Merlin fulfilled in him, i. 464; his sickness at Chinon, and death, *ib.*; iii. 208; causes leading to his decease, i. 436; his corpse dressed in royal robes, *ib.*; blood bursts from his nose at the approach of Richard, *ib.*; his burial at Fontevraud, and epitaph, *ib.*; laws established by him, i. 466; French prophetic verses on the places where his children die, ii. 191 *n.* *

Henry, the young king, eldest son of Henry II. and Alienor, born at London, i. 301; iii. 193; fealty sworn to, i. 302; Margaret, daughter of Louis VII., asked for in marriage, i. 309; iii. 194; married to her, i. 311; the nobles again swear fealty to him, as heir, i. 315; the chancellor Thomas appointed his preceptor, i. 316; his ingratitude, *ib.*; accompanies Thomas (then archbishop) to meet his father, i. 320; homage paid him by the king of Scots and prince of North Wales, i. 322; withdrawn from the tutelage of the archbishop, i. 329; released Thomas from all his obligations when chancellor, *ib.*, 334; his coronation at Westminster, i. 352; reply to the archbishop of York, on his father's waiting at table, i. 353; letter to him

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from his father, relative to the archbishop, i. 354; the prelates who assisted at his coronation are suspended by the pope, i. 356, 357; forbids the archbishop to journey towards him, i. 359; is visited by the abbat of St. Alban's, on behalf of the archbishop, i. 360; fatal results of his coronation, i. 366; his heart is turned against his father by the queen, i. 371; swears to the same terms of purgation as his father, i. 372; comes to England, with his queen, *ib.*; openly rebels against his father, and joins Louis, i. 374; captures and burns the castle of Gournay, i. 376; is joined by many English nobles, i. 377; at the siege of Verneuil with Louis, i. 378; his forces defeated at Dol, i. 382; his part taken up by the count of Flanders, i. 384; comes to Witsand, and sends forces to England, *ib.*; embarks, but is compelled to return by a storm, i. 387; iii. 202; repents his rebellion, *ib.*; assists Louis at the siege of Rouen, i. 389; submits to his father, and does homage to him, i. 391; releases his prisoners, *ib.*; accompanies his father to England, i. 393; frequents the tournaments in France, i. 409; iii. 203; Normandy placed under his rule, i. 421; receives the homage of his brother Geoffrey for Brittany, i. 425; raises forces against his brother Richard, *ib.*; his death at Château Martel, Touraine, *ib.*, 436; his burial at Rouen, i. 426; iii. 205; shield of arms, *ib.*; a religious house founded for his soul, i. 427.

Henry III., of England, eldest son of John, his birth, ii. 114; appointed by John his successor, ii. 192; his father's last words to him, ii. 193; crowned at Gloucester, i. 195; swears to maintain justice and good laws, *ib.*; his coronation feast, ii. 196; shield of arms, *ib.*; iii. 95; computation of his regnal years, *ib.* n., 363 n.; he remains in the charge of the earl of Pembroke, *ib.*; his per-

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sonal appearance, *ib.*; the nobles adhere to him, *ib.*; gives the castle of Ledford to William de Albin, ii. 200; receives the homage of those released from prison, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Bristol, (1217), ii. 201; makes a truce with prince Louis, ii. 205; iii. 239; many nobles renew their fealty to him, ii. 206; his army assembles at Newark, ii. 208; names of the chiefs, ii. 209; they march towards Lincoln, ii. 210; force an entrance into the city, and defeat the French and barons, ii. 212; orders the castle of Mountsorel to be razed, ii. 214; iii. 240; occupies the south coast, and assigns a force to guard it, ii. 216; meets prince Louis near Staines, and concludes terms of peace, ii. 222, 223; iii. 242; swears to restore to the barons of Louis's party their lands, ii. 223; keeps Christmas at Northampton (1218), ii. 226; iii. 243; makes use of his own seal, ii. 231; iii. 244; keeps Christmas at Winchester (1219), *ib.*; and at Marlborough (1220), ii. 240; is under the charge of the bishop of Winchester, *ib.*; crowned again at Westminster, and the people ordered to wear garlands of flowers, *ib.*, 241; meets Alexander II. of Scotland at York, and marriage of his sister Joanna agreed on, *ib.*; present at the translation of St. Thomas at Canterbury, ii. 242; iii. 245; captures the castles of Sauvey and Rockingham, *ib.*; lays the first stone of the chapel of the Virgin at Westminster, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Oxford (1221), ii. 243; holds a council at Westminster, ii. 244; takes the castle of Biham, *ib.*; his lenity to the captured troops, ii. 245; marches to the castle of Bulth, and forces Llewellyn to raise the siege, ii. 247; goes on to Montgomery, and builds a castle there, *ib.*; iii. 245; a scutage granted to him, *ib.*; gives his sister in marriage to the king of Scots, ii. 248; keeps Christmas at Winchester (1222),

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ii. 249; iii. 246; deposes the magistrates of London, and appoints others, ii. 252; iii. 246; keeps Christmas at Oxford (1223), ii. 253; iii. 246; holds a council at London, at which the liberties previously sworn to are demanded, *ib.*; orders writs to be issued, to ascertain the liberties in the time of Henry I., *ib.*; sends to Louis VIII. to demand the restitution of Normandy and other continental territories, ii. 256; complaints made against him by Louis for non-observance of his oaths, ii. 257; he repents of his lenity to Louis, when in his power, *ib.*; iii. 247; Hubert de Burgh accused of giving him bad instruction, ii. 258; declared of age by the pope, and able to rule, *ib.*; the nobles who held of the crown, ordered to give up their castles, *ib.*; conspiracy formed against him, *ib.*, 260; iii. 248, 249; his liberality to the king of Jerusalem, in aid of the Holy Land, ii. 259; keeps Christmas at Northampton (1224), ii. 260; refuses to give back the castles surrendered by the rebellious nobles, ii. 261; iii. 248; holds a council at Northampton, ii. 262; iii. 249; besieges Bedford castle, ii. 263; spares only three of the garrison, ii. 264; commits Faukes [de Breaute] to the custody of the bishop of London, ii. 265; keeps Christmas at Westminster (1225), ii. 268; iii. 250; obtains an aid for the recovery of his dominions abroad, *ib.*; sends sealed copies of the charters of liberties, and of the forest, to every county, *ib.*; iii. 251; knights his brother Richard, and creates him earl of Cornwall and Poitou, ii. 269, 270; holds a conference with the nobles at Westminster, ii. 271; collection made of a moiety of the fifteenth on moveables, ii. 274; refuses to reply to the papal letters brought by the nuncio, ii. 275; or to pardon Faukes, ii. 276; iii. 252; permits Reimund de Burgh to marry the widow of the earl of Salisbury, ii. 277;

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keeps Christmas at Winchester (1226), ii. 278; iii. 252; goes to Marlborough, where he is very ill, *ib.*; not able to attend the council at Westminster, ii. 279; forbids the prelates to subject their lay baronies to the Roman church, *ib.*; recovers from his sickness, ii. 280; his reply to archbishop Stephen, on the papal demands, ii. 284; refrains from making war on Louis, ii. 285; rejects the election to the see of Durham, and sends agents to Rome to prevent it, ii. 286; despatches envoys to the transmarine provinces, ii. 291, 295; keeps Christmas at Reading (1227), ii. 292; extorts money from the citizens of London and Northampton, *ib.*; declares himself of age at a council at Oxford, ii. 293; cancels the charters of forest-liberties, *ib.*; the clergy ordered to renew their charters with his new seal, ii. 294; seeks the daughter of the count of Brittany in marriage, but is refused, ii. 295; iii. 256; creates Hubert de Burgh earl of Kent, ii. 296; quarrels with earl Richard, *ib.*; grants to him his mother's dowry, and the lands of the counts of Brittany and Boulogne, ii. 297; keeps Christmas at York (1228), ii. 299; iii. 256; returns to London, and reforms the measures of wheat, wine, and ale, *ib.*; money is extorted by his officers, under this plea, iii. 256; rejects Walter de Heineshame, archbishop elect of Canterbury, ii. 302; iii. 257; keeps Christmas at Oxford (1229), ii. 306; iii. 258; invited by the nobles of Gascony and other provinces to come over to them, but postpones the matter, *ib.*; proceedings of his envoys at Rome, ii. 309; they promise a tax to the pope, in his name, to secure the election of Richard, as archbishop, ii. 309, 310; iii. 259; the emperor Frederic II. writes to him on the cession of the Holy Land, ii. 312; receives the nuncio Stephen favourably, iii. 259; summons

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a council at Westminster, to consider the papal demand of a tithe, ii. 315; knights John, son of the justiciary Hubert, ii. 318; collects forces at Portsmouth, to embark, ii. 319; iii. 260; accuses Hubert of treachery, for not having provided ships enough, and postpones his expedition, *ib.*; receives the count of Brittany's homage, and restores his rights, *ib.*; is reconciled to Hubert, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at York (1230), with the king of Scots, ii. 320; iii. 261; makes him presents, *ib.*; returns to London, *ib.*; exacts money for his expedition, ii. 323; iii. 262; collects an army at Reading, and embarks at Portsmouth, *ib.*; lands at St. Malo, and the nobles of Brittany offer him homage, *ib.*; waits for reinforcements at Nantes, ii. 324; is invited to enter Normandy, but refuses, ii. 325; marches through Poitou into Gascony, ii. 326; iii. 262; captures the castle of Mirebeau, *ib.*; exhausts his treasure at Nantes, ii. 327; iii. 262; returns to England, and lands at Portsmouth, ii. 328; many of his nobles die from sickness, *ib.*; gives the lands of the earl of Gloucester to Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Lambeth (1231), ii. 329; iii. 262; holds a parliament at Westminster, and imposes a scutage, *ib.*; his reply to the archbishop's complaint about Tunbridge castle, ii. 330; sends envoys to Rome to oppose the archbishop's suit, *ib.*; collects an army at Oxford, and marches to Hereford, against Llewellyn, ii. 332; orders the abbey of Cumhyre to be burnt, but takes money for its redemption, *ib.*; rebuilds Castle Maud, *ib.*; iii. 263; makes a truce with France, ii. 333; iii. 263; is joined in Wales by the earls of Brittany and Chester, and Richard Mareschal, *ib.*; exiles the latter, but afterwards receives his homage, *ib.*; returns from Wales, ii. 336; is dissuaded from marrying a younger sister of the king of Scotland,

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ib.; iii. 263; grants the temporalities to Ralph, archbishop elect, ii. 337; denies all knowledge of the riots against the Italian clergy, ii. 338; keeps Christmas at Winchester (1232), *ib.*; convenes a parliament at Westminster, and demands an aid, ii. 339; the pope writes to him, to punish the authors of the riots, ii. 340; thinks it prudent to hush up the matter, *ib.*; iii. 264; excuses his inactivity against Llewellyn on account of the poverty of his exchequer, ii. 341; is reproached by his councillors for his prodigality, ii. 342; exacts strict accounts from the sheriffs and others, and punishes offenders, *ib.*; iii. 265; deposes Ranulph le Breton, and substitutes Peter de Rivaux as treasurer, *ib.*; deposes Hubert de Burgh, and demands his accounts, ii. 343; iii. 265; holds a parliament at Lambeth, in which an aid is granted to pay his debts, ii. 345; iii. 267; orders the mayor of London to bring Hubert de Burgh to trial, ii. 346; iii. 266; recalls the order, ii. 347; sends Godfrey de Craucumbe to arrest him, *ib.*; sends him back to Brentwood, and orders him to be watched, *ib.*; issues writs for the collection of the aid granted, ii. 349; directs Hubert to be taken to the Tower, ii. 350; seizes his treasure in the New Temple, *ib.*; restores his lands, ii. 351; sends him to the castle of Devises, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Worcester (1233), ii. 353; removes his natural subjects, and substitutes Poitevins, *ib.*; iii. 268; dismisses his councillors, and consults only the bishop of Winchester and Peter de Rivaux, *ib.*; exiles the nobles confederated against him, and gives their lands to Poitevins, ii. 356; foreign mercenaries join him at Gloucester, ii. 357; advances to Hereford, *ib.*, 361; declares the earl Mareschal's fealty void, and besieges his castle, ii. 358; iii. 269; orders Hubert de Burgh to be watched in the church of Devises, ii. 361; invades the lands of the earl Mareschal, *ib.*;

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stays at the castle of Grosmont, ii. 362; his forces are defeated, and he returns to Gloucester, *ib.*; builds a church for converted Jews at London, ii. 362; iii. 269; founds a hospital at Oxford, ii. 363; iii. 269; keeps Christmas at Gloucester (1234), *ib.*; meets his parliament at Westminster, ii. 365; his evil councillors complained of by the prelates, *ib.*, 366; iii. 270; dismisses the bishop of Winchester and Peter de Rivaux, and sends back the Poitevins to their country, *ib.*; sends the archbishop elect and others to make peace with Llewellyn, *ib.*; recalls his natural subjects as councillors, ii. 367, 371, 372; comes to Woodstock, ii. 369; his grief at the death of the earl Mareschal, *ib.*; iii. 271; summons the exiled nobles to Gloucester, and is reconciled to them, ii. 370, 371; restores to Gilbert Mareschal his inheritance, *ib.*; seizes the English lands of the count of Britanny, ii. 372; iii. 271; keeps Christmas at Westminster (1235), ii. 375; iii. 271; some Jews brought to him and imprisoned, *ib.*; is reconciled to Stephen de Segrave and Robert Passelewe, ii. 376; gives his sister Matilda to Frederic II. in marriage, ii. 379; entertains the imperial envoys at a feast, *ib.*; three leopards sent to him by the emperor, because he bore them on his shield of arms, ii. 380; iii. 88 n.; amount expended by him on his sister's nuptials, ii. 381; keeps Christmas at Winchester (1236), ii. 385; iii. 272; sends an embassy to the count of Provence, to ask his daughter Alienor in marriage, *ib.*; espouses her at Canterbury, and is crowned with the queen at Westminster, ii. 386, iii. 273; reassembles the nobles at Merton, to discuss public affairs, *ib.*; refuses to send over earl Richard to the emperor, ii. 387; establishes new statutes at Merton, *ib.*; complaint made in parliament of his subservience to the bishop elect of Valence, ii. 388, 395; removes many sheriffs, and substitutes others, *ib.*,

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- Homme or Houlme, castle of, taken by duke Robert, i. 45.
- Honorius II., pope, succeeds, i. 234; iii. 184; assigns a white habit to the Templars, i. 223; dies, i. 242, 245.
- Honorius III., pope, canonizes Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, ii. 241; declares Henry III. of age and able to rule, ii. 258; orders the nobles to give up their castles to him, *ib.*; expends the treasure left by Philip II. in aid of the Holy Land, ii. 259; iii. 295; consecrates Alexander bishop of Chester, ii. 267; his letters to Henry III. not answered by the king, ii. 275; makes unheard-of exactions of money, ii. 276; his demand for the grant of prebends discussed in council, ii. 278; a similar demand made in France, ii. 281; iii. 353; recalls the nuncio Otho, ii. 284; grants letters to Louis VIII., prohibiting Henry from molesting his territories, ii. 285; his death, ii. 294; verses on his appearance, when believed to be dead, ii. 295.
- Horace, quoted, ii. 258, 301; iii. 5.
- Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, masters of:
— Roger [de Moulins], comes with the patriarch to offer the crown of Jerusalem to Henry II., i. 432; iii. 206.
— [Guerin de Montaigu], accompanies the Crusaders to Damietta, ii. 227; the scaling ladders of his ship break, in attack on the Nile tower, ii. 228; one of the chiefs of the army at Acre, on the landing of Frederic II., ii. 304.
— [William de Châteauneuf], taken prisoner by the Chorasmians, ii. 484; letters testimonial of, relative to the blood of Christ, iii. 29; his letters referred to, concerning the quarrel between the Soldans of Aleppo and Babylon, iii. 101; ransomed, iii. 106.
- Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Theodoric, prior of, sent with reinforcements to the Holy Land, ii. 399; iii. 274.
- Hospitallers, march with king Guy to the siege of Acre, i. 453; by their advice

Hospitallers—*cont.*

Richard I. returns home, ii. 38; John extorts money from, ii. 123; summoned to send representatives to the General Council at Rome, ii. 161; join with the Templars in an act of treachery towards the emperor Frederic II., ii. 313, 314; discord between them and the Templars, ii. 368; iii. 270; join the Templars in a battle with the Saracens, ii. 399; many slain at Gaza, ii. 433; their standard, *ib.*; persecuted by the Templars, and besieged in their house at Acre, ii. 472; slaughter of, in the battle with the Chorasmiens, ii. 484; and at Mansourah, iii. 84, 95, 317.

Hovedene, manor of, assigned to Nicholas, bishop of Durham, on his resignation, iii. 44, 306, 321.

Hugh, St., made prior of a house of the Carthusian Order, [Witham, co. Som.,] i. 427. *See* Lincoln, bishops of.

Hugh the Great, count of Vermandois, brother of Philip I., assumes the cross, i. 56; iii. 176; imprisoned by the Greek emperor, i. 69; given up to duke Godfrey, *ib.*; leader of the first division against Corbaran, i. 120; sent by the chiefs to Alexius, but did not return, i. 130; again joins the crusade at Constantinople, i. 193; his death, and burial at Tarsus, i. 194.

Hulecotes, Philip de, appointed custodian of the territory between the Tees and Scotland, ii. 172; iii. 233; defends some castles for John in Northumberland, ii. 183; dies *s. p. m.*, i. 510.

Hungary, proceedings of the Crusaders in, under Godeschal, i. 65–67; traversed by the French under Louis VII., i. 279.

Hungary [Andrew II.], king of, his envoys present at the Lateran Council, ii. 168; account of the life of his daughter, St. Elizabeth, ii. 233; death of his queen [Gertrude], ascribed to an ambiguous sentence, *ib.*

Huntendune, William de, [prior of Hatfield,] sent to Rome, to oppose the

Huntendune, William de—*cont.*

episcopal visitation of St. Alban's, iii. 339.

Huntingdon, earldom or county of, given to Henry, son of David of Scotland, i. 254; restored by Henry II. to Malcolm III., i. 307; given to William [the Lion], i. 435.

Huntingdon, the body of St. Ivo found at, iii. 159.

Huntingdon, castle of, subdued by Henry II., i. 388; razed to the ground, i. 394.

Huntingdon, Symon [de St. Liz], earl of, his death, without heirs, i. 435.

Huntingdon, Henry, earl of. *See* Henry, son of David.

Huntingdon, [John le Scot,] earl of. *See* Chester.

Huntingefeld, William de, helps to subdue Essex and Suffolk for prince Louis, ii. 181.

Hurley, Richard, prior of, sent privately to the count of Provence, on the business of Henry III.'s marriage, ii. 385; made abbat of Evesham, ii. 393; Theobald, prior of, one of the commissioners at St. Alban's, to carry out the new statutes, iii. 115.

I.

Iconium, metropolis of Lycaonia, the Crusaders find it deserted, i. 87.

Iconium, [Noureddin,] Soldan of, collects forces against the Crusaders, i. 280; takes up a position on the borders of Lycaonia, *ib.*; defeats the army of Conrad III., i. 281; iii. 189.

Ierapolis [Baalbec], forces come from, to the aid of Antioch, i. 98.

Illegitimate persons, legitimated by papal dispensation, ii. 382; iii. 90.

Ina, king of England, son of Kenred, i. 302.

- Ingelburga, or Botilda, sister of [Canute VI.] king of Denmark, married to Philip II., ii. 46; repudiated, and placed in a nunnery at Soissons, *ib.*; all her Danish suite sent home, *ib.*; France placed under an interdict on her account, ii. 85.
- Innocent II., pope, succeeds, i. 242, 245; expelled from Rome, and retires to France, i. 244; iii. 185; crowns Louis [le Jeune] at Rheims, *ib.*; dedicates the church of Cluny, i. 245; gives the pall to archbishop Theobald, i. 261; dies, i. 273; iii. 189.
- Innocent III., pope, consecrated, ii. 66; favours the new Order of Preachers, *ib.*; iii. 216; causes the seculars to be expelled from Coventry, and monks replaced, ii. 67; iii. 217; writes to Richard I. to remove archbishop Hubert from the post of justiciary, ii. 69; iii. 217; orders the archbishop to pull down the church at Lambeth, ii. 69, 75; elects Otho IV. as emperor, ii. 83; obtains a tax in aid of the Holy Land, ii. 91; iii. 220; reserves his decision as to the election to the see of Canterbury, ii. 105; iii. 222; decides in favour of the monks against the suffragan bishops, ii. 107; favours the Order of Minorities, ii. 109; iii. 223; writes to John on behalf of Stephen de Langetune, ii. 112, iii. 223; angry letters between him and John, ii. 113, 114; threatens John with an interdict, ii. 115; iii. 224; excommunicates Otho IV., and excites Frederic, king of Sicily, against him, ii. 121; absolves John's subjects from their fealty, ii. 125; calls on Philip II. and the French and English nobles to rise up against John, ii. 129, 130; pronounces sentence of deposition against him, ii. 130; dictates to Pandulph the form of submission required from John, ii. 131; John resigns England and Ireland to him by charter, ii. 135, 146; directs a crusade to be preached against the Albigeois, ii. 143; writes to the legate Nicholas to fill up the vacant sees and abbeys, ii. 146;
- Innocent III., pope—*cont.*
summons a General Council at Rome, and condemns the work of abbat Joachim as heretical, i. 416; ii. 161; complaints made to him of the barons' rebellion, ii. 161; terms John his "vassal," ii. 162, 166; iii. 233; annuls the great Charter of Liberties granted by John, ii. 162; iii. 232; writes a threatening letter to the barons, *ib.*; excommunicates them, ii. 166; iii. 233; and again, by name, ii. 172; annuls the election of the archbishop of York, ii. 166; iii. 233; presides at the fourth Lateran Council, ii. 167; iii. 233; confirms the suspension of the archbishop of Canterbury, ii. 169; iii. 233; gives up his intention of deposing the archbishop, and absolves him, ii. 174; iii. 234; exacts money from the prelates at the General Council, *ib.*; sends the legate Walo to arrest the progress of prince Louis against John, ii. 175; dies, ii. 215; his policy carried out, to land a Christian army in Egypt, ii. 227; his interpretation of the ambiguous sentence concerning the queen of Hungary, ii. 233; his decree referred to, for holding pluralities, ii. 382.
- Innocent IV., pope, cardinal Sinebald, a Genoese, elected by that name, ii. 472; iii. 287; renews the sentence of Innocent III. against Frederic II., *ib.*; confirms Boniface as archbishop of Canterbury, and William bishop of Winchester, ii. 472; procures the election of the landgrave of Thuringia as king of Germany, ii. 475; iii. 287; peace fruitlessly treated of with the emperor, *ib.*; sends the nuncio Martin to England, to collect money, ii. 478; iii. 288; a prebend at Salisbury promised to his nephew, ii. 480 n.; favours the offer of prince David to make Wales tributary to him, ii. 483 n.; tries to reconcile the king with the bishop of Winchester, ii. 484; iii. 289; flies from Rome, and embarks at Civit  Vecchia, ii. 486; touches at an island belonging to Pisa, *ib.*; arrives

Innocent IV., pope—*cont.*

at Genoa, and promises great benefits to the citizens and his relations, *ib.*; iii. 290; proclaims Frederic a persecutor of the church, *ib.*; animates the landgrave to take the title of king of Germany, ii. 487; writes to the English prelates to grant an aid to the king, ii. 491; iii. 291; money demanded from the abbats by virtue of his letters, ii. 492; confirms the charter of peace of the king of Scots, ii. 494; betakes himself to Asti, and thence to Lyons, ii. 496; iii. 92, 317; excommunicates the emperor again, ii. 500; his mandate for a General Council issued in England, *ib.*; iii. 293; his chamber or treasury burnt at Lyons, ii. 501; iii. 293; report of its being done to raise money, ii. 501 *n.*; amount of rents received by Italians, by papal authority, ii. 502; letters of complaint of his exactions laid before the General Council, *ib.*, 503, 507; iii. 129; complaints made to him by the nuncio Martin, ii. 504; iii. 294; consecrates some English prelates, ii. 505; writes to the clergy of Canterbury, to order the payment of the debts of the see, iii. 3, 4; letters of complaint addressed to him by the king, prelates, and nobles, iii. 6; assists the landgrave with money, iii. 7, 299; proposes to take the goods of the rich intestate clergy into his hands, iii. 9; appoints the bishops of Winchester and Norwich collectors of the tallage to be paid to him, iii. 10; letter to him from the Soldan of Babylon, iii. 11; accused of conspiring against the life of the emperor, iii. 12; exacts a payment from the beneficed clergy, and appoints the bishop of London to carry it out, *ib.*; canonizes St. Edmund of Canterbury, iii. 13; some French nobles conspire against him, iii. 16; letters of remonstrance to him from the province of Canterbury against exactions, iii. 17; sends two Minorities to England, to collect money, iii. 18; contribution granted him by the prelates, iii. 19; his mandate

Innocent IV., pope—*cont.*

revoked, respecting intestate clergy, iii. 21 *n.*; emissaries are bribed to kill him, iii. 21, 299; conceals himself at Lyons, *ib.*; procures the election of William of Holland as king of Germany, iii. 23; expends large sums for this purpose, *ib.*, 68, 71, 299; had assisted the emperor Baldwin with money, iii. 24; envoys come to him from the khan of the Tartars, iii. 38, 304; his intention to employ them against Vataces and Frederic, iii. 39; writes to the abbat of St. Alban's to send Matthew Paris to Norway, iii. 40, 304; will not listen to overtures made by the emperor, iii. 307; refuses the application of Louis IX. to make peace with Frederic, iii. 49, 307; releases laics from their crusade vows on payment of money, iii. 308; gives the see of Mentz and the revenue of the abbey of Volva to the archbishop of Cologne, iii. 53; grants to the Cistercians the privilege to establish schools, iii. 57; complaints made to him of the oppression of the English clergy by papal Provisions, iii. 58; grants a mandate to the bishop of Lincoln to resume the churches held without consent of his chapter, iii. 69; reply to the bishop, on complaint of this mandate being evaded, iii. 70, 312; permits Henry III. to delay the embarkation of the English crusaders, iii. 72; leaves Milan, and stays at Perugia, iii. 105, 321; requires Henry to provide a benefice for the son of the count of Burgundy, iii. 107; his letter to the abbat of St. Alban's, in favour of John de Camezana, his nephew, iii. 108; leaves Lyons, escorted by an armed force, iii. 109, 321; excommunicates Conrad, son of Frederic, and all his adherents, iii. 111; makes some new Decretals, iii. 113, 321; creates seven cardinals at Perugia, iii. 118; grants liberty of election to ecclesiastical dignities, iii. 123; gives a bull to Henry III. for a tenth of the church revenues, iii.

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125; offers the kingdom of Apulia to earl Richard of Cornwall, iii. 126, 323; refuses to advance money to him, or give security, iii. 127, 132, 323; extorted more benefices for aliens than all his predecessors, iii. 129, 317, 323 [*cf.* ii. 502, 503]; limits the procurations paid on episcopal visitations, iii. 134; urged to return to Rome, and does so, iii. 136, 326; orders a visitation of the Black Order, and the observance of certain new statutes, iii. 139, 327; the monks in France escape, by paying him money, *ib.*; letter to him from Robert bishop of Lincoln, refusing to comply with the papal requisition, iii. 140, 329; his anger on receipt of the letter, iii. 144, 329; forbids the clergy to study the mechanical arts (law and science), iii. 332; proposes to throw the bones of the bishop of Lincoln out of the church, and his vision thereon, *ib.*; quarrels with Conrad, king of Sicily, iii. 336; certain Greek nobles accuse him of false doctrine, iii. 337; offers the kingdom of Sicily and Apulia to Henry III. for prince Edmund, iii. 338; collects forces, with the money sent by Henry, *ib.*; on the death of Conrad, occupies Apulia, *ib.*; dies at Naples, iii. 341; vision respecting him seen by a cardinal, *ib.*; a similar vision seen by pope Alexander IV., iii. 344; masses ordered to be said for him, *ib.*

Interdict, sentence of, France laid under, ii. 83, 85; iii. 219; pronounced against England, ii. 115, iii. 224, 316; cessation of the sacraments during, and bodies buried in the highways, ii. 116; relaxation of, ii. 149; verses on, iii. 224.

Inundations, of the sea, and floods, ii. 395, 467, 489; iii. 21, 36, 54, 76, 85, 91, 96, 149, 286, 303, 315, 317, 321, 339.

Investitures, lay, decrees of councils respecting, i. 52, 191, 413; Henry I. concedes the right of granting, i. 207; dispute respecting, between Paschal II. and the emperor Henry V., i. 216.

Ipswich (*Gipeswicum*), town of, compelled to pay ransom by the barons, ii. 184.

Ireland, four archbishoprics established there by the legate, i. 292; legend of St. Patrick's Purgatory in, i. 297; papal bull granted to Henry II. to subdue it, i. 304; iii. 193; invaded by him, i. 369; the prelates and some of the "reguli" swear fealty to him, i. 370; English laws established in, i. 371; the castles and cities committed to safe custody, *ib.*; prince John crosses over to, i. 434; John lands there with an army, ii. 122; receives the homage of the "reguli" at Dublin, *ib.*; appoints custodians and sheriffs, *ib.*; iii. 225; also a justiciary, who changes the form of the money, *ib.*; made tributary to the pope, ii. 146; iii. 316; Richard, earl Mareschal, carries on war there against Henry III., iii. 367; atmospheric phenomena seen in, iii. 391; forces come from, who ravage Anglesey, *fi.* 507; iii. 296; hatred of the Irish to the Welsh, *ib.*; granted to prince Edward, iii. 336.

Isaac Angelus, emperor of Constantinople. See *Cursac*.

Isaac Comnenus, emperor of Cyprus. See *Cursac*.

Isabel, [called incorrectly Margaret,] daughter of Baldwin, count of Hainault, by Margaret, sister of Philip of Flanders, married to Philip II., i. 423.

Isabel, [named by error Hawise,] daughter of William, earl of Gloucester, married to prince John, iii. 5, 14; divorced on account of consanguinity, ii. 86; iii. 220.

Isabel, daughter of [Aimar], count of Angoulême, affianced to Hugh Brun, count of La Marche, ii. 86, 93; married to king John, and crowned at Westminster, *ib.*; iii. 220; again crowned, ii. 88; birth of her son Henry, ii. 114; and of Richard, ii. 117; iii. 224; her death as countess of La Marche, iii. 15, 298; buried at Fontevraud, iii. 298; her body transferred inside the church, iii. 341.

Isabel, sister of Henry III., asked in marriage by the emperor Frederic II., ii. 378; espoused by a ring, and saluted as empress, ii. 379; placed in the charge of the bishop of Exeter and Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, *ib.*; embarks, and lands at Antwerp, *ib.*; escorted by an armed force, for fear of Louis IX., ii. 380; comes to Cologne, and marriage consummated, *ib.*; iii. 272; amount of her dowry, *ib.*; her English retinue dismissed, except two females, *ib.*; committed to the charge of Moorish eunuchs, iii. 381; birth of her son Henry, ii. 404; iii. 376; has an interview with her brother Richard, ii. 452; dies in childbirth, ii. 459; iii. 284.

Isabel, widow of Hugh, earl of Arundel, founds the nunnery of Marham, iii. 106, 321.

Isabel, countess of Gloucester and Cornwall. *See* Gloucester.

Issoudun, given up to Richard, by Philip II., ii. 56.

Italians or Romans, benefices given to unworthy, by the legate, ii. 147; iii. 229; an instance related, iii. 229; on this account their crops pillaged, and some ill-treated, ii. 337, 338; iii. 263; the authors of the disturbance discovered, but the matter hushed up, ii. 340; Hubert de Burgh accused of having authorized the riots, ii. 343; Roger, bishop of London, charged with conniving at them, ii. 352; estimate made of the rents or benefices held by them in England, ii. 502; iii. 294; the concession that the benefices of Italian clerks deceased should not be given at once to others, set aside by Innocent IV., iii. 109; estimate of the amount of benefices extorted for aliens by him, iii. 129, 323. *See* Provisions.

Ivo, or Ive, St., of Eastern origin, iii. 77; his body found not far from Huntingdon, iii. 159; translated to Ramsey abbey, i. 271 *n.*; iii. 77; miraculous opening of his tomb, iii. 77.

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Jacinctus, cardinal. *See* Celestine III., pope.

Jacobites or Jacobins. *See* Dominicans.

James, St., his hand given to Reading abbey, i. 247.

Jebus, a name of Jerusalem, from Jebusæus, i. 160.

Jebusæus, reigned at Jerusalem, i. 160; driven out by David, *ib.*

Jeroboam, his sin at Bethel, i. 159.

Jerome, St., ecclesiastical writer, *Prolog.* i. 4; referred to, i. 160.

Jerosolima, a name of Jerusalem in the reign of Solomon, i. 160.

Jersey (*Geresie*), sale of, John lands there, ii. 141.

Jerusalem, kingdom of, offered to Henry II., i. 431, 433; iii. 206; the maritime portion under the power of Saladin, i. 451; the Soldan of Egypt offers to give up, ii. 236.

Jerusalem, kings of:

— *See* Amalric I.; Anjou, Fulk of; Baldwin I., II., III., IV., V.; Breisne, John de; Champagne, Henry of; Godfrey of Lorraine; Lizinnun, Guy de; Montferrat, Conrad of.

Jerusalem, city of, miserable condition of the Christians in, i. 57; forces collected from, to the aid of Antioch, i. 98; fortified by the Turks, i. 138; arrival of the Crusaders at, *ib.*; disposition of the forces at the siege of, i. 139; first assault of, *ib.*; second assault, i. 141; third assault, i. 143; supplies brought to, by the Genoese, i. 141; capture of, i. 144; iii. 177; date of capture, i. 145; massacre of the Turks in, i. 146; the churches cleansed and consecrated, i. 148; spoils found in, i. 149; site and topography of, i. 158, 160; the metropolis of Judæa, i. 159; origin of the name, and various names, *ib.*; besieged by Titus, i. 160; repaired by Adrian and named *Ælia*, *ib.*;

Jerusalem, city of—*cont.*

its site altered, *ib.*; sacred places within the city, i. 161; sees subject to the patriarch of, *ib.*; religious houses in, i. 162; notable localities in the vicinity, *ib.*; the emperor Conrad III. arrives at, i. 281; Louis VII. received there honourably, i. 283; besieged by Saladin, and capitulates, i. 443; iii. 207; its condition afterwards, i. 456; secret information respecting, sent to Richard I., ii. 31; a hermit predicts to Richard, he will not take it, ii. 33; iii. 212; the walls and towers destroyed by Coradin, ii. 229; the Soldan of Egypt proposes to surrender it, and repair the walls, ii. 236; restored to the Christians, ii. 311; entered by the army under Frederic II., and purified, ii. 312; divine service read in the suburban churches, *ib.*; twice destroyed, by the Chorasmanians, and by the Soldan, iii. 90; 317.

Jerusalem, churches of:

- Temple, slaughter of the Turks in, i. 146; residence of the knights at, i. 162, 223; the Cross taken down, and religion of Mahommed proclaimed in, i. 444; spared by Coradin, ii. 229; purified by Frederic II., ii. 312; another Temple, with clerks, i. 162.
- Holy Sepulchre, the standard of Elafdal offered in, by Robert of Normandy, i. 155; Joppa subject to the canons of, i. 162; king Godfrey buried in, i. 185; miraculous light in, i. 230; iii. 182; king Fulk buried in, i. 272; a tribute set on, by Saladin, i. 444; keys of, offered to Henry II., i. 431; purified by the Christians, ii. 312.
- Resurrection and Passion, in Calvary or Golgotha, visited by the princes, i. 147; included within the walls by Adrian, i. 160; black canons there, under an abbat, i. 162; made tributary by Saladin, i. 444; miraculous letter hung over the altar of St. Simeon in, ii. 87.
- St. Stephen, where Stephen was stoned, i. 163.

Jerusalem, churches of:—*cont.*

- St. Mary, in the valley of Jehosaphat, where the Virgin was buried, i. 161, 163; black canons there, under an abbat, i. 162; the abbat of, was at the battle near Gaza, ii. 484.
- Mount Olivet, of regular canons, under an abbat, i. 162.
- Mount Syon, outside the walls, i. 139; sepulchre of St. Stephen there, *ib.*; regular canons at, under an abbat, i. 162.

Jerusalem, gates of:

- St. Stephen, on the north, i. 139, [*called St. Paul,*] 145; key of it sent to Richard I., ii. 31.
- Tower of David, on the west, i. 139; spared by Coradin, ii. 229.

Jerusalem, patriarchs of:

- Simeon, his conversation with Peter the Hermit, i. 57.
- Arnulph [*de Rohes*], elected by favour of Robert of Normandy, i. 150; dies, *ib.*
- Daibert, elected, i. 150; names of his suffragans, i. 161; crowns Baldwin I., i. 186.
- Arnulph, flight of, from the battle against Menduc, i. 218.
- [*Gormond*], defeats Balac, before Joppa, i. 233.
- William [*de Malines*], performs the burial service over king Fulk, i. 272.
- Eraclius, sent to Henry II. to offer him the crown of Jerusalem, i. 432; iii. 206; comes to Rome, and obtains letters from pope Lucius to Henry, *ib.*; received at Reading, and offers the keys of the holy places and banner of Jerusalem, i. 432; at Rouen with Henry, i. 434; is promised aid by Philip and Henry, *ib.*; returns to the East, *ib.*
- [*Albert*], present when the duke of Burgundy was convicted of receiving bribes from Saladin, ii. 32.
- [*Rodulph*], attended the Lateran Council at Rome, ii. 167.

Jerusalem, patriarchs of :—*cont.*

— [Lotharius], accompanies John, king of Jerusalem, from Acre to Damietta, ii. 227; offers prayers for success of attack on the Nile tower, ii. 228.

— [Gerald], one of the chiefs of the army, on the landing of Frederic II. at Acre, ii. 303; purifies the Temple and churches in Jerusalem, ii. 312; writes a letter to defame the emperor, ii. 315; aids in the reform of the brethren of St. Thomas, Acre, ii. 410; gives them license to wear a special sign, *ib.*; iii. 277.

— [Robert], letters testimonial of, relative to the blood of Christ, iii. 29, 302.

Jervaux [*Girivallis*], abbey of, persecuted by Peter of Savoy, iii. 123.

Jesus Christ, washed his feet in the fountain at Emmaus, i. 137; supped with his disciples on Mount Sion, i. 139; discovery of his tunic at Argentan, i. 306; iii. 193; miraculous shedding of blood from an image of, i. 442; a portion of his blood given to Henry III., and bestowed on the abbey of Westminster, iii. 29, 302; certified by letters of the patriarch of Jerusalem and others, *ib.*; impression of his foot on marble brought by a Friar Preacher to Henry, iii. 29 *n.*, 60, 310; given to Westminster, *ib.*

Jew, the Wandering. *See* Joseph Cartaphila.

Jews, massacre of, at Cologne, i. 66; decree concerning, in the Lateran Council, i. 412; present at the coronation of Richard I., although prohibited, ii. 9; despoiled, and slain, *ib.*; used magical arts, *ib.*; Richard forbids their molestation, *ib.*; imprisoned, and money extorted from, by John, ii. 121; compelled to pay a third of their goods for the expedition of Henry III. to Brittany, ii. 323; a church for the converts built at London, ii. 362; iii. 269; seven imprisoned, for circumcising a boy at Norwich, ii. 375; iii. 271; obtain new privileges from the pope, ii. 378; allowed to keep Christian servants, *ib.*; slaughter

Jews—*cont.*

of, in Spain, and elsewhere, ii. 391; proclamation in England that no one should injure them, ii. 392; Henry extorts money from, ii. 496; iii. 292; and again, iii. 76, 118, 322; not pitied, because often convicted of forgery, *ib.*; a boy crucified at Lincoln by, iii. 318; driven out of France by Louis IX., iii. 103, 133, 324; a few only allowed to remain, iii. 104; Henry III. wished to follow his example, ii. 104; iii. 320; he orders that they shall not eat meat in Lent or on Fridays, *ib.*; a large sum demanded from them by earl Richard of Cornwall, iii. 334; ask leave to quit the kingdom, *ib.*, 343; money again extorted from, iii. 343; turned over to earl Richard to be mulcted, *ib.*

Joachim, abbat of Flor, writes against Peter Lombard, i. 415; his errors condemned as heretical, by Innocent III., i. 416; iii. 203.

Joanna, or Johanna, daughter of Henry II. and Alienor, her birth, i. 337; iii. 196; accompanies her father to England, i. 384; married to William, king of Sicily, i. 395; iii. 202; delivered to her husband at St. Gilles, *ib.*; placed by Richard I. in La Baignare, Sicily, ii. 17; returns home with him, ii. 39.

Joanna, sister of Henry III., contracted in marriage to Alexander II. of Scotland, ii. 241; married to him at York, ii. 248; comes to England, to visit her brother, ii. 405; her death, and burial at Tarent, ii. 405; iii. 276.

John the Baptist, killed and buried at Sebaste, i. 159, 163; baptized Christ in the Jordan, ii. 313.

John XVIII., pope, iii. 160.

John, king of England, son of Henry II. and Alienor, his birth, i. 340; evil presages respecting, yet unborn, and when baptized, *ib.*; surnamed "Sine Terra," i. 373; betrothed to [Alice] daughter of the count of Maurienne, *ib.*; iii. 202; accompanies his father to England, i.

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384; constituted heir of William, earl of Gloucester, i. 396; knighted at Windsor, i. 433; iii. 206; goes to Ireland, i. 434; Philip II. requires he should take the cross, i. 458; Richard I. confirms to him his lands in England, with the earldom of Mortain, ii. 3; gives him Isabel of Gloucester, with the earldom, ii. 5; marries her, against the prohibition of archbishop Baldwin, *ib.*; several counties or earldoms granted to him by Richard, ii. 13; complains to the legate of the interdict laid on his lands by the archbishop, ii. 14; the interdict released, *ib.*; at his instance, a meeting held against the chancellor, ii. 28; spreads reports of Richard's death, to secure England to himself, i. 38; makes alliance with Philip, and attempts to seize the throne, ii. 45; iii. 214; Evreux given to his charge by Philip, *ib.*; his castles taken by Richard, ii. 47; humbles himself, and is forgiven, ii. 48; iii. 214; makes a foray before Beauvais, ii. 59; sends archbishop Hubert and earl Mareschal to England, to receive the fealty of the nobles, ii. 78; his shield of arms, *ib.*; takes possession of the treasure of the late king at Chinon, *ib.*; captures Le Mans, and subdues the rebels, ii. 79; iii. 219; assumes at Rouen the insignia of the duchy of Normandy, *ib.*; iii. 219; lands at Shoreham, and is crowned at London, ii. 80; iii. 219; speech of archbishop Hubert in his favour, as king by election, *ib.*; bound by a triple oath, to protect the church and observe good laws, *ib.*; visits St. Alban's, ii. 81; crosses over to Normandy, and collects forces, *ib.*; iii. 219; makes a truce with Philip, *ib.*; joined by the count of Flanders and others, *ib.*; holds conferences between Butavant and Gaillon [Guletune], ii. 82, 84, 85; refuses Philip's demands, ii. 82; Le Mans delivered up to him, *ib.*; receives promises of assistance from Otho IV., ii. 83; agrees to give up Evreux, on the

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marriage of prince Louis to his niece Blanche, ii. 84; goes to England, and imposes a hidage, ii. 85; returns to Normandy, *ib.*; his treaty with Philip carried into effect, ii. 85; divorces his wife on account of consanguinity, and marries Isabel, [named incorrectly Hawise] daughter of the count of Angoulême, ii. 86; iii. 220; meets Philip at Vernon, where Arthur does homage for Brittany, ii. 86; his anger against the archbishop of York, ii. 87; lands at Dover with the queen, ii. 88; crowned at Westminster, *ib.*; iii. 220; summons William of Scotland to meet him at Lincoln, *ib.*; present at the burial of bishop Hugh at Lincoln, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Guildford (1201), ii. 89; offended with archbishop Hubert for imitating him, *ib.*; goes to Northumberland, and exacts money, *ib.*; crowned with the queen at Canterbury, *ib.*; summons the nobles to Portsmouth, to accompany him abroad, ii. 90; keeps Pentecost at Portsmouth, *ib.*; embarks for Normandy, *ib.*; iii. 220; holds a conference with Philip at Andely, *ib.*; goes to Paris, and lodged in the king's palace, *ib.*; does homage to Philip, iii. 220; returns to Chinon, ii. 91; makes a treaty of peace with Philip, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Argentan (1202), ii. 92; iii. 220; holds another conference with Philip at Guletune, and refuses his demands, *ib.*; marches to the aid of queen Alienor at Mirebeau, ii. 93; defeats the French and Poitevins, *ib.*; iii. 221; captures Arthur, and sends him to Falaise, and the nobles to Normandy and England, ii. 94; iii. 221; his interview with Arthur at Falaise, ii. 95; sends him to stricter prison at Rouen, *ib.*; his death ascribed to, by the French, *ib.*, 96, 97; iii. 221; comes to England, and crowned again at Canterbury, ii. 96; returns to Normandy, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Caen (1203), *ib.*; his scoffing reply to his nobles, on the losses in Nor-

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mandy, *ib.*; spends his time in feasting and sloth at Rouen, ii. 97; his nobles desert him, *ib.*, 98; returns to England, and lands at Portsmouth, ii. 98; iii. 221; exacts from the nobles a seventh part of their moveables, *ib.*; his continental dominions claimed by Philip, ii. 99; keeps Christmas at Canterbury (1204), ii. 100; iii. 221; holds a council at Oxford, where a scutage is granted, *ib.*; the castellans of his transmarine territories send to him for aid against Philip, ii. 101; he tells them to shift for themselves, and loses his provinces abroad, ii. 102; iii. 89, 316; employs himself in collecting money, *ib.*; founded the abbey of Beaulieu, ii. 103, 194; iii. 63; keeps Christmas at Tewkesbury (1205), ii. 103; assembles an army and fleet, and embarks at Portsmouth, *ib.*; lands again at Studland, near Wareham, ii. 103; iii. 222; exacts a large sum from the nobles, *ib.*; manifests joy at the death of archbishop Hubert, ii. 104; iii. 222; recommends John, bishop of Norwich, to be elected archbishop, ii. 105; iii. 222; present at his election at Canterbury, ii. 106; keeps Christmas at Oxford (1206), ii. 106; iii. 222; sends to Rome, to secure the election of the bishop of Norwich, *ib.*, 111; captures the castle of Montauban, and returns from Poitou, ii. 107; concludes a truce with Philip, ii. 108; keeps Christmas at Winchester (1207), *ib.*; iii. 223; extorts a tax from the laity and clergy, *ib.*; entertains the emperor Otho at London, *ib.*; receives from him promises of aid against Philip, ii. 109; his anger at the election of archbishop Langetune, ii. 112; iii. 223; expels the monks from Canterbury, ii. 113; iii. 223; writes threatening letters to the pope, ii. 113, 114; birth of his son and heir Henry, ii. 114; keeps Christmas at Windsor (1208), *ib.*; becomes a tyrant to all, *ib.*; is contumacious in regard to Langetune's

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election, and has a sentence of interdict pronounced, ii. 115; orders the prelates to leave the country, and confiscates the church property, ii. 116; directs the granaries of the clergy to be locked up, *ib.*; exacts homage from the nobles, ii. 117; sends soldiers to capture William de Brause, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Bristol (1209), *ib.*; iii. 224; forbids the capture of birds throughout England, *ib.*; gives money to the duke of Saxony, for the emperor, *ib.*; acquires the hatred of all persons, ii. 118; marches towards Scotland, and prepares for battle at Norham, *ib.*; reproaches the king of Scotland for harbouring his enemies, ii. 119; makes peace with him, on payment of money, *ib.*; iii. 224; orders the hedges and ditches in forests to be burnt and levelled, *ib.*; takes the homage of his free tenants, and homage of the Welsh nobles at Woodstock, *ib.*; gives leave to the bishop elect of Lincoln to be consecrated by the archbishop of Rouen, ii. 120; seizes the bishopric of Lincoln, ii. 121; makes Walter de Grai chancellor, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Windsor (1210), *ib.*; iii. 224; extorts money from the Jews, *ib.*; his hatred to the pope, *ib.*; collects an army at Pembroke, and crosses to Dublin, ii. 122; iii. 225; receives homage of the "reguli," *ib.*; establishes bailiffs, and appoints a justiciary, *ib.*; subdues the rebels, *ib.*; seizes the wife of William de Brause, with her son and wife, and sends them prisoners to Windsor, *ib.*; returns to England, *ib.*; calls a meeting of the clergy, and exacts money from them, ii. 123; iii. 225; mulets the Cistercians, *ib.*, 151; keeps Christmas at York (1211), ii. 124; marches into Wales, as far as Snowdon, and takes hostages, *ib.*; meets the pope's nuncios at Northampton, but their negotiation fails for peace with the church, *ib.*; takes a scutage from the knights not in the ex-

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pedition to Wales, *ib.*; grants lands to the count of Boulogne, and receives his homage, ii. 125; iii. 225; Llewellyn submits to him, *ib.*; pope Innocent absolves his subjects from their fealty, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Windsor (1212), ii. 126; knights Alexander, son of the king of Scots, *ib.*; his cruelty to those who avoided him, *ib.*; iii. 226; marches again into Wales, ii. 127; hangs the Welsh hostages at Nottingham, ii. 128; receives letters warning him of the defection of the nobles, *ib.*; returns to London, and demands hostages from the nobility, *ib.*; prophecy of Peter the Wise respecting him, ii. 129; causes him to be imprisoned, *ib.*; the pope stirs up the king of France against him, *ib.*; his proceedings complained of to the pope, who pronounces sentence of deposition on him, ii. 130; form of his submission dictated, ii. 131; confiscates the lands of some nobles, and outlaws them, *ib.*; employs Faukes [de Breauté] as his agent in destruction, ii. 132; extorts deeds of gift from the religious houses, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Westminster (1213), *ib.*; the sentence of his deposition published in France, *ib.*; summons forces and ships, to resist the invasion of Philip, ii. 133; proposes to fight Philip at sea, ii. 134; Pandulph sends to him, to request an interview, *ib.*; accepts at Dover the form of peace dictated, and consents to recall the proscribed prelates, ii. 135; has another meeting with Pandulph, and resigns his crown to the pope, *ib.*, 146; makes a charter, by which he receives back his kingdom as a feudatory of the pope, *ib.*; iii. 89, 316; does homage, ii. 136; orders Peter the Wise and his son to be hung, *ib.*; sends a fleet to the aid of the count of Flanders, ii. 138; iii. 227; the French ships at the Swine destroyed by it, *ib.*; iii. 228; dismisses his troops in England, ii. 139; orders those in Flanders to invade

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Philip's territory, *ib.*; collects an army at Portsmouth, to cross to Poitou, *ib.*; his nobles refuse to follow him, unless he is absolved, *ib.*; sends letters of safe conduct to the exiled prelates, *ib.*; humiliates himself, and is absolved at Winchester, ii. 140; renews his oath to maintain the church and laws, *ib.*; iii. 228; orders the property seized in each county to be assessed and restored, *ib.*; comes again to Portsmouth, but his troops refuse to accompany him, *ib.*; iii. 228; he embarks, and lands at Jersey, ii. 141; returns to England, *ib.*; repents of his concessions, and collects forces to coerce the nobles, *ib.*; iii. 228; remonstrated with at Northampton by the archbishop, ii. 142; refuses to hear him, and proceeds to Nottingham, *ib.*; iii. 228; is persuaded to return to London, *ib.*; his jocose speech on the death of the justiciary, ii. 145; receives the legate Nicholas with great pomp, and influences him by gifts, *ib.*; offers 100,000 marks for the losses of the prelates, *ib.*; again resigns his kingdom and crown to the pope at St. Paul's, ii. 146; his charter is sealed with a golden bulla, and given to the legate, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Windsor (1214), ii. 147; is praised to the pope by Pandulph, ii. 148; forwards money to his forces in Flanders, *ib.*; sends to Rome for the remission of the interdict, *ib.*; embarks at Portsmouth, with the queen, and lands at Rochelle, *ib.*; iii. 229; the nobles of Poitou swear fealty to him, *ib.*; subdues many castles, and delivers them to foreigners, *ib.*; obtains a victory near Nantes, ii. 149; besieges the castle of Roche-au-Moine, *ib.*; prepares to encounter prince Louis, but is deserted by the Poitevins, *ib.*; raises the siege, ii. 150; his troops in Flanders are successful in France, but are defeated at Bovines, ii. 150, 151; amount of money expended by him, *ib.*; his alarm and grief, *ib.*; iii. 231; he is

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John the Englishman (*Anglicus*), a native of St. Alban's, physician to Philip II., cures him of the plague, ii. 38; grants the house of St. James at Paris to the new Order of Preachers, ii. 66.

John, a Minorite, native of Kent, sent to England by the pope to collect money, iii. 18, 298; protects the exempt abbats against the bishops, iii. 19.

John, a manikin so called, born in the Isle of Wight, iii. 60; the queen takes him about with her, iii. 61.

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John the Moor, said to have poisoned and strangled Henry, son of the emperor Frederic II., iii. 336.

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John [de Toletto], surnamed *Albus*, cardinal, causes the bishop of Lincoln to fail in his suit at Rome, iii. 70.

Joibert, a Norman, held three priories, ii. 67; appointed prior of Coventry, *ib.*

Joppa (*Jope*), passed by the Crusaders, i. 137; arrival of the Genoese fleet at, i. 141; distant 24 miles from Jerusalem, i. 158, 194; Tabitha restored to life at, *ib.*; subject to the canons of the Holy Sepulchre, i. 162; the people of, assist Baldwin II. against the Arabs, i. 198; besieged by Balach, i. 233; submits to Richard I., ii. 26; army of Saladin defeated near, ii. 27; taken by Saladin, ii. 34; iii. 212; the castle defended by a few warriors, iii. 35; succoured by Richard, *ib.*; iii. 42; Saladin driven from, iii. 36; the emperor Frederic II. comes to, ii. 304; large supplies brought to, *ib.*; the castle rebuilt, and fortified, ii. 410.

Jordan, river, to east of Jerusalem, i. 158; Jesus Christ baptized in, i. 162; ii. 313; Menduc encamps near the bridge of, i. 218; the country beyond ravaged by Saladin, i. 430; Frederic II. proposes to visit, ii. 313, 408; the country beyond, ceded to the Christians, ii. 440.

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Joshaphat or Gethsemani, valley of, to the east of Jerusalem, i. 161, 162; church of St. Mary in, *ib.*; sepulchre of the Virgin there, *ib.*, 163.

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Josephus, historian of the Jews, mentioned, *Prolog.* i. 4.

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Jumaus, a spy of Richard I., informs him of the bribery of the duke of Burgundy by Saladin, ii. 32.

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 Lafford (*Latforda*, *Lafort*, *Ledford*), [*Sleaford*], castle of, surrendered to Stephen by the bishop of Lincoln, i. 262; John comes to, ii. 191; iii. 236; given to the charge of William de Albini, ii. 200.
 Lambert [Pauper], son of Conon de Montagu, escapes from Antioch, i. 113; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, iii. 120.
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- Langetune or Langetone, Simon de, archdeacon of Canterbury, brother of the archbishop, opposes Pandulph before the pope, ii. 147; hatred of the pope to him, iii. 229; made chancellor by prince Louis, ii. 180; iii. 40, 235; oppresses the English, iii. 235; by his direction, the barons and Londoners renew divine service, ii. 180; excommunicated by the legate, *ib.*; does not regard it, having appealed to the pope, ii. 181; excepted from the peace made with Louis, ii. 224; iii. 243; deprived of his benefices, and forced to go to Rome, *ib.*; makes inquiry respecting Ralph de Neville, the archbishop elect, ii. 337, iii. 263; dies, iii. 40; was a disturber of his church, iii. 40 n.; 305.**
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- Laodicea, in Syria, the Crusaders arrive at, i. 133; submits to Tancred, i. 198; given to the widow of Boamund II., i. 245; the French under Louis VII. pass by, i. 282.**
- [Lascy], Edmund de, earl of Lincoln. See Lincoln.**
- Lascy, Gilbert de, one of the chiefs at the battle of Alverton, i. 258; his brother killed there, i. 260.**
- Lascy, Hugh de, lord of Meath, his death, i. 434; ii. 510; iii. 206.**
- Lascy, John de, [son of Roger,] constable of Chester, his castle of Dunton razed, ii. 171; joins the Crusaders at Damietta, ii. 230; conspires with the earl of Chester against the king, ii. 260, 261. See Lincoln, earl of.**
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- Lascy, Roger de, constable of Chester, defends the castle of Roche d'Andeli, ii. 98, 101; taken prisoner, but afterwards set free, ii. 101; dies, ii. 124; iii. 225.**
- Lascy, Walter de, flies from John, in Ireland, ii. 122; his death, ii. 447, 510; iii. 283.**
- Latford, Ledford. See Lafford.**
- Laurence of St. Alban's, clerk, acts as advocate of Hubert de Burgh, ii. 351, 359 n.; iii. 267; his replies to the accusations against Hubert, ii. 426; iii. 265.**
- Ledes, Lides, castle of, held against Stephen by the earl of Gloucester, i. 258; taken by Stephen, i. 261.**
- Legin, castle of, claimed by the king of Navarre, i. 396.**
- Leicester (*Legrecestria*), city of, besieged by Henry II., i. 378; fortified with a wall by king Leir, *ib.*; the walls undermined, but portions remained, *ib.*; great part burnt, and the inhabitants capitulate, i. 379; iii. 201; the chief men take refuge at St. Alban's and St. Edmund's, *ib.*; the gates destroyed and the rest of the walls, *ib.*; the castle razed, i. 394; the earl of Chester keeps a festival at, ii. 260; the bishop of Lincoln summons all the clergy of his diocese to, iii. 69.**
- Leicester, abbey of [des Prés], Stephen de Segrave lies hid in, ii. 371, 372 n.; iii. 271; [Alan de Cestreham,] abbat of, purchases the woods of the earl of Leicester, ii. 430.**
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 — John of Basingstokes, his learning, iii. 119; his death, *ib.*
- Leicester, Petronilla, wife of Robert earl of, i. 380; captured with him, i. 361; throws her ring into the river at St. Edmund's, *ib.*; held prisoner by Henry II., i. 384.**

- Leicester, Robert earl of, justiciary of England, present at the concord between the churches of Lincoln and St. Alban's, i. 318; absolved archbishop Thomas from all his obligations as chancellor, i. 329, 334; omits to kiss the archbishop of Cologne, because excommunicate, i. 336; joins the young king, i. 377; collects a force of Normans and Flemings, and lands in Suffolk, i. 380; takes the castle of Hagenet, *ib.*; receives Fremingham from Hugh Bigod, i. 381; marches towards Leicester, and proposes to plunder St. Edmund's, *ib.*; his confidence in his Flemish soldiery, *ib.*; defeated by the royal forces, and captured, *ib.*; returns with Henry II. as prisoner from Normandy, i. 384; his knights surrender the castles of Groby and Mountsorel, to obtain milder treatment for him, i. 388; taken back to Normandy, i. 389; was an opponent of St. Thomas, *ib.* n.; his death before Acre, ii. 20.
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- Leideit, Guiscard, his death, ii. 459.
- Leir, king of Britain, fortified Leicester with a wall, i. 378.
- Leir, castle of. *See* Loir.
- Lemburne, Roger de, killed Ernald de Munteinni in a tourney, iii. 124.
- Lenton, [Robert de Lexintone?] prior of, sent to Rome to oppose the election of the bishop of Durham, ii. 286.
- Leo IX., pope, iii. 166.
- Leopard, three sent to Henry III. by the emperor, ii. 380, 390; borne in the shield of England, *ib.*; iii. 88 n.; nature of, iii. 392.
- Lepers, decree respecting, in the Lateran Council, i. 412.
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- Lexintone, John de, knight, the king's seal given to his charge, ii. 412; appointed a special councillor, ii. 480; iii. 289; sent to forbid the clergy to consent to the papal demands, iii. 13; made chief forester from Trent to Scotland, iii. 327.
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- Lichaonia, the army of Louis VII. arrives at, i. 280.
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- Lichfield, papal decision as to right of the canons to elect a bishop, ii. 300.
- Lidda. *See* Lydda.
- Liege, bishopric of, obtained by William, bishop elect of Valence, ii. 421, 427; iii. 277.
- Lillebonne, council held at, i. 26.
- Limburg, [Henry,] duke of, one of the chiefs of the army when Frederic II. landed at Acre, ii. 303.
- Limerick (*Limelye*), the "regulus" of, does homage to Henry II., i. 370.
- Lincolnshire, subjected to an annual tax, ii. 182.
- Lincoln, siege of, by Stephen, i. 264; battle before, *ib.*; iii. 188; besieged again by Stephen, i. 273; the castle defended by the earl of Chester, *ib.*; surrendered. i. 275; Stephen wears his crown at, *ib.*; earthquake there, i. 434; iii. 206; William [the Lion] summoned to meet John at, ii. 88; taken by the adherents of prince Louis, ii. 182; the siege of the castle raised, ii. 186; assaulted by the

Lincoln—cont.

barons, ii. 208; *ij.* 239; approach of the royal army to, ii. 210; the castellans admit Faukes into the castle, ii. 211; conflict in the city, and defeat of the barons and French, iii. 212; cruel treatment of the inhabitants, ii. 213; iii. 239; date of the battle, *ib.*; a boy crucified by the Jews at, performs miracles, iii. 318.

Lincoln, see of, transferred from Dorchester, i. 42; iii. 173; seized by John, ii. 121; beneficed persons in, compelled to take orders, iii. 322.

Lincoln, bishops of:

— Alexander [*an error*], i. 13.

— Remigius, prevented from dedicating his church by the archbishop of York, i. 42; his death, *ib.*; miraculous benefits conferred by him, iii. 148, 318.

— Robert Bloet, chancellor, appointed, i. 43; iii. 174; assists in the dedication of St. Alban's, i. 220; dies, i. 232; iii. 183.

— Alexander, succeeds, i. 232; iii. 183; imprisoned by Stephen, i. 262; surrenders his castles of Newark and Sleaford, *ib.*; performed mass previous to the battle of Lincoln, i. 265.

— Robert de Chesney (*de Cheisneto*), or "Simplex," archdeacon of Leicester, appointed, i. 243, 284; consecrated, i. 285; iii. 190; letters of concord between him and the abbat of St. Alban's, i. 318; renounces his claim of obedience from St. Alban's, i. 319; dies, i. 344; iii. 198.

— Geoffrey, natural son of Henry II., archdeacon of Lincoln, elected, i. 375; heads the northern barons, at the capture of the castle of Malassart, i. 388; goes abroad, to get his election confirmed, i. 390; resigns, i. 423. See York, archbishops of.

— Walter de Coutances (*de Constantiis*), archdeacon of Oxford, consecrated, i. 424; enthroned, i. 426; iii. 205.

— Hugh of Burgundy, prior of the Car-

Lincoln, bishops of:—cont.

thusians [at Witham, co. Som.], consecrated, i. 437; iii. 206; dies at the Old Temple, London, ii. 88; iii. 220; entitled to be a saint, *ib.*; miraculous tapers seen, when his body was carried to Lincoln, iii. 281; his canonization, ii. 241; inquiry into his miracles made, *ib.*; miraculous benefits conferred on his church, iii. 148, 318.

— William of Blois, canon and precentor of Lincoln, consecrated, ii. 100; iii. 221; dies, ii. 107.

— Hugh de Welles, archdeacon of Wells, and chancellor, appointed, ii. 120; obtains leave to be consecrated by the archbishop of Rouen, but is consecrated by archbishop Stephen, *ib.*; returns to England, ii. 139; money extorted from him by the pope and legate, ii. 225; his castle of Newark unjustly held by Robert de Gaugi, ii. 226; compounds with him for its surrender, ii. 227; makes a composition with the abbat of St. Alban's relative to Luton, ii. 235; dies, ii. 375; iii. 271; was an oppressor of the monks, *ib.*

— Robert Grosseteste, elected, ii. 376; iii. 271; of the Order of Minors, and of low birth, *ib.*; very learned and prudent, *ib.*; consecrated at Reading, *ib.*; poisoned, but recovers by the skill of his physician, ii. 398; discord between him and his canons, as to right of visitation, ii. 419, 454; iii. 279, 284; gains the cause, ii. 454; translates the "Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs" from Greek to Latin, ii. 467; iii. 286; goes to Rome, to plead his suit against the canons, ii. 495; iii. 292; remonstrates against the papal exactions, iii. 58, 309; causes the abbat of Peterborough to be deposed, iii. 311; cites the clergy of his diocese to Leicester, to hear the pope's mandate, iii. 68; obtains authority to resume the churches held without assent of his chapter, iii. 69; goes again to the pope, to complain that the mandate had

Lincoln, bishops of—*cont.*Robert Grosseteste—*cont.*

been evaded, *ib.*, 70, 312; returns home foiled in his object, *iii.* 77, 87, 309; makes a visitation of the religious houses in his diocese, *iii.* 108; compels his clergy to observe chastity, *iii.* 113; rejects the papal letters of "Provision," *ib.*; augments the incomes of the vicars in his diocese, *iii.* 120; opposes the grant to the king of a tenth of the church revenues, *iii.* 125, 322; proves that Innocent IV. had extorted more benefices than all his predecessors, *iii.* 128, 323; present at the excommunication of the transgressors of Magna Carta, *iii.* 137; causes the sentence to be read in his diocese, *iii.* 138, 327; his letter to pope Innocent, refusing to comply with his unjust demand, *iii.* 140, 329; summons John de St. Giles to his death-bed, *iii.* 145; reproves the Orders of Preachers and Minors, and the Roman prelates, *iii.* 329; his definition of heresy, *ib.*; grieves over the oppressions of the church, *iii.* 146; dies at Buckden, *iii.* 330; his character, *ib.*; miraculous signs at his death, *iii.* 147, 330; miracles in his church, *iii.* 148, 318, 331; his severity to his canons and clergy, *ib.*

— Henry de Lexintone, dean of Lincoln, elected, *iii.* 331; goes abroad to the king, for approval, *ib.*; confirmed and consecrated, *iii.* 333, 334.

Lincoln, deans of:

— Roger de Wesham. *See* Coventry, bishops of.

— Henry de Lexintone. *See* Lincoln, bishops of.

Lincoln, archdeacons of:

— Roger. *See* Coventry, bishops of.

— Geoffrey. *See* Lincoln, bishops of.

— Robert de Hailes, dies intestate, *iii.* 9.

— William Lupus, or Wolf, appeals against archbishop Boniface, *iii.* 148, 330; goes to Rome, and dies on his return, *ib.*; another archdeacon elected in his place, *iii.* 345.

Lincoln, Richard le Grand, chancellor of. *See* Canterbury, archbishops of.

Lincoln, church of, its dedication delayed by the death of bishop Remigius, *i.* 42; completed by William Rufus, *ib.*; final concord with St. Alban's, *i.* 318; bishop Hugh buried in, *ii.* 88, 376; composition with St. Alban's, as to Laton, *ii.* 234; dispute of the canons with bishop Robert, *ii.* 419, 454; *iii.* 279, 284; quarrel with the archbishop of Canterbury, *iii.* 147; are excommunicated by him, *iii.* 148.

Lincoln, Gilbert de Gant, made earl of, by prince Louis, *ii.* 182, 212; takes the city of Lincoln, and taxes the county, *ib.*; raises the siege of the castle, *ii.* 186; besieges the castle again, *ii.* 208; taken prisoner *ii.* 212; dies, *ii.* 468.

Lincoln, Ranulph, earl of. *See* Chester and Lincoln.

Lincoln, John [de Lascy], succeeds to the earldom, as nephew of earl Ranulph, *ii.* 349; gained over from the party of the earl Mareschal, *ii.* 357; sent to the legate Otho, to forbid him to act against the crown, *ii.* 400; his death [*incorrectly* named Scot,] *ii.* 436; his shield of arms, *ib.* *See* Lascy, John de.

Lincoln, Edmund [de Lascy], earl of, married to a foreign lady [Alice, daughter of the marquis of Saluces, *Dugd.* *i.* 102], *iii.* 25.

Lincoln, Robert of, held the castle of Wareham against Stephen, *i.* 258.

Lisbon (*Lixebona*, *Ulixebona*), taken by the Christians, *i.* 286; *iii.* 190; arrival of Saracen galleys at, to attack, *i.* 429; their "dromund" sunk, *ib.*; a fleet of English crusaders arrives at, *i.* 461.

Lisieux (*Luxovia*), Theobald, count of Blois, comes to, *i.* 255.

Lisieux [William de Rupière], bishop of, sent to Rome, to defend the king's suit against the archbishop of Rouen, *ii.* 61.

Lisieux, Gilbert, archdeacon of. *See* Rochester, bishops of.

- L'Isle (*de Insula*), Brian de, appointed a custodian in the county of York, ii. 172; iii. 233; at the siege of Mountsorel, ii. 206; with the army at Newark, ii. 209; abets the disturbers of the king's peace, ii. 226; joins the earl of Chester in rebellion, ii. 260, 261; sent to appoint juries to view the forests, ii. 273.
- L'Isle, Gualo de, his death before Nice, i. 82.
- L'Isle, Margaret, countess of. *See* Rivers.
- L'Isle, Roger de, composed an epitaph on Simon de Montfort, ii. 240.
- Lismore (*Lisemor*), council held at, to establish the English laws, i. 371.
- Litolf [of Tournay], among the first to enter Jerusalem, i. 145.
- Liuna, forest of, formed the limit of the Vexin, ii. 82; castle of, taken by Philip II., ii. 92.
- Lizinnun, or Lusignan (*Liziniaco*), Geoffrey de, [second son of Hugh VIII., count of La Marche] mentioned [*by mistake for* Geoffrey de Rancona], i. 419; kills a friend of earl Richard by treachery, i. 446; aided by Henry II., but subdued by Richard, i. 447.
- Lizinnun, Guy de, [fourth son of Hugh VIII.,] count of Joppa and Ascalon, appointed guardian of Jerusalem, i. 429; iii. 205; married Sibil, sister of Baldwin IV., and widow of the marquis of Montferrat, *ib.*; does not prosper, and is removed, *ib.*; is repudiated by his wife, i. 438; again chosen as her husband and king of Jerusalem, i. 439; collects forces against Saladin, i. 440; defeated at Marescallia, and captured, i. 442; iii. 207; sent to Damascus, i. 443; released on condition of his abdication, i. 452; iii. 208; persuaded to break faith with Saladin, i. 452; refused admission into Tyre, *ib.*; marches to Acre, i. 453; encamps on the hill of Turon, and besieges the city, *ib.*; is attacked by Saladin, i. 454; reinforced by a body of Danes and Frisians, *ib.*; Richard I. advocates his restoration to the throne of Jerusalem, ii. 25.
- Lizinnun, Guy de, [second son of Hugh X., count of La Marche,] uterine brother of Henry III., arrives in England, iii. 24; receives much money from the king, iii. 26, 30, 300, 301, 321; returns from the Holy Land, iii. 104; borrows horses from the abbat of Feversham, *ib.*; his money-bags filled by the king, *ib.*
- Lizinnun, Geoffrey de, [fourth son of Hugh X.,] generosity of Henry III. to, iii. 26.
- [Lizinnun, de,] Æthelmar [fifth son of Hugh X.,] bishop elect of Winchester. *See* Winchester.
- Llandaff, bishops of:
- [Urban], his death, i. 247; iii. 186.
- [Nicholas], suspended by papal letters, i. 357.
- William de Burgh, clerk of the king, appointed, ii. 493; becomes blind, *ib.*; iii. 292, 328; dies, iii. 328.
- Llewellyn (*Leolinus*), prince of North Wales, submits to John, ii. 125; his wife [Joanna], a daughter of John, warns the king against pursuing the war in Wales, ii. 128; besieges the castle of Buith, ii. 247; takes the castles of the earl of Pembroke, ii. 255; defeated by him, *ib.*; iii. 246; puts William de Brause to death, for adultery with his wife, ii. 322; iii. 262; devastates the lands on the borders, ii. 331, 341; iii. 264; burns some women in a church, ii. 332; is excommunicated, *ib.*; lies in ambush near Montgomery, and escapes by the treachery of a monk, *ib.*; joined by Richard earl Mareschal, ii. 357; iii. 269; Henry III. sends to him, to treat of peace, ii. 366; his death, ii. 430; iii. 280; leaves two sons by different mothers, *ib.*
- Loches (*Luches*), castle of, in Touraine, taken by Richard I., ii. 49.
- Logroño, claimed by the king of Castille, i. 396.
- Loir (*Leir*), castle of, death of Geoffrey of Anjou at, i. 287; taken by Philip II., i. 461; held in pledge by Philip and earl Richard, i. 463.

Lombard, Peter, letter of pope Alexander III. condemning his doctrine, i. 414; written against by abbat Joachim, i. 415; his "Liber Sententiarum" referred to, ii. 402.

Lombardy, earthquakes in, i. 221; iii. 182.

London, Londoners, taxed by Cnut, iii. 162; reception of William I. at, i. 7; iii. 169; hospital of St. Giles at, founded by queen Maud, i. 222; iii. 182; great part burnt in 1132, i. 246; and again in 1136, i. 253; iii. 186; the empress Matilda received there, but afterwards expelled, i. 267; birth of prince Henry at, i. 301; archbishop Thomas welcomed to, i. 358; Henry II. comes to, i. 388; reception of the archbishop of Cologne and count of Flanders in, i. 427; reception of Richard I. at, ii. 47; iii. 214; William Fitz-Osbert hung at "the Elms" there, ii. 57, iii. 216; the emperor Otho pompously received at, ii. 109; iii. 223; the prelates assembled at St. Bridget's to be taxed, ii. 123; the bridge, with chapel and houses on it, burnt, ii. 131; the citizens invite the barons to, ii. 156; iii. 232; they enter by Aldgate, and occupy the city, *ib.*; tournament held near, ii. 175; iii. 234; letters sent to the citizens by prince Louis, *ib.*; Louis received joyfully at, and receives homage, ii. 179; celebration of divine service resumed in, ii. 180; the French forces return to, ii. 182; Louis comes back to, ii. 199, 201, 224; besieged by the earl Mareschal, ii. 221; the citizens lend money to Louis, ii. 224, 292; tumult at, headed by Constantine Fitz-Olaf, ii. 251; the leaders hung at "the Elms," ii. 251; the magistrates deposed, and others appointed, *ib.*; iii. 246; money extorted from the citizens by Henry III., ii. 292; iii. 247, 255; tax of a fifteenth levied on, *ib.*; Henry returns to, ii. 320; taxed for his expedition to Brittany, ii. 323; iii. 262; reception of the duke of Saxony at, ii.

London, Londoners—*cont.*

324; complaints of the citizens against Hubert de Burgh, ii. 345; iii. 266; the mayor [Andrew Bokerelle?] ordered to bring him from Merton, ii. 346; iii. 266; a church built for converted Jews, near the Old Temple, ii. 362; iii. 269; usurers first settle in, ii. 382; nuptials of Henry III. celebrated at, ii. 386; iii. 273; the abbats of the Black Order assemble there, ii. 413; Ranulph le Breton imprisoned by the mayor [William Goimer], ii. 423; the city ordered to be cleansed, for the reception of the count of Flanders, ii. 425; earl Richard of Cornwall comes to, ii. 437; William de Marisco hung at, ii. 462 *n.*; Henry returns to, ii. 494; and extorts money from, ii. 496; he keeps Christmas at, ii. 498; iii. 3, 43; and Pentecost, ii. 502; Harold, king of Man, knighted at, iii. 8; the seal of the community affixed to the letter from the clergy of the province of Canterbury to the pope, iii. 17; traffic of, prohibited during the new fair held at Westminster, iii. 36; the citizens in booths at the fair suffer loss from the rain, iii. 37; 2,000*l.* extorted from, by the king, iii. 43; quarrel of the citizens with the abbat of Westminster, iii. 62, 80; Henry asks their forgiveness for imposing taxes, iii. 71; visitation of the archbishop of Canterbury at, iii. 77, 79, 313; money again extorted from them, iii. 126, 321, 322; called "barons," but taxed like slaves, iii. 322; birth of princess Katherine at, iii. 148, 330; game of the quintain played there, iii. 325; fined for ill-treating some of the king's household, *ib.*; make a gift to the king of 100*l.* and a valuable cup, iii. 343; fined for the escape of a prisoner from Newgate, *ib.*; William de Sceldforde hung at, 344.

London, councils on ecclesiastical affairs held at St. Paul's, (1102), i. 191; (1125), i. 234; iii. 183; (1129), i. 243; (1138), i. 261; iii. 187; (1142), i. 270;

London, councils held at—*cont.*

iii. 188; (1185), i. 433; (1213), ii. 143, 146; (1237), ii. 400; iii. 275.

London, colloquies or parliaments assembled at, (1223), ii. 253; (1236), ii. 388; (1237), ii. 393; (1244), ii. 490; iii. 391; (1246), iii. 5; (1247), iii. 16; (1248), iii. 33, 37; (1249), iii. 51; (1252), iii. 125, 322; (1254), iii. 334; (1255), iii. 344. *See* Westminster.London, church of St. Paul, consecrations of prelates at, i. 97, 210; ii. 426; iii. 176, 279; founded by bishop Maurice, i. 208; burnt, i. 253; reception of the archbishop of Cologne and count of Flanders in, i. 427; thunderstorm during divine service at, ii. 320; iii. 261; the emperor Frederic II. denounced at, as excommunicate, ii. 423; dedication of, ii. 438; indulgence granted to those who pray annually in, ii. 439; the pope's demands on the clergy made known at, iii. 13; the canons excommunicated by archbishop Boniface, for not admitting his visitation, iii. 79; they appeal to the pope, *ib.* *n.*; abandon their suit, iii. 85.London, St. Bartholomew's priory, the canons excommunicated by archbishop Boniface, for not admitting his visitation, iii. 79; his violence towards them, *ib.*, *n.*

London, Christ Church, or Holy Trinity, founded by prior Norman, i. 208; Fulk Basset consecrated bishop in, ii. 495; the canons excommunicated by archbishop Boniface, iii. 79.

London, church of St. Mary of the Arches [Bow], William Fitz-Osbert takes refuge in, ii. 57; violated by his withdrawal, ii. 69.

London, Friars Preachers, [Holborn,] Hubert de Burgh buried at, ii. 477; iii. 288; gave to them his palace, near Westminster, afterwards purchased by the archbishop of York, *ib.*; general chapter held at, iii. 80.

London, New Temple, John is lodged at, ii. 154; William, earl Mareschal, buried in, ii. 232; and William, earl of Pem-

London, New Temple—*cont.*

broke, ii. 331; taxes paid into, ii. 343; the treasure of Hubert de Burgh seized there, ii. 350; iii. 267; Robert Passelewle lies hid there, ii. 372; iii. 271; Gilbert, earl Mareschal, buried in, ii. 451; a palace built near, by the bishop of Chichester, ii. 480; Martin, the papal nuncio, lodges at, ii. 503.

London, Tower of, fortified by Geoffrey de Mandeville, i. 268; given up to Stephen, i. 271; the Jews take refuge in, ii. 9; surrounded with a fosse and wall by the bishop of Ely, ii. 19; iii. 210; Hubert de Burgh imprisoned in, ii. 348; iii. 266; fortified by Henry III., but not solidly, ii. 420; iii. 279; Ranulph le Breton imprisoned in, ii. 432; prince Griffin, of Wales, imprisoned in, ii. 431, 482, 483; iii. 289.

London, bishops of:

— Erkenwald, translation of, i. 285.

— Robert, translated to Canterbury, iii. 166.

— William, succeeds, iii. 166.

— Maurice, chaplain of William I., appointed, i. 32; dies, i. 208; founded St. Paul's church, *ib.*

— Richard de Beaumais, consecrated at Pagham, i. 209; iii. 180; consecrates Thomas, archbishop of York, i. 210; iii. 180; present at the dedication of St. Alban's, i. 220; iii. 181; dies, ii. 233, 239.

— Gilbert "Universalis," consecrated, i. 239; dies, ii. 247; iii. 186.

— Robert de Sigillo, succeeds, i. 268; iii. 188.

— Richard de Beaumais, archdeacon of Middlesex, consecrated, i. 292; iii. 192; dies, ii. 315; iii. 194.

— Gilbert Folioth, bishop of Hereford, translated to, i. 320; iii. 195; letters of Henry II. to, i. 332, 343; ordered to be cited by the justices for having excommunicated earl Hugh, i. 333; writes to the king, i. 342; excommunicated by archbishop Thomas, *ib.*, 346; iii. 198;

London, bishops of :—*cont.*Gilbert Folioth—*cont.*

derivation of his name, i. 342; consecrates Symon, abbat of St. Alban's, i. 344; written to by the pope, and replies, i. 345; iii. 198; an enemy of the archbishop, iii. 198; receives a consolatory letter from the king, i. 346; goes to Henry, abroad, to concert measures against the archbishop, i. 348; absolved at Rouen, i. 352; iii. 199; suspended by papal letters, i. 357; restored, on swearing he had no hand in the archbishop's death, i. 373; declares to the people at Canterbury the king's innocence, i. 385; appoints Ralph to be prior of Waltham, i. 398; dies, i. 445; iii. 207.

— Richard [Fitz-Nigel], archdeacon of Ely, elected at Pipewell, ii. 10; obtains the release of the archbishop of York, ii. 22; conducts him to London, *ib.*; dies, ii. 72; iii. 217.

— William of St. Mary Church, a Norman, canon of St. Paul's, consecrated, ii. 79; consecrates William bishop of Lincoln, ii. 100; ordered by the pope to threaten John with an interdict, ii. 114; leaves the country, ii. 116; goes to Rome, to complain of John, ii. 130; comes back to France, and assists in promulgating the sentence of John's deposition, ii. 132; returns to England, ii. 139; resigns the see, ii. 248.

— Eustace de Fauconberge, treasurer of the exchequer, elected, ii. 248; iii. 245; has the custody of Faukes [de Breaute], ii. 265; his facetious quotation of Ovid, ii. 266; iii. 250; his death and burial, ii. 305; iii. 257; epitaph, iii. 257.

— Roger Niger, canon of St. Paul's, elected, ii. 305; iii. 257; consecrated at Canterbury, ii. 318; iii. 260; performed the service at St. Paul's, during a thunderstorm, ii. 320; iii. 261; excommunicates the plunderers of the barns at Wengham, ii. 339; causes Hubert de

London, bishops of :—*cont.*Roger Niger—*cont.*

Burgh to be taken back to the chapel at Brentwood, ii. 348; iii. 266; goes to Rome, to clear himself from charges, ii. 352; robbed at Parma, and curses the city, *ib.*; lands at Dover, and excommunicates those who laid hands on the bishop of Carlisle, ii. 358; renews the sentence before Henry III. at Hereford, *ib.*; goes to the king, to obtain the release of Hubert de Burgh, ii. 360; consecrates archbishop Edmund, ii. 367; attempts to expel the Caorsins from London, ii. 383, 384; takes prince Edward from the font, when baptized, ii. 422; obtains the release of Ranulph le Breton, ii. 423; dedicates the church of St. Paul's, ii. 438; his death, and burial at St. Paul's, ii. 457, 458; iii. 284; miracles performed at his tomb, ii. 493; iii. 93, 284, 318; regarded as a saint, although not canonized, iii. 284.

— Fulk Basset, dean of York, elected, ii. 458; iii. 284; consecrated, ii. 495; appointed to carry into effect the papal demands on the clergy, iii. 12; makes known the pope's mandate at St. Paul's, iii. 13; goes abroad, iii. 69; entertains archbishop Boniface at his manor of Fulham, iii. 78; appeals to the pope against the archbishop, iii. 80; supplies provisions to the Friars Preachers, *ib.*, 314; obtains the release of Henry de Bath, iii. 106; scandal occasioned by his dispute with the archbishop, iii. 107; present at the excommunication of the transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137; hears a bell ring, when the bishop of Lincoln was dying, iii. 147, 330; at his request, a clerk condemned to death, was imprisoned at Newgate, iii. 343.

London [St. Paul's], deans of :

— Geoffrey de Lucy, intercedes for the release of Ranulph le Breton, ii. 423; his death and burial, ii. 457.

London [St. Paul's], deans of—*cont.*

— William of St. Mary Church, succeeds, ii. 458 n.

— Henry de Cornhulle [succeeded William of St. Mary Church], ii. 458; iii. 284; excommunicates archbishop Boniface, iii. 79; appeals to the pope against him, *ib.*; goes to the Roman court, iii. 82.

London, John of Basingstoc, archdeacon of, referred to as authority for an anecdote, ii. 255. *See* Leicester, archdeacons of.

Longespée (*Longa-spatula*), William. *See* Salisbury, earl of.

Lotharius II., emperor, succeeds, i. 238.

Lothian (*Loenensis*, *Lodonensis*, *Landonensis*), the leader of the men of, slain at the battle of Alverton, i. 260; given up to Henry II. by Malcolm, i. 307; devastated by the northern barons, i. 380; a castle in, fortified by Walter Cumin, ii. 494.

Loudun (*Losdunum*), castle of, submits to Henry II., i. 306.

Louis VI., king of France, succeeds to Philip I., i. 209, 211; iii. 180; summons the counts of Anjou and Flanders to his aid against Henry I., i. 221; invades Normandy, *ib.*; defeated by Henry [at Bremule], i. 227; iii. 182; gives Flanders to William, son of duke Robert, i. 239; is prevented from sending help to the count of Flanders, i. 241; blamed for his want of energy, *ib.*; makes peace with Stephen, i. 256; dies, *ib.*; the Vexin ceded to him by Geoffrey Plantagenet, ii. 82.

Louis VII., crowned at Rheims by Innocent II., i. 244; succeeds to the throne, i. 256; marries Alienor of Aquitaine, *ib.*; marriage of his two daughters, *ib.* 310; his sister married to Eustace, son of Stephen, i. 262; bears enmity to the archbishop of Bourges, i. 277; his chapel is laid under an interdict, i. 278; persuaded to receive the archbishop, and undertakes to go to Jerusalem, *ib.*; route

Louis VII., king of France—*cont.*

taken by his army to Palestine, i. 279; arrives at Constantinople, and holds a conference with the emperor, *ib.*; progress of his forces in Syria, i. 281, 282; is defeated by the Turks, i. 282; iii. 190; arrives with difficulty at Jerusalem, i. 283; unites with the king of Jerusalem and emperor Conrad to besiege Damascus, *ib.*; abandons the siege, and returns home, i. 284; arrives in France, and quarrels with Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 286; marches to the castle of Arques, against Geoffrey and his son, *ib.*; peace made, and receives the homage of duke Henry for Normandy, i. 287; divorces his wife Alienor, i. 288; his anger on hearing of her marriage to duke Henry, i. 289; makes war against the duke, *ib.*; invades Normandy, and burns Tillières, i. 290; makes a truce with duke Henry, i. 291; iii. 190; terms of the peace, i. 299; iii. 192; marries [Constance], daughter of Alfonso VII. of Spain, i. 303; fortifies Chaumont, but compelled to retreat by Henry II., i. 311; is reconciled to Henry, i. 315; goes to Pontigny, and brings archbishop Thomas to Sens, i. 339; iii. 197; makes war against Henry, i. 344; burns Andeli, *ib.*; suffers loss in Perche, *ib.*; meets Henry at Freteval, and mediates a reconciliation with the archbishop, i. 354; iii. 199; again invades Normandy, i. 377; iii. 201; takes the castles of Aumale and Driencourt, *ib.*; besieges Verneuil, i. 378; receives a menacing message from Henry, and returns to France, i. 378; iii. 201; present at the oath taken by the count of Flanders to invade England, i. 384; besieges Rouen, but retreats with dishonour, i. 389; iii. 202; ceases from hostilities, and tries to reconcile the sons of Henry with their father, i. 390; iii. 202; makes a treaty of peace with Henry, i. 399; iii. 203; they resolve to undertake a crusade, *ib.*; comes to England, and visits the tomb

Louis VII., king of France—*cont.*

of St. Thomas, i. 410; iii. 203; honourably received by Henry, *ib.*; refuses presents, *ib.*; makes a grant of wine to the church of Canterbury, i. 411; is urged to visit St. Alban's, St. Edmund's, and London, but declines, *ib.*; returns to France, *ib.*; dies at Paris, and buried at Barbeaux, i. 418; iii. 204.

Louis VIII., son of Philip II., his marriage with Blanche of Castille arranged, ii. 84; iii. 220; receives Evreux and other territories from Henry II. as her dowry, and does homage, ii. 85; married at Portmort, and brings his bride to Paris, *ib.*; knighted by his father, ii. 118; marches against John, at Roche-au-Moine, ii. 149; exultation of the French at his success, ii. 150; elected king by the English barons, ii. 173; iii. 90, 234, 316; sends letters to the Londoners, ii. 175; iii. 234; the legate Walo sent to stay his progress, ii. 175; his reply to his father and the legate, ii. 177; comes to Melun, and obtains his father's consent to his enterprise, ii. 178; sends to Rome, to justify his claim to England, *ib.*; iii. 235; embarks at Calais, *ib.*; lands at Sandwich, ii. 179; iii. 235; subdues Kent, and Rochester castle is given up to him, *ib.*; receives the homage of the barons and citizens at London, *ib.*; swears to observe the laws of the realm, *ib.*; summons the king of Scotland and the northern barons to do fealty, ii. 180; appoints Simon de Langtune his chancellor, *ib.*; is excommunicated by the legate, *ib.*; subjects the southern provinces, ii. 181; Essex and Suffolk are subdued for him, *ib.*; letter to him from his envoys at Rome, *ib.*; ravages the eastern counties, and imposes a tax, ii. 182; takes Norwich castle, with Thomas de Burgh prisoner, *ib.*; captures Lynn, *ib.*; returns to London, *ib.*; creates Gilbert de Gant earl of Lincoln, *ib.*; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire subdued for him, *ib.*; Northumber-

Louis VIII., king of France—*cont.*

land conquered for him by the king of Scots, ii. 183; blamed by his father for leaving Dover castle, *ib.*; lays siege to it, *ib.*; iii. 235; swears to take it, and hang the garrison, ii. 184; the king of Scots does homage to him, ii. 186; his secret intentions respecting the English barons revealed by the vicomte de Melun, *ib.* 187, 224; is excommunicated on Sundays and feast days, ii. 197; tries in vain to induce Hubert de Burgh to surrender Dover castle, *ib.*; raises the siege, and returns to London, ii. 199; iii. 238; the English nobles gradually desert him, ii. 200; iii. 238; takes the castles of Hertford and Berkhamstead, *ib.*, 201; comes to St. Alban's, and demands homage from the abbat, ii. 201; threatens to burn the abbey and town, but takes a fine for its redemption, *ib.*; returns to London, *ib.*; makes a truce with Henry III., ii. 205; iii. 239; leaves, England, *ib.*; comes back to London, ii. 206; iii. 240; sends a force against the royalists, ii. 207; they advance northwards to Lincoln, ii. 208; again excommunicated by name, ii. 209; his troops are defeated, and take flight, ii. 212, 214; he reproaches the survivors, ii. 214; sends to his father and wife for aid, ii. 215; iii. 240; some forces are sent to him, ii. 216; a fleet is collected for his service, and placed under Eustace the Monk, ii. 217; his grief at the defeat of the fleet, ii. 221; proposes to treat for peace, ii. 222; meets Henry, the legate, and earl Mareschal near Staines, *ib.*; iii. 242; the terms sworn to by him, ii. 223; is absolved by the legate, and goes back to London, ii. 224; borrows money from the Londoners, and returns to France, *ib.*; iii. 242, 316; is informed of the confession of the vicomte de Melun, *ib.*; iii. 243; the clergy who favoured him are excluded from the peace, *ib.*; collects forces to attack the Albigeois, ii. 239; besieges Toulouse

Louis VIII., king of France—*cont.*

ib. ; iii. 244 ; returns to France, in consequence of a famine, *ib.*, 240 ; tumult made at London in his behalf by Constantine Fitz-Olaf, ii. 251 ; is crowned king of France, ii. 256, 259 ; Henry sends envoys to him, to require the restoration of Normandy and other provinces, *ib.* ; he refuses, and makes complaints against Henry, *ib.*, 257 ; iii. 247 ; dissimilar in character from his father, ii. 259 ; marches to Rochelle, which is given up to him, ii. 262 ; iii. 249 ; garrisons the castle, and takes sureties from Poitou, *ib.* ; orders the count of La Marche to attack Richard of Cornwall before La Réole, ii. 270 ; Faukes [de Breauté] is brought a prisoner to him, but released, ii. 272 ; takes the cross against the count of Toulouse, ii. 285 ; iii. 254 ; obtains papal letters forbidding Henry to molest him, *ib.* ; appoints a rendezvous at Lyons, *ib.* ; besieges Avignon, ii. 287 ; iii. 254 ; pestilence and mortality in his army, *ib.* ; retires to the abbey of Montpensier, *ib.* ; threatens the count of Champagne, if he leaves the army, ii. 288 ; dies, *ib.* ; said to have been poisoned by the count of Champagne, *ib.*, 325 ; iii. 254 ; his shield of arms, *ib.* ; his death concealed by the legate, *ib.* ; his body salted, and kept in the abbey, *ib.* ; taken to Paris for burial, ii. 290 ; iii. 254.

Louis IX., his coronation, when ten years old, ii. 290 ; iii. 254 ; his shield of arms, *ib.* ; iii. 95 ; many nobles absent themselves, but afterwards make peace with him, ii. 295 ; sends an expedition into Provence, ii. 302 ; defeated by the count of Toulouse, *ib.* ; marches to Angers, against Henry III., ii. 326 ; besieges Oudon, *ib.* ; disinherits some nobles of Normandy, who had submitted to Henry, ii. 326 ; is reconciled to his nobles, ii. 327 ; iii. 262 ; swears to restore the rights of all, *ib.* ; invades Brittany, ii. 333 ; his baggage train captured, *ib.* ;

Louis IX., king of France—*cont.*

makes a truce with Henry, *ib.* ; wished to prevent the marriage of Frederic II. with Isabel of England, ii. 380 ; his nobles rebel, but are subsequently reconciled, ii. 390, 392 ; prepares to attend the conference at Vaucouleur with a large force, ii. 397 ; iii. 274 ; purchases some holy reliques from the emperor of Constantinople, ii. 407, 443, 446 ; iii. 24 ; the Saracen princes send to him for aid against the Tartars, ii. 409 ; removes his treasure from the Temple [at Paris], ii. 433 ; carries the Holy Cross in procession at Paris, ii. 446 ; iii. 282 ; causes the Sainte Chapelle to be built, ii. 447 ; iii. 283 ; gives Poitou to his brother Alphonse, and knights him, ii. 451 ; iii. 283 ; quarrels with the count of La Marche for refusing homage to Alphonse, ii. 460 ; marches to Poitou, and takes several castles, ii. 463 ; iii. 285 ; the count of La Marche makes terms, and the Poitevins submit, ii. 464 ; pestilence among his forces, and he falls ill, ii. 465 ; iii. 285 ; makes a truce with Henry, and returns in a litter to France, *ib.* ; the truce is confirmed, ii. 470 ; iii. 286 ; puts a stop to the piracy of the count of Brittany, *ib.* ; sends to the cardinals, to urge the election of a pope, *ib.* ; the prayers of the Cistercians are desired for him, ii. 471 ; miraculously saved from death by the holy reliques, ii. 497 ; assumes the cross, *ib.* ; iii. 286 ; convenes a parliament, iii. 21 ; is urged to resign the cross by the bishop of Paris and his family, iii. 22 ; he complies, and then re-assumes it, *ib.* ; ii. 292 ; present at the translation of St. Edmund at Pontigny, iii. 26 ; refuses to accept a portion of his remains, iii. 27, 301 ; writes to Matthew Paris, to carry letters to the king of Norway, iii. 304 ; his letters patent on behalf of Hacon, *ib.* ; embarks, and winters at Cyprus, iii. 48, 307 ; sends to the Venetians for provisions, iii. 49, 307 ; receives a mission

Louis IX., king of France—*cont.*

from the Soldan of Babylon, offering peace, *ib.*; writes to the pope to be reconciled to the emperor, *ib.*; his reply to the emperor, in reference to the restoration of the rights of Henry III., iii. 50, 308; captures Damietta, iii. 59, 310; abolishes the road-tax at Guisnes, iii. 63; his army at Damietta attacks the enemy, iii. 74; the Soldan again offers him an honourable peace, iii. 314; leaves a garrison in Damietta, and marches eastward, iii. 81; his army destroyed, and himself captured, iii. 84, 95, 312, 314, 317, 320; is redeemed by a heavy ransom, iii. 84, 103, 320; brought to Acre, iii. 84, 102; sends his brothers to France for military aid, ii. 84, 102; proposes to restore Poitou and Provence to Henry III., iii. 85; his banner, iii. 95; quarrels of the eastern princes, on account of his ransom, iii. 101, 130, 320; orders the Jews to be expelled from France, iii. 103, 133, 324; plot formed against him by the Pisans and Genoese, iii. 105; a ship bringing treasure to him, is lost, *ib.*; letter from him read in the general chapter of the Cistercians, iii. 114; writes to his brothers for aid, but in vain, *ib.*; remains at Casarea, and fortifies it, *ib.*; makes a truce with the Soldan of Babylon, iii. 121; a son [John] and daughter [Blanche] borne to him by queen Margaret, iii. 122; one of his knights deserts to the Soldan, iii. 329; gives letters patent to some converted Saracens, to receive alms in France, iii. 331; is urged to return home, iii. 333; arrives at Marseilles from the Holy Land, iii. 337; endeavours to conciliate William of Holland, *ib.*; refuses all consolation, but listens to the admonitions of a bishop, *ib.*; gives leave to Henry III. to pass through France, *ib.*; orders him to be honourably received, iii. 341; meets him at Chartres, and supplies his table, *ib.*; dines with him at the Old Temple, iii. 342; lodges him in his palace, *ib.*; sends him an

Louis IX., king of France—*cont.*

elephant, iii. 344; asks the daughter of the king of Castille in marriage for his son, ii. 348.

Louvain, mercenary forces from, come to assist John, ii. 163; iii. 232.

Louvain, [Godfrey VII.,] duke of, his daughter Adeliza marries Henry I., i. 230.

Louvain and Brabant, [Henry I.,] duke of, his daughter [Mary] marries the emperor Otho IV., ii. 65; joins John's forces in Flanders, ii. 150; sent to England, to bring Isabel to the emperor, ii. 379. *See* Brabant.

Louviers (*Loivers*), treaty made at, between Philip II. and Richard, ii. 56.

Lucan, Latin poet, born at Cordova, ii. 384; his "*Pharsalia*" quoted, iii. 117.

Lucius II., pope, succeeds, i. 273, 275; iii. 189; sends a pall to the bishop of Winchester, i. 273; satirical verses on his avarice, i. 275; dies unlamented, i. 276; iii. 189.

Lucius III., pope (Hunbald, bishop of Ostia), succeeds, i. 423; writes to Henry II., to undertake a crusade, i. 432; dies, i. 435.

Luci, Lucy, Geoffrey de, appointed joint custodian of the county of York, ii. 172; iii. 233; with the army at Newark, ii. 209; assumes the cross, ii. 391; iii. 26, 301.

Luci, Lucy, Richard de, excommunicated by archbishop Thomas, i. 338; when justiciary of England, lays the foundation of the priory of Westwood, i. 400; dies, i. 411.

Ludlow (*Ludehlawe*), castle of, held against Stephen by [Ralph] Paganel, i. 258; besieged by Stephen, i. 262.

Luke, chaplain of Hubert de Burgh, administers the sacrament to him, ii. 218; iii. 240; proposed by the king as bishop of Durham, iii. 286. *See* Dublin, archbishops of.

Lundy (*Lunde*), island of, near Bristol, William de Marisco takes refuge there, ii. 462; iii. 285.

Lusignan. See Lizinnun; La Marche.
 Lutgarshal (*Lutegareshal*), castle of, granted to prince John, ii. 5.
 Laton (*Luitona*, *Loituna*), vicarage of, composition made respecting, between the churches of Lincoln and St. Alban's, ii. 234; a tournament at, prohibited by the king, ii. 503; iii. 294.
 Luvel, Philip, clerk, takes the cross, iii. 71; when seneschal of the earl of Winchester, taken into the king's service, iii. 115; accused [of bribery], but regains favour, *ib.*
 Luvel, William, held the castle of Cari against Stephen, i. 258.
 Lydda, also named Diospolis, [*incorrectly* Elyopolis,] i. 137, 158; the Crusaders arrive at, i. 137; the body of St. George buried there, *ib.*; the church of St. George at, destroyed by the Turks, *ib.*; made subject to the bishop of Ramla, *ib.*; the Turks defeated near, i. 141; Peter cured Eneas of paralysis, and dwelt at the house of Symon at, i. 158; the bishop of, suffragan to the patriarch of Jerusalem, i. 162; the territory invaded by Arabs and Egyptians, i. 197. See St. George.
 Lydia, passed by the Crusaders under Conrad III., i. 280.
 Lynne (*Len*), town of, taken by prince Louis, and compelled to pay ransom, ii. 182; the legate William awaits a fair wind there, iii. 24, 300.
 Lynne, Eustace of, official of archbishop Boniface, seized at Lambeth, and imprisoned at Farnham, iii. 128, 323; escapes to Waverley, *ib.*
 Lyons (*Lugdunum*), archbishop Anselm retires to, i. 53; iii. 175; returns to, from Rome, i. 196; iii. 179; interview of Philip II. and the legate Walo at, i. 176; rendezvous appointed at, for the crusaders against the count of Toulouse, ii. 285; pope Innocent IV. comes to, ii. 496; iii. 92, 293, 317; his chamber burnt there, ii. 501; iii. 293; some prelates consecrated at, ii. 505; meeting of
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Lyons (*Lugdunum*)—*cont.*
 the General Council at, ii. 506; iii. 91, 295; reception of Richard of Cornwall by the cardinals and pope there, iii. 69, 75, 312; the pope leaves the city, iii. 109.
 Lyons, archbishops of:
 — Hugh, receives archbishop Anselm in his house, i. 196.
 — [Reginald de Fores?], reply of his proctor to the demand of the legate Romanus, ii. 282.
 — Philip [of Savoy], archbishop elect, escorts the pope from Lyons, iii. 109; amount of his expenses, iii. 112.

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Macemunt [Jusuf Abu Jacub?], chief monarch of the Saracens, besieges Santarem, i. 428; defeated by the prince of Portugal, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*; iii. 205.
 Machines of war, remarkable one, at the siege of Nice, i. 82; made for the siege of Jerusalem, i. 140; the stones thrown from, kill two Arab sorceresses, i. 143. See Malveisine.
 Maconville (*Marcusfi-villa*), castle of, burnt by duke Henry, i. 290.
 Mæander (*Menander*), river of, defeat of the Turks near, i. 282.
 Magna Carta. See Charter, Great.
 Mahommed, the prophet, his name proclaimed in the Temple at Jerusalem, i. 444; his law the poison of souls, iii. 331.
 Maidens'-Castle (*Castrum Puellarum*), [the ancient name of Edinburgh,] the king and queen of Scots reside in, iii. 347.
 Maidstone (*Maidenestane*), some scholars from Oxford come to study at, ii. 130.
 Mailli, Gilles de, takes the cross, ii. 508.
 Maine (*Cenomania*), the province of, subdued by William I., i. 18; held by the count of Anjou against Henry I.,
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Maine (*Cenomannia*)—*cont.*

i. 214; iii. 181; the nobles of, adhere to Arthur of Brittany, ii. 78; Arthur does homage for, to Philip II., ii. 82; demanded from John, *ib.*

Maine, Elyas, count of, wounded at the siege of Le Mans, i. 167; put to death by Henry I., i. 214; his daughter [Eremburga] married to Fulk of Anjou, *ib.*

Majorca, island of, between Africa and Marseilles, ii. 374; inhabited by pagans, *ib.*; so called from being larger than Minorca, *ib.*; taken by the kings of Arragon and Castille, *ib.*; iii. 271.

Mala-spina, [Conrad?] marquis of, deserts the emperor Frederic II., ii. 474.

Malassart, [Malzeard,] castle of, subdued by the northern barons, i. 388.

Mala-villa, [Semlin,] in Bulgaria, proceedings of the Crusaders at, i. 60, 61.

Malcolm II., king of Scots, defeated by Cnut, iii. 164.

Malcolm III., many English nobles take refuge at his court, i. 8, 9; marries Margaret, sister of Eadgar Etheling, i. 9; iii. 170; their children, *ib.*; conciliates William I. by gifts, i. 10; does homage to him, i. 16; iii. 371; and to William Rufus, i. 40; iii. 174; his character, *ib.*; anecdote of his magnanimity, *ib.*; makes war against William II., i. 43; his death, *ib.*, 47; iii. 174; death of his son [Edward], i. 43; urges his daughter to accept Henry I. in marriage [*an error*], i. 188.

Malcolm IV., nephew of David I., succeeds to the throne, i. 293; makes terms with Henry II., i. 307; does homage to Henry and the young king at Woodstock, i. 322.

Malet, Robert, killed in battle at Gaza, ii. 433.

Malet, William, disinherited by Henry I., i. 214.

Maletable (*Malum-Stabulum*), castle of, taken by Philip II., i. 459 *n.*

Malmesbury, castle of, besieged and taken by duke Henry, i. 293.

Malmesbury, William of, finished his "*Historia Anglorum*" in 1142, i. 273; iii. 189.

Malveisine, a castle of wood so called, built by William II. at Bamborough, i. 48; a large engine to throw stones so named, sent to prince Louis at Dover, ii. 183.

Mamistra, city of, taken by Tancred, i. 88; not far from Antioch, i. 218; part thrown down by an earthquake, *ib.*

Man (*Monia*), island of, between England and Ireland, i. 291; the *see* ought to be subject to the archbishop of York, *ib.*

Man, John, monk of Sées, made the second bishop of, i. 291.

Manasseh, half tribe of, beyond Jordan, i. 159.

Mandeville, Arnulph de, [eldest] son of Geoffrey [earl of Essex], held the church of Ramsey as a fortress, i. 274; captured and exiled by Henry II., *ib.*; iii. 189.

Mandeville, Geoffrey de, earl of Essex. *See* Essex.

Mandeville, William de, earl of Essex. *See* Essex.

Manfred (*Memfridus*), natural son of the emperor Frederic II., rises against the pope, iii. 321; protects Nocera, *ib.*; the nobles of Apulia adhere to him, iii. 338; his shield of arms, *ib.* *n.*; pope Alexander IV. continues the war against, iii. 341; destroys the papal army sent against Nocera, iii. 345.

Mans, Le (*Cenomannum*), city of, the family of William Rufus besieged in, i. 166; relieved by the defeat of the count of Maine, i. 167; Henry II. reconciled to his sons at, i. 391; attacked by Philip II., i. 460; nearly destroyed by fire, *ib.*; captured by Philip, *ib.*; held in pledge by Philip and Richard, i. 463; taken by John, and the houses of stone destroyed, ii. 79; given up to John by William de Rupibus, ii. 82.

Mansel, John, clerk, sent to pay the English troops in the emperor's service, ii. 408; iii. 276; wounded at the siege of Verrines, ii. 469; iii. 286; appointed

Mansel, John—*cont.*

special councillor to the king, ii. 481 ; iii. 289 ; protects his brother-in-law, to the injury of the abbat of St. Alban's, iii. 63, 311 ; takes the cross, iii. 71 ; supplies the Friars Preachers with provisions, iii. 80, 314 ; sent envoy to the king of Spain, to ask his sister in marriage for prince Edward, iii. 144, 329 ; obtains great wealth, iii. 323 ; sent to inquire into the charges against the guardians of Scotland, iii. 347.

Mantes (*Mantua*), Philip II. marches from, ii. 72.

Mantua, synod held at, i. 10.

Manuel, [Comnenus], emperor of Constantinople, holds a conference with the Crusaders, i. 279 ; betrays the forces of Conrad III. to the Soldan of Iconium, i. 280 ; iii. 189 ; seeks counsel of Henry II., i. 397 ; his son [*a mistake*] Alexius usurps the throne, ii. 51.

Maraclea, a city of Phœnicia, passed by the Crusaders, i. 135.

Marasia, *Maresia*, [Marash], city of, passed by the Crusaders, i. 88 ; abandoned by the Turks, i. 89.

Marc, Philip, at the siege of Mountsorel, ii. 206 ; abets the disturbers of the king's peace, ii. 226 ; aids the earl of Albemarle in raising disturbances, ii. 244 ; joins the earl of Chester in rebellion, ii. 260, 261.

Marche, La, Hugh [de Lisinnun IX.,] le Brun, count of, attacked by the Greeks in Messina, ii. 17.

Marche, La, [Hugh de Lisinnun X.,] le Brun, count of, affianced to Isabel of Angoulême, ii. 86, 93 ; joins Arthur of Brittany at Mirebeau, ii. 93 ; at enmity with John, on account of Isabel, *ib.* ; joins the Crusaders at Damietta, ii. 230 ; marches against Richard of Cornwall at la Réole, ii. 270 ; is defeated, ii. 271 ; one of the rebellious nobles in France, ii. 390 ; refuses to do homage to Alphonse, count of Poitou, ii. 460 ; iii. 284 ; sends

Marche, La, Hugh X., count of—*cont.*

to Henry III. for pecuniary aid, *ib.* ; iii. 285 ; makes terms with Louis IX., ii. 463 ; iii. 285 ; takes the cross, iii. 300 ; dies at Damietta, iii. 66, 311 ; his shield of arms, *ib.*

Marche, La, Isabel, countess of, wife of Hugh X. *See* Isabel.

Marche, La, [Hugh de Lisinnun XI.,] le Brun, count of, son of the preceding, takes the cross, iii. 300 ; his death, *ib.*, 311.

Marchadeus, *Markedeus*, a Provençal, leader of the Brabançon *routiers* in Richard's army, ii. 59 ; captures the bishop of Beauvais, *ib.* ; iii. 216 ; jocose speech to Richard, *ib.*

Marcigni (*Marceniacum*), archbishop Anselm meets the abbat of Cluny at, i. 171.

Mare, Henry de la, justice itinerant, not able to put down the robbers at Winchester, iii. 46 ; his unjust sentence against St. Alban's reversed, iii. 335.

Marescallia, [Hittin,] not far from Tiberias, i. 441 ; defeat of the Christian army by Saladin at, *ib.* ; date of the battle, i. 442.

Mareschal, John, [elder brother of William, Senior,] brings a charge against archbishop Thomas, respecting a manor [Pagham], i. 328.

Mareschal, William, Senior, earl of Pembroke, called "the Great Mareschal," letter of Richard I. to, appointing him an administrator of the realm, ii. 27 ; his brother Henry made bishop of Exeter, ii. 51 ; sent to England by John, to take the fealty of the nobles, ii. 78 ; one of John's sureties to satisfy the barons, ii. 155 ; sent to them, to promise concession of the liberties demanded, ii. 157 ; present at the coronation of Henry III., ii. 195 ; Henry remains under his tutelage, ii. 196, 197 ; sends letters to the sheriffs and castellans, *ib.* ; influences the barons to desert prince Louis, ii. 200 ; present at the Christmas feast at Bristol, as guardian of the king and realm, ii. 201 ;

Mareschal, William, Senior—*cont.*

recalls his son William to the king's allegiance, ii. 206; orders the siege of Mountsorel, *ib.*; summons the king's castellans to Newark, ii. 208; one of the leaders there, ii. 209; collects an army, and marches to Lincoln, *ib.*; iii. 239; permits the spoils of the city to be taken by the royalists, ii. 213; confidence of Philip II. in him, ii. 216; iii. 242; by his advice a force is appointed to guard the coasts, *ib.*; refuses to engage the French at sea, ii. 218; present at the landing of Hubert de Burgh at Dover, after his victory, ii. 221 *n.*; iii. 242; besieges London, ii. 221; meets prince Louis at Staines, to draw up terms of peace, ii. 222; the favourable terms granted, ascribed to his management, ii. 257; iii. 247; conducts Louis to the coast, ii. 224; lays siege to Newark castle, and defeats the garrison, ii. 226; iii. 243; his death, and burial in the New Temple, London, ii. 232; his epitaphs, *ib.*; shield of arms, *ib.*

Mareschal, William, Junior, earl, and earl of Pembroke, eldest son of the "Great Mareschal," joins the party of prince Louis, ii. 180; recalled to his allegiance by his father, ii. 206; takes the part of earl Richard of Cornwall, ii. 296; one of the chiefs at Newark, ii. 209; his hostilities with Llewellyn of Wales, ii. 255; iii. 246; appointed one of the leaders of the army in Brittany, ii. 328; his sister married to the earl of Cornwall, ii. 331; his death, *s. p. m.*, and burial in the New Temple, *ib.*, 509; shield of arms, *ib.*; his widow Alienor makes a vow of continence, ii. 402.

Mareschal, Richard, earl, [and earl of Pembroke, second son of William, Senior,] joins Henry III. in Wales, ii. 333; offers homage for the inheritance of his brother William, ii. 334; exiled by the king, *ib.*; goes to Ireland, and receives homage of his knights, *ib.*; takes possession of the castle of Pembroke, and collects forces

Mareschal, Richard—*cont.*

against the king, *ib.*; his character, *ib.*; Henry receives his homage, *ib.*; opposes Henry's marriage to a daughter of the king of Scots, ii. 336; one of the sureties for Hubert de Burgh, ii. 351; indignant at the dismissal of his deputy-marshal, ii. 353; reproaches the king for his favouritism to foreigners, ii. 354; iii. 268; withdraws from the court, ii. 354; forms a confederacy against the king and bishop of Winchester, ii. 356; iii. 269; declared an exile, and his lands given to the Poitevins, *ib.*; joins Llewellyn, prince of North Wales, ii. 357; iii. 269; his fealty declared void, and one of his castles besieged, ii. 358; iii. 269; his lands in Wales invaded by Henry, ii. 361; unwilling to attack the king in person, ii. 362; his confederates defeat the royalists at Grosmond, *ib.*; defeats John of Monmouth, and burns his villas and houses, ii. 364; iii. 269; frequent raids made by him, ii. 365; goes over to Ireland, ii. 367; iii. 270; fights a battle with the nobles there, ii. 368; seriously wounded, and dies in consequence of unskilful treatment, *ib.*, 369; confesses, and receives the sacrament, ii. 369; his declaration on his death bed, *ib.*; buried at the Friars Minors, Kilkenny, *ib.*; his shield of arms, *ib.*; his military skill, *ib.*; office for the dead chaunted for him in the king's chapel, ii. 370; iii. 271; Henry Clement killed, for boasting he caused his death, ii. 381.

Mareschal, Gilbert, earl, [and earl of Pembroke, third son of William, Senior,] asks of Henry III. his brother Richard's inheritance, ii. 370; does homage, ii. 371; a literate and benefited person, *ib.*; knighted, and receives the wand of office of Mareschal, *ib.*; iii. 271; his shield of arms, *ib.*, 451; accused of the death of Henry Clement, ii. 381; the king never liked him afterwards, *ib.*; assumes the cross, ii. 391; his death at a tournament

- Mareschal, Gilbert, earl—*cont.***
 at Hertford, *s. p. m.*, ii. 451, 509; iii. 288; buried in the New Temple, London, *ib.*; death of his widow Margaret, ii. 498.
- Mareschal, Walter, earl, [and earl of Pembroke, fourth son of William, Senior,]** receives his inheritance from the king, ii. 455; iii. 284; becomes a favourite, *ib.*; dies without issue, ii. 509; his shield of arms, *ib.*
- Mareschal, Anselm, earl, [and earl of Pembroke,]** youngest brother of Walter, dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 509; his shield of arms, *ib.*; by the deaths of all the brothers without issue, their inheritance was dispersed, *ib.*; iii. 296.
- Mareschal, John, [nephew to William, Senior, earl of Pembroke,]** present at the coronation of Henry III., ii. 195; with the army at Newark, ii. 209; appointed one of the chiefs to guard the coasts, ii. 216; sent to the prelates, to forbid them to subject their fees to the pope, ii. 279.
- Margaret, sister of Eadgar Etheling, recalled from Hungary, iii. 167; lands in Scotland with her brother, i. 9; iii. 170; married to Malcolm III., *ib.*; her children, *ib.*; her pious death, i. 43; was daughter of Eadward, by the sister of the emperor Henry II., i. 301.**
- Margaret, daughter of Louis VII., asked in marriage for prince Henry, son of Henry II., i. 309; comes to England, and crowned at Winchester, i. 372; accompanies Henry II. to England, i. 384.**
- Margaret, sister of Philip, count of Flanders, and wife of Baldwin, count of Hainault, marriage of her daughter to the king of France, i. 423.**
- Margaret, daughter of Henry III. and Alienor, her birth, ii. 438; iii. 281; her marriage proposed to Alexander III. of Scotland, ii. 489 n.; iii. 291; married to him at York, iii. 117; committed to the care of Robert de Ros, iii. 118;**
- Margaret, daughter of Henry III. and Alienor—*cont.***
 Geoffrey de Langley appointed her joint guardian, iii. 322; her complaints against them, iii. 347.
- [Margaret of Provence,] queen of Louis IX., left in Damietta, iii. 81; bears him a son [John] and daughter [Blanche], iii. 122; gives Henry III. a present, in the form of a peacock, iii. 344.**
- Margaret, sister of Alexander II. of Scotland, married to Hubert de Burgh, ii. 248, 336.**
- Margaret, sister of Alexander II. of Scotland, and widow of Gilbert Mareschal, her death, and burial at London, ii. 498.**
- Margaret, daughter of Hubert de Burgh, married to Richard de Clare, ii. 395; iii. 274.**
- Marianus Scotus, monk of Fulda, and historiographer, mentioned, *Prolog.* i. 5; compiles a chronicle to 1082, i. 26; corrects the cycle of Dionysius, *ib.*; iii. 172; dies, iii. 166.**
- Marisco, Geoffrey de, deserts the earl Mareschal in battle, ii. 368; his shield of arms, ii. 462 n.; an outlaw, but received by the king of Scots, ii. 494; died in exile, ii. 509; iii. 296.**
- Marisco, Richard de, clerk, devoted to John, ii. 123; helped to carry out a tax on the clergy, *ib.*; by his advice, the Cistercians were mulcted, ii. 151; sent abroad, to raise mercenary troops, ii. 160.**
- Marisco, William de, son of Geoffrey, proclaimed an outlaw, ii. 462; takes refuge in Lundy island, and lives by robbery, *ib.*; iii. 285; captured and hung at London, *ib.*; his limbs sent to the four chief cities, ii. 463; his shield of arms degraded, ii. 462.**
- Mariscum, castle of, [in Syria?] thrown down by an earthquake, i. 218.**
- Marlborough (*Marleberge*), castle of, granted to prince John, ii. 5; Henry III. keeps Christmas there, ii. 240; lies dangerously ill at, ii. 278.**

- Marmiun, Robert, expelled the monks from Coventry, i. 273; makes a fortress of the monastery, *ib.*; he dies excommunicated, i. 274; iii. 189.
- Marmiun, Robert, [grandson of the preceding,] his death, ii. 459.
- Marmoutier (*Majus-Monasterium*), the abbat of, [Geoffrey,] one of the sureties of Philip II., ii. 57; his possessions seized by Richard, *ib.*
- Maroch [the Save?], river of, in Hungary, i. 60.
- Marocco (*Marroch*), invasion of Spain by the king of, [Jacub Almansor,] ii. 54.
- Marrah, city of, defeat of Reimund Pilet at, i. 130; three days from Antioch, *ib.*; besieged by the Crusaders and taken, *ib.*; Christmas kept there by them, i. 132.
- Marham, nunnery of, near Lynne, founded by the countess of Arundel, iii., 106, 321.
- Marseilles (*Marsilia*), the citizens aid in the capture of Majorca, ii. 374.
- Martel, castle of, in Touraine, death of the young king Henry at, i. 425.
- Martel, William, dapifer of Stephen, taken prisoner at Wilton, i. 268; iii. 188; committed to the custody of Brian Fitz-Count, *ib.*; a special prison made for, at Wallingford, i. 269; surrenders Shirburne castle to the empress, *ib.*
- Martin, St., buried at Tours, ii. 49.
- Martin, papal nuncio, and clerk of the chamber, sent to England by Innocent IV. to collect money, ii. 478; iii. 288; his rapacious proceedings, ii. 479 *n.*; called "Mastiff," from his conduct, ii. 488 *n.*; assembles the abbats, and shows them the papal mandate, ii. 492; iii. 291; dwelt at the New Temple, London, ii. 503; ordered to leave the kingdom, *ib.*; seeks the king, who gives him safe-conduct to Dover, ii. 504; scarcely escaped being pulled to pieces by the barons, *ib.*; iii. 294; promises "Provisions" to the constable of Dover and
- Martin, papal nuncio—*cont.*
Robert le Noreys for their protection, *ib.*; lays his complaints before the pope at Lyons, *ib.*
- Martin, Garcias, grandee of Spain, comes to London, iii. 348.
- Mary, the Virgin, her church and sepulchre in the valley of Jehosaphat, i. 161, 163; the earl of Salisbury's escape from shipwreck ascribed to, ii. 275.
- Mary, daughter of Stephen, and abbess of Romsey, her marriage to the count of Boulogne, i. 314; iii. 194.
- Mary, sister of archbishop Thomas, made abbess of Barking, i. 376; iii. 200.
- Mary, daughter of Engelram de Coucy, married to Alexander II. of Scotland, ii. 419; returns home, iii. 116, 321.
- Mascuns, Louis de, a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Mategrifun, a castle so called by Richard I., at Messina, ii. 17; iii. 210.
- Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and wife of William I., her death, and burial at Caen, i. 26; iii. 172; her children, i. 30, 81.
- Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland, and Margaret, educated in a nunnery, and said to have taken the veil, i. 188; iii. 178; sought in marriage by Henry I., *ib.*; persuaded to accept him by the abbess, i. 189; she does so unwillingly, *ib.*; iii. 178; the marriage celebrated by archbishop Anselm, *ib.*; anecdote of her humility, i. 201; her death, and burial at Westminster, i. 222; iii. 182; founded the hospital of St. Giles, for lepers, *ib.*; her genealogy, i. 301.
- Matilda, daughter of Henry I. and Matilda, married to the emperor Henry V., i. 210; iii. 180; accused of the emperor's death, i. 237; iii. 184; seeks refuge with her father, *ib.*; accompanies Henry to England, i. 238; iii. 184; the nobles of England and Normandy swear fealty to, *ib.*; married again to Geoffrey, count of Anjou, i. 240;

Matilda, daughter of Henry I. and Matilda
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sent to her husband, i. 244; escorted by Stephen [count of Boulogne], i. 244 n., 301; her intrigue with Stephen on board the ship, *ib.*; birth of her son Henry, i. 246; Henry appoints her and her heirs his successors, *ib.*; birth of her son Geoffrey, i. 247; iii. 186; her subsequent illness, i. 248; David, king of Scots, made homage and fealty to her, i. 253, 254; birth of her son William, i. 255; comes to England with earl Robert, i. 262; iii. 187; received at Arundel castle, *ib.*; Stephen brought prisoner to her, i. 266; acknowledged generally as "Lady," except by the men of Kent, *ib.*; also by the legate Alberic, the bishop of Winchester, and the Londoners, *ib.*; expelled from London, i. 267; orders Stephen to be put in fetters, *ib.*; besieges Winchester castle, and her forces defeated, *ib.*; Shirburne castle given up to her by William Martel, i. 269; besieged by Stephen in Oxford castle, *ib.*; iii. 188; escapes by stratagem, and goes to Wallingford, *ib.*; interposes on the eve of a battle between duke Henry and Stephen, i. 294; reveals to Stephen that duke Henry is his son, begotten on herself, i. 295; her maternal genealogy, i. 301; intercedes for archbishop Thomas with Henry II., i. 341; her death, and burial at Rouen, i. 435; her epitaph, *ib.*

Matilda, [daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne,] wife of king Stephen, the castle of Dover surrendered to, i. 258; opposes the empress in Kent, i. 266; her death, and burial at Faversham, i. 291; iii. 191.

Matilda, eldest daughter of Henry II. and Alienor, her birth, i. 306; marries Henry, duke of Saxony, i. 336; accompanies the duke to her father in Normandy, i. 424; comes to England, and is delivered of a son at Winchester, i. 426; her death, i. 466; iii. 208.

Maudut, William de, his castle of Hame-slope razed, ii. 170; taken prisoner at Lincoln, ii. 212.

Mauleon (*de Malo-leone*), Savary de, reproaches John for subjecting himself to Rome, ii. 153; a leader of the mercenaries from Poitou and Gascony, ii. 163; iii. 232; aids in the siege of Rochester castle, *ib.*; restrains John from hanging the garrison, ii. 165; iii. 232; goes northwards with John's army, ii. 169; helps to devastate the isle of Ely, ii. 173; spares the abbey and town of Croyland, ii. 189; hangs the men found there, and extorts ransom from the abbey, *ib.*

Mauley (*de Malo-lacu*), Peter de, aids the earl of Albemarle in disturbing the peace, ii. 244; joins the earl of Chester in rebellion, ii. 260, 261; sets out for Jerusalem, ii. 446.

Maurice, archbishop of Braga, made antipope [Gregory VIII.] by the emperor Henry, i. 231; compelled to become a monk by pope Calixtus II., *ib.*

Maurienne, in Savoy. *See* Savoy.

Maurienne, Humbert, count of, his eldest daughter [Alice], by the widow [divorced wife?] of the duke of Saxony, betrothed to prince John, i. 373.

Mayenne (*Meduana*), Henry II. ravages the French territory as far as, i. 447.

Mayence. *See* Mentz.

Measures and weights, enactments for uniformity of, ii. 10, 65; of wine, ale, and cloth, reformed, ii. 65, 299; iii. 216, 256; money extorted, on account of false, iii. 256.

Meath (*Midia*), province of, in Ireland, death of Hugh de Lasey, lord of, i. 434; the proceedings of John in, ii. 122.

Mecca (*Mecha*), route of pilgrims or merchants to, ii. 236.

Mecca, Goliath of, a Saracen killed by Richard de Chaumont, i. 134.

Meezeburg [Altenburg?], in Hungary, attacked by the Crusaders, i. 67.

- Melchisadech, a name of Sem, son of Noah, i. 159; its meaning, *ib.*; reigned at Salem, i. 160.
- Melckeley, Gervase de, an astrologer, ii. 232; epitaph of William earl Mareschal, Senior, composed by, *ib.*
- Meletemia, [Malatia], a city of Mesopotamia, Boamund of Antioch captured at, i. 186.
- Mellent or Meulent (*Meblent, Medlent, Meslent, Muthlent, Mulent*), Waleran II., [called incorrectly Robert,] count of, recedes from Henry I., i. 232; iii. 183; his castle of Pont-Audemer captured, *ib.*; taken prisoner in Normandy, i. 233; with Stephen, in the battle of Lincoln, i. 265; makes peace with Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 267.
- Melton, castle of, held against Stephen by Eustace Fitz-John, i. 258.
- Melun, also called Ysiun, ii. 178; interview of prince Louis with his father there, *ib.*
- Melun, [Adam,] vicomte de, his confession touching the intentions of prince Louis, ii. 187; advises the barons to consult their own safety, ii. 188; dies, *ib.*; his confession told to Louis, ii. 224; iii. 236, 243.
- Menduc, prince of Persia, invades the Christian territories, i. 218; encamps by the Jordan, *ib.*
- Mentz or Mayence, Radulph of Burgundy crowned at, i. 24; insurrection of the citizens against, *ib.*; council held at, i. 25; slaughter of the Jews there, i. 67.
- Mentz, archbishops of:
 — Sigefrid, crowns Radulph king of Germany, i. 24; flies from the city, *ib.*
 — [Sigefrid or Sifrid], an enemy of Frederic II., iii. 53; dies, *ib.*
- Mercer, Robert, inhabitant of St. Alban's, his vision of St. Alban, and revelation of the burial-place of St. Amphibalus, i. 401; relates the vision, and points out the locality, i. 405.
- Mercher, earl, [the same as Morcard, earl of Northumbria?] takes flight from the tyranny of William I., i. 9; retreats to Ely, i. 14, 15.
- Mercia, duke, or earl, of. *See* Eadric; Eadwin.
- Mercurius, St., aids the Christian army against Corbaran, i. 125.
- Merlin, prophecies of, fulfilled, i. 296, 388, 463; ii. 4.
- Merlou, William de, taken prisoner at Beauvais, ii. 59.
- Mertona (*Meretona, Meretuna*), abbey of, of the Order of Augustine, first settled by monks under prior Robert, i. 222; archbishop Thomas wore their habit, i. 316 n.; iii. 195; Hubert de Burgh seeks refuge at, ii. 345; iii. 266; council held at, by Henry III., ii. 386; statutes established at, ii. 387; money left by Peter Chaceporc to build a house of canons from, iii. 343.
- Messina (*Messana*), Philip II. and Richard arrive at, ii. 16; conflict between their forces at, ii. 17; they embark from, for Jerusalem, ii. 20.
- Meteor, or comet, appearance of, i. 44. *See* Comets.
- Mice, legend of a German count, eaten by, i. 37.
- Michael, doge of Venice, assists in the capture of Tyre, i. 234; iii. 183.
- Middlesex, Richard de Beaumais, archdeacon of. *See* London, bishops of.
- Middelton, [Egelric,] abbat of, degraded by archbishop Anselm, i. 191; reinstated, i. 192.
- Milan, pope Innocent IV. comes to, iii. 321; leaves, iii. 105; a Friar Preacher killed there, iii. 130, 324.
- Milanese, are conquered by Frederic II., ii. 401; their podestà [Pietro Tiepolo] and Carrochio captured, *ib.*; iii. 275.
- Milli (*Milium, Miliacum*), castle of, near Beauvais, destroyed by the *roulers* of Richard I., ii. 59.

- Minorca, occupied by the Christians, ii. 374; iii. 271.
- Mirebeau (*Mirabellum*), castle of, in Poitou, captured by Henry II., i. 306; iii. 193; queen Alienor there, ii. 92; besieged by Arthur of Brittany, ii. 93; relieved by John, *ib.*; taken by Henry III., ii. 326.
- Moab, beyond Jordan, i. 159.
- Modin, the fortress of the Maccabees, i. 158.
- Moesia, called also "Dacia mediterranea," i. 69; arrival of the Crusaders under Godfrey at, *ib.*; passed through by the army of Louis VII., i. 279.
- Moia, Adam de, knight, slain by the Welsh, ii. 507; iii. 296.
- Moinun, [Mohun,] William de, held the castle of Dunster against Stephen, i. 258.
- Molis, Nicholas de, knight, appointed seneschal of Gascony, ii. 471; iii. 286; defeats the king of Navarre, ii. 496; iii. 292.
- Monasteries, oppressed by William I., i. 13; seized by William II., and farmed, i. 38.
- Monasterium-Griffonum, castle of, between Calabria and Messina, taken by Richard I., ii. 17; iii. 210.
- Moncy, Drogo de, a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Monks, simplicity and purity of those in former times, iii. 111.
- [Monmouth], Geoffrey Arthur of. *See* St. Asaph, bishops of.
- Monmouth, John de, defeated by the earl Mareschal, ii. 364; iii. 269; one of the Lords Marchers who defeat the Welsh, ii. 488; iii. 290; his villages burnt, *ib.*
- Monoculus, an Irish "regulus" so called, does homage to Henry II., i. 370.
- Mons Dani, [Danith?] the Turks defeated at, by Baldwin II., i. 229.
- Mons Jani, [Mont Genève,] traversed by queen Alienor, on her way to join Richard, ii. 15.
- Mons-Regalis. *See* Crac; and Montreal.
- Monster, a marine, thrown up in the diocese of Norwich, iii. 343.
- Mont-doubleau (*Mons-duplex*), castle of, taken by Philip II., i. 461.
- Montagu (*de Monte-acuto*), Conan de, joins duke Godfrey as a crusader, i. 68.
- Montauban (*Mons Albanus*), castle of, captured by John, ii. 107.
- Monte, Godfrey de, his death at the battle of Gorgoni, i. 86.
- [Monte, de] Robert, abbat of Mount St. Michael; finished his Chronicle in 1157, i. 308.
- Monte-Cassino, the monks of, driven out by Frederic II., ii. 421.
- Monte-Cassino, Desiderius, abbat of. *See* Victor III., pope.
- Monte-Merla, Aicard de, killed by the Turks, i. 141.
- [Montferrat], Boniface I., marquis of, his daughter sought in marriage by Robert of Normandy, i. 30.
- Montferrat (*de Monte-Ferrato*), William [eldest son of William the Old], marquis of, married Sibil, sister of Baldwin IV., i. 429, 431; his son Baldwin becomes king of Jerusalem, i. 431.
- Montferrat, Conrad [brother of the preceding], marquis of, refuses Guy king of Jerusalem admission to Tyre, i. 452; dies shortly after [*a mistake*], *ib.*; his letter to archbishop Baldwin on the state of the Holy Land, i. 456; Philip II. proposes to make him king of Jerusalem, ii. 24; married [Isabel] daughter of Amaury I., *ib.*; his widow given to Henry [de Champagne], with the kingdom of Jerusalem, ii. 27; Richard I. accused of his death, ii. 43.
- Montferrat, [Boniface IV.,] marquis of, deserts the emperor Frederic II., ii. 474; his son [William] kept a prisoner by Conrad, iii. 100; proposed to be exchanged for Ensiaus, *ib.*
- Montferrat, William de, Preceptor of Antioch, commands the Templars in a battle with the Saracens, ii. 399.
- Montfort (*Mons-fortis*), castle of, given up to Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 267; taken by Philip II., i. 459; surrendered to Philip, ii. 97.

- [Montfort], Simon de, [earl of Evreux,] taken prisoner by Louis VII. [Philip of Flanders?] at Aumâle, i. 377.
- Montfort, Simon de, earl of Leicester, appointed leader of the forces against the Albigeois, ii. 144; takes the city of Beziers, *ib.*; defeats the king of Arragon, *ib.*; killed at the siege of Toulouse, ii. 239; iii. 244; his shield of arms, *ib.*; his death predicted, and epitaph, ii. 240; death of his brother not far from Toulouse, *ib.*
- Montfort, Almaric de, [eldest son of the preceding,] conciliated in regard to the earldom of Leicester, bestowed on Simon, his younger brother, ii. 417; iii. 278; taken prisoner by the Saracens, and brought to Babylon, ii. 433.
- Montfort, Simon de, [brother of the preceding,] marries Alienor, sister of Henry III., ii. 403; iii. 275; commotion caused by his marriage, ii. 404; iii. 276; leaves England, ii. 405; his countess is left pregnant at Kenilworth, ii. 406; obtains letters of recommendation from the emperor, *ib.*; obtains confirmation of his marriage at Rome, ii. 409, 411; iii. 276; returns from Rome, and orders his debtors to be compensated, ii. 409; goes to Kenilworth, ii. 413; birth of his son Henry, ii. 414; created earl of Leicester, ii. 417; iii. 278; present at the baptism of prince Edward, ii. 422; accusations against him, ii. 424; not allowed to be present at the feast for the queen's purification, *ib.*; embarks in a boat on the Thames with his wife, and goes abroad, *ib.*; sells his woods in Leicestershire, and prepares to go to the Holy Land, ii. 430; iii. 280; his wife remains abroad, for her confinement, *ib.*; obtains the wardship of the heir of Gilbert de Umfraville, ii. 509; again assumes the cross, iii. 32, 302; returns from Gascony, after having subdued the king's enemies, iii. 43, 305; further successes in Gascony, iii. 55, 73, 308; returns again, and replies to the charges
- Montfort, Simon de—*cont.*
against him, iii. 105, 321; renewed accusations against him by the Gascons, iii. 119; resigns the government, iii. 322; goes back, and defeats his enemies, iii. 123; retires to France, where he refuses the appointment of "seneschal," iii. 134, 325; complaints of his tyranny renewed from Bordeaux, iii. 139, 327; proclamation made of his deposition, *ib.*
- Montgomery (*Mons Gomericus*), castle of, destroyed by the Welsh, i. 48; iii. 175; a castle built there by Henry III., ii. 247; iii. 245; the garrison of, defeat the Welsh, ii. 331; Llewellyn lies in ambush near, ii. 332; slaughter of the Welsh at, ii. 449; iii. 293.
- Montgomery, Roger de, [earl of Shrewsbury,] deceived by William Rufus, i. 36.
- Montmorency (*de Monte-Morcino*), Matthew de, overthrown and captured by Richard I., ii. 73.
- Montoire (*Montarium*), castle of, taken by Philip II., i. 461.
- Montpellier (*de Monte-Pessulano*), William de, assumes the cross, i. 57; joins the count of Toulouse, i. 72; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Montpensier (*Muntpancier*), abbey of, near Avignon, Louis VIII. retires to, ii. 287; iii. 254; his body kept there, after his death, ii. 288.
- Montreal (*Mons-regalis*), another name of Petra, i. 161. *See* Crac.
- Montreale (*Mons-regalis*), near Palermo, the monks of, driven out by the emperor Frederic II., ii. 421.
- Montsoreau (*Mons-Sorelli*), castle of, taken by duke Henry, i. 290.
- Moon, eclipses of. *See* Eclipses.
- Moray, in Scotland, Ralph, canon of Lincoln, elected bishop of, iii. 119.
- Morcard, earl, [of Northumbria,] brother of Eadwin, flies from the tyranny of William I., i. 9. *See* Mercher.
- Moreville, Hugh de, one of the murderers of archbishop Thomas, i. 363, 364.

- Mortain (*Moritonium*), castle of, taken by Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 268.
- Mortain, William, count of, exiled by Henry I., i. 196; fights against him in Normandy, *ib.*; taken prisoner at the battle of Tenchebrai, i. 204; iii. 180; condemned to perpetual imprisonment, i. 207.
- Mortain, Rotrou, count of, several of his castles taken by Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 268.
- Mortain, earldom of, granted to prince John, ii. 3.
- Mortality, of men and animals (1104), i. 196, 215; iii. 179; (1111), i. 215; iii. 181. *See* Famine; Murrain.
- Mortemer (*de Mortuo-Mari*), monastery of, founded by Henry I., i. 249.
- Mortimer, Hugh de, fortifies his castles against Henry II., i. 303; submits to him, *ib.*
- Mortimer, Hugh de, official of archbishop Boniface, represents to him the privileges of St. Alban's abbey, iii. 80; the archbishop wishes to get him made bishop of Rochester, iii. 87; gives notice to the chapter of Lincoln, to elect an archdeacon, iii. 345.
- Moubray, Robert de, earl of Northumberland. *See* Northumberland.
- Moubray (*de Molbraio*), Roger de, fortifies his castle in the isle of Axholme against Henry II., i. 883; iii. 201; taken prisoner by the Lincolnshire forces, *ib.*; submits to the king, i. 389.
- Moubray (*de Munbrai*), William de, [grandson of Roger,] taken prisoner at Lincoln, ii. 212.
- Moun, Reginald de, made justiciary of the Forest, iii. 126.
- Mount-Carmel, Friars of, arrive in England, ii. 496; iii. 318; Thomas de Hertford leaves his body to a house of, iii. 329.
- Mountsorel (*Montsorel*, *Muntsorel*), castle of, surrendered to Henry II., i. 388; the garrison of, defeated by the castellan of Nottingham, ii. 202; iii. 289; besieged by the royalists, ii. 206; iii. 239; defended by Henry de Braibroc, *ib.*; the besieged send to the earl of Winchester for aid, *ib.*; the siege raised at the approach of the barons, ii. 208; iii. 239; deserted by the garrison, ii. 213; iii. 240; razed to the ground, ii. 214; iii. 240.
- Muhaut, Muhaut [*de Monte-alto*], Roger de, one of the Lords Marchers, who defeated the Welsh, ii. 488; iii. 290.
- Muletune, Lambert de, knight, his death, iii. 14.
- Muletune, Thomas de, imprisoned in Corf castle, ii. 166; a justice itinerant at Dunstable, ii. 263; dies, ii. 439; iii. 281.
- Muntbegun, Roger de, dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 510.
- Muntcheinsil (*de Montecheinsillo*, *Muntcheyssil*), Warin de, his daughter Joanna married to William de Valence, iii. 26, 301; dies, iii. 346; amount of money left by his will, *ib.*; his shield of arms, *ib.* *π.*; the wardship of his heir given to William de Valence, iii. 347.
- Munteinni, Ernald de, death of, at a tourney, iii. 124, 322.
- Muntfichet, Richard de, taken prisoner at Lincoln, ii. 212.
- Muntfort, Hugh de, brother-in-law of Robert, count of Mellent, invades Normandy, i. 233; taken prisoner, *ib.*
- Muntfort, Robert de, is victor in a duel of appeal with Henry de Esaxe, i. 320.
- Murmelin, or Miramumelin, [the Emir Amumenin, Mohammed Abdallah,] king of the Moors, defeated in Spain, and his son killed, iii. 89, 315.
- Murrain, amongst the cattle (1252), iii. 124; flocks and game (1254), iii. 332. *See* Mortality.

N.

- Nantes, town of, taken possession of by Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 306; and by Henry II., i. 310; Henry keeps Christmas at, i. 351; John obtains a victory near, ii. 149; Henry III. awaits reinforcements at, ii. 324; exhausts his treasure there, ii. 327.
- Naples, the prelates captured by Ensius taken there to be imprisoned, ii. 450; death of pope Innocent IV. at, iii. 341.
- Naples, John of, cardinal legate, cites Henry II. and archbishop Thomas to Montmirail, i. 338.
- Narbonne, [Peter,] archbishop of, one of the chiefs at Acre, when Frederic II. landed, ii. 304.
- Navarre, Sancho VI., king of, his dispute with the king of Castille, settled by the award of Henry II., i. 396; his daughter Berengaria left with Richard I. as his bride, ii. 15.
- Navarre, Sancho VII., king of, joins Richard I. with forces, ii. 49; iii. 214; ravages the territories of Geoffrey de Rancon and the count of Angoulême, *ib.*
- Navarre, Theobald IV., king of, [and count of Champagne,] one of the rebellious nobles in France, ii. 390; defeated in Gascony, ii. 496; iii. 292.
- Navaret, claimed by the king of Castille, i. 396.
- Nazareth, in Galilee, the archbishop of, subject to the patriarch of Jerusalem, i. 161; birthplace of the Virgin Mary, i. 162; death of Saladin at, ii. 45.
- Nazareth, [Nicholas?] archbishop of, one of the chiefs at Acre, when Frederic II. landed, ii. 304.
- Neapolis, [Nablous,] said [*by mistake*] to be a name of Lydda, i. 158 n.; the place where Sichem was slain, i. 159; subject to the clerks of the Temple, i. 162; spoiled and burnt by Saladin, i. 430.
- Necton, William de, special clerk of John, flies abroad, and lies hid at Corbeil, ii. 126; iii. 226.
- Neel, Drogo de, a crusader, released from prison at Constantinople, i. 69.
- [Nemause, Walter de], Mareschal of France, one of the leaders against the English royalists, ii. 207; advises the defence of Lincoln, ii. 210; takes flight from Lincoln, ii. 214.
- Nepa, castle of, in the territory of Antioch, besieged by Noradin, i. 285.
- Neubourg (*Novus-Burgus*), marriage of prince Henry to Margaret of France at, i. 311.
- Neufchâtel (*Novum-Castellum*), present made to Richard I. by the burgesses of, ii. 49.
- Neufmarché (*Novum-Mercatum*), castle of, besieged by Louis VII. and allies, i. 289; surrendered to him, i. 290; given up to duke Henry, i. 299.
- Nevers, [Hervé,] count of, leader of the army to besiege Windsor castle, ii. 185; corrupted by the bribes of John, *ib.*; uses contemptuous language against the English barons, *ib.*; gives John private information, and the siege of Windsor raised by his advice, *ib.*; iii. 226; sent to persuade Hubert de Burgh to surrender Dover castle, ii. 197; joins the Crusaders at Damietta, ii. 229; withdraws dishonourably, ii. 230.
- Nevers, [Bernard,] bishop of, present at the meeting of Philip and Henry II. at Freteval, i. 354.
- Neville, Hugh de, sent to appoint juries to view the forests, ii. 273.
- Neville. See Noville.
- Newark (*Neuwerck*), castle of, surrendered to Stephen by the bishop of Lincoln, i. 262; death of king John at, ii. 192, 194; messengers from the barons arrive at, ii. 194; the king's castellans assemble at, to march on Lincoln, ii. 208; the forces and leaders there, ii. 209; belonged to the bishop of Lincoln, but held against him by Robert de Gaugi, ii. 226; iii.

- Newark (*Neuwerk*), castle of—*cont.*
243; composition made for its surrender, ii. 227.
- Newburgh, John [de Schipton?], prior of, sent abroad on the king's affairs, iii. 334; wrote an account of the war in Flanders, *ib.*; recommended to be bishop of Carlisle, iii. 337.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne, the family of the earl of Northumberland made prisoners there, i. 47; taken by David, king of Scots, i. 253; given up to Stephen, *ib.*; ceded to Henry II. by Malcolm, i. 307; peace made at, between Henry III. and Alexander II., ii. 494.
- Newenham (*Neuhenham*), the prior of, sent by Henry III. to demand the surrender of Bedford castle, ii. 263.
- New Forest, laid waste by William I. for the purpose of hunting, i. 29, 31; prince Richard killed there, i. 31; death of William Rufus in, i. 169, 170; iii. 177.
- Nice, in Bithynia, march of the Crusaders, under Peter the Hermit, to, i. 63; a town in the neighbourhood taken, *ib.*; siege and capture of, i. 77, 79–83; iii. 175, 176; a general synod formerly held at, i. 79; belonged to Soliman, *ib.*; release of the Christian prisoners in, i. 83; taken possession of by the Greek emperor's officers, i. 84; date of capture, *ib.*; the Crusaders arrive at, led by the count of Toulouse, i. 193; passed by the army of Conrad III., i. 280; the emperor flies to, i. 281.
- Nicephorus III., [Botoniates], emperor of Greece, deposed by Alexius, i. 70.
- Nicholas II., pope, iii. 168; gives the pall to the archbishop of York, *ib.*
- Nicholas, bishop of Tusculum, apostolic legate, arrives in England, ii. 145; deposes the abbat of Westminster, *ib.*; absolves the burgesses of Oxford, *ib.*; his poverty, contrasted with his subsequent pomp, *ib.*; is influenced by bribes from John, *ib.*; iii. 129; accepts the king's offer for indemnification of the prelates, *ib.*; receives from John
- Nicholas, bishop of Tusculum—*cont.*
the charter of subjection to the pope, ii. 146; Innocent III. writes to him, to fill up the vacant sees and abbeys, *ib.*; his tyranny in executing this mandate, ii. 147; fills up the vacancies with his own relations and unworthy countrymen, *ib.*; iii. 229; appeal against his proceedings by the English prelates, *ib.*; sends Pandulph to Rome, to oppose the repeal, *ib.*; relaxes the interdict, ii. 149; cancels a document made by the abbat of St. Alban's before his election, ii. 154.
- Nicomedia, capital of Bithynia, arrival of the Crusaders at, under duke Godfrey, i. 77.
- Nicopolis, Nichopolis, a city of Palestine, formerly called Emaus, i. 137; Christ appeared there after his resurrection, *ib.*; a fountain at, with sanitary properties, *ib.*
- Nicosia, [Eustorgius], bishop of, accompanies the Crusaders to Damietta, ii. 227.
- Nile, the river, the Crusaders encamp between the sea-shore and, ii. 227; attack and capture of the tower in, ii. 228; overflow of, and loss sustained, ii. 230; crossed by the Crusaders, to besiege Damietta, ii. 232; did not rise as usual, ii. 234.
- Niort, Niorz, castle of, did not submit to Philip II., ii. 102.
- Niz, [Nissa, in Servia], the Crusaders under Peter the Hermit arrive at, i. 61; and again, under Godfrey, i. 68.
- Nobe, a village of the priests, to the west of Jerusalem, i. 158.
- Nocera (*Nuchera*), city of, built by Frederic II. for the Saracens, iii. 321; protected by Manfred, *ib.*; papal forces sent to destroy, iii. 345.
- "Non Obstante," the odious clause, employed by the pope, iii. 12; the use of, borrowed from the Roman court, iii. 106; reprobated by the bishop of Lincoln, iii. 145; the ancient papal privileges were rendered null by it, iii. 316, 321.

Noradin [Noureddin], second son of Sanguinius, a Turkish prince, [Soldan of Aleppo,] besieges the castle of Nepa, i. 287; defeats and kills Reimund, prince of Antioch, *ib.*; iii. 190; captures Hareng, *ib.*; compelled to retreat by king Baldwin III., *ib.*; again besieges and subdues Hareng, i. 337; captures Boamund of Antioch, and other princes, and imprisons them at Aleppo, *ib.*

Noreys, le (*Noriscus*), Robert, one of the marshals of the king's household, appointed to conduct the nuncio Martin to Dover, ii. 504; promise of a "Provision" made to him by the nuncio, *ib.*

Norfolk and Suffolk, counties of, earthquake in, i. 338; ravaged by prince Louis, ii. 182; pillaged by the barons, ii. 184; laid waste by John, ii. 185, 189; iii. 236; the earldom offered to Hubert de Burgh, to induce him to give up Dover castle, ii. 198.

Norfolk and Suffolk, Roger, earl of. *See* Bigod, Roger.

Norham, castle of, in Northumberland, John arrays his forces there against the king of Scots, ii. 118.

Norman, the prior, founds Christ Church or Holy Trinity, at London, i. 208.

Norman, le, Simon, special councillor of Henry III., sent to Rome, to obtain delay of the legate's recall, ii. 425; iii. 275; deprived of his livings and deposed, ii. 440; iii. 281; his laudable act, when keeper of the seal, *ib.*; dies in exile, iii. 67.

Normandy, given by William I. to his son Robert, i. 20; taken from him, but restored, i. 21, 177; war in, between William Rufus and Robert, i. 39, 45; left in pawn to William II., i. 76; great part submits to Henry I., i. 201; invaded by Louis VI., i. 221; marvellous flocks of birds in, i. 243; offered by the nobles to Theobald of Blois, i. 255; subdued by Stephen, i. 256; his son Eustace does homage for, to Louis, *ib.*; terms made with Geoffrey of Anjou

Normandy—*cont.*

respecting, i. 267; ii. 82; made over to his son Henry, i. 285; invaded by Louis, i. 290; and again, i. 377; castles erected in, ordered to be levelled, by Henry II., i. 393; given to the young king Henry by his father, i. 421; the insignia of the duchy received by Richard I., ii. 3; liberties conceded to the church in, ii. 19; ravaged by Philip II., ii. 45; Arthur of Brittany does homage for, to Philip, ii. 82; the lands in, occupied during the war, given up to John, ii. 85; submits to Philip, ii. 102; iii. 316; Henry III. asks to be received by the nobles of, ii. 291; is invited over, ii. 306; iii. 258; and again, ii. 325; invaded by the earl of Chester, ii. 329.

Normans, their custom of shaving the hair, adopted by the English, i. 11; oppressed state of England under, i. 28; their habit of swearing and boasting, *ib.*; ii. 30; favoured by Richard I. beyond other nations, ii. 30; the lands held by them in England seized, ii. 480; iii. 289.

Northampton (*Norhamtona*), interview between duke Robert and Henry I. at, i. 202; the earl of Chester taken prisoner there, i. 275; council held at, i. 328; iii. 196; the exchequer removed to, ii. 118; John meets the pope's nuncios there, ii. 124; archbishop Edmund remonstrates with John at, ii. 142; Henry III. keeps Christmas there, ii. 226; iii. 243; the earl of Chester and his adherents meet the king at, ii. 261; conference held at, to discuss public affairs, ii. 262; the nuncio Otho comes to, ii. 283; Henry extorts money from the burgesses of, ii. 292; the prelates assembled there refuse the demands of the legate, ii. 437.

Northampton, castle of, besieged by the barons, ii. 156; the castellan, one of the four sworn to obey the barons, in carrying out Magna Carta, ii. 159; committed to the custody of Faukes [*de Breante*], ii. 172; forces drawn from by him, ii. 203.

Northampton, Simon [de Saint Liz], earl of, at the battle of Lincoln, with Stephen, i. 265.

Northampton, archdeacons of :

— Savaric. *See* Bath, bishops of.

— John de Hotoft [Hotune], dies intestate, iii. 9.

Northumberland (*Northambria*, *Northanhumbria*), the people rise against earl Robert [Comyn], and kill him, i. 11; purchased by Walcher, bishop of Durham, i. 21; put to death by the people of, i. 22; prince Henry marches to, against earl Robert [de Moubray], i. 47; invaded by king David of Scotland, i. 257; cruelties committed there by his troops, *ib.*; again invaded by him, i. 258; had been given to David, but is refused to William [the Lion], i. 379; invaded by William, *ib.*; and again, i. 387; John extorts money from the people, ii. 89; he marches into, ii. 118; is subdued for prince Louis, by Alexander II. of Scotland, ii. 183.

Northumberland, Siward, duke of, his death, iii. 167; succeeded by Tosti, brother of Harold, *ib.*

Northumberland, the earldom given to Robert [Comyn] by William I., i. 11; his death, *ib.*

Northumberland, Robert de Moubray (*de Molbraio*), earl of, founds the priory of St. Oswin at Tynemouth, and gives it to St. Alban's, i. 11 n., 41; iii. 174; his pride, after defeating Malcolm of Scotland, i. 47; refuses to come to the king's court, *ib.*; William II. and his brother march against him, *ib.*; the chief of his family captured at Newcastle, *ib.*; his brother taken at Tynemouth, i. 48; besieged in Bamborough castle, *ib.*; retreats to Tynemouth, where he is captured, *ib.*; imprisoned at Windsor, *ib.*; iii. 175; his adherents put to death, imprisoned, or exiled, *ib.*; buried at St. Alban's, iii. 175 n.

Northumberland, Thomas de Hertford, archdeacon of. *See* Hertford, Thomas de.

Norway, taken possession of by Cnut, iii. 163; given to his son [Sweyn], iii. 164; the cardinal bishop of Sabina, sent legate to, iii. 23, 300; the monasteries of the Black Order in, required reformation, iii. 300; Matthew Paris sent there, for that purpose, iii. 40, 304.

Norway, kings of. *See* Hacon; Olaf.

Norwich (*Norwicum*, *Northwicum*), conspiracy of English earls against William I. at, i. 19; besieged by William, *ib.*; the castle of, seized by Hugh Bigod, i. 254; given up to Henry II. by William, son of Stephen, i. 307; taken by the Flemish forces, i. 384; prince Louis places soldiers in the castle, ii. 182; a boy circumcised by the Jews at, ii. 375; iii. 271.

Norwich, diocese of, a thunderstorm in, iii. 96, 98; a marine monster thrown up there, iii. 343.

Norwich, bishops of :

— Herbert Losinga, transfers the see of Thetford to Norwich, i. 47; iii. 175; a great benefactor to the church, *ib.*; present at the consecration of the archbishop of York, i. 210; dies, i. 228; iii. 182.

— William, present at the concord between the churches of Lincoln and St. Alban's, i. 318; ordered to be cited by the justices, for having excommunicated earl Hugh, i. 333.

— John [of Oxford], dean of Salisbury, consecrated, i. 394; absolved from his vow of pilgrimage by the pope, ii. 16; iii. 210; pays half of the tax for the ransom of Richard I. ii. 44.

— John de Grai, consecrated, ii. 89; iii. 220; recommended by John to the see of Canterbury, ii. 105; formally elected, and installed, *ib.*, 106; John sends to Rome to have his election confirmed, *ib.*; the pope cancels it, ii. 111; appointed justiciary of Ireland, ii. 122; changes the form of the money there, *ib.*; brings a force from Ireland to the

Norwich, bishops of:—*cont.*

John de Grai—*cont.*

aid of John, ii. 133; sent abroad, to raise mercenary troops, ii. 160; on his return from Rome, dies in Poitou, ii. 153; iii. 231; buried at Norwich, *ib.*

— Pandulph, appointed by the legate Walo, ii. 231; dies, ii. 292; iii. 255.

— Thomas de Blunville, clerk of the exchequer, succeeds, by favour of Hubert de Burgh, ii. 292; consecrated, *ib.*; the vill of Brentwood belonged to him, ii. 347; dies, ii. 393.

— [Simon de Elmham,] prior of Norwich, elected, ii. 417; iii. 279; rejected by the king, *ib.*

— William de Rale, canon of St. Paul's, elected, ii. 420; iii. 279; also chosen for the see of Coventry, but prefers Norwich, *ib.*; present at the baptism of prince Edward, ii. 422; consecrated at St. Paul's, ii. 425; iii. 279; elected bishop of Winchester, ii. 449. *See* Winchester.

— Walter de Sufeld, elected, and approved by the king, ii. 473; confirmed at St. Alban's, ii. 493; appointed one of the collectors of tallage to the pope, iii. 10; goes to the court of Rome [at Lyons], iii. 36; complains to the pope of the papal "Provisions," iii. 58, 309; returns to England, *ib.*; Henry III. received the cross from him, iii. 71 n.; present at the excommunication of transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137; arrives at St. Alban's, to tax the property of the abbey, iii. 336; shows his powers from the pope and king, iii. 337.

Norwich, archdeacons of:

— Geoffrey de Burgh. *See* Ely, bishops of.

— John de Ferentino, ill-used near St. Alban's, iii. 264.

Norwich, church of, completed, and the clerks replaced by monks, i. 77; iii. 176.

Norwich, Geoffrey of, clerk of the exchequer, dies in prison at Nottingham, ii. 126.

Nostell. *See* St. Oswald.

Nottingham, the sheriff of, ordered to raze Mountsorel castle, ii. 214.

Nottingham, the Welsh hostages hung at, ii. 128; John marches to, ii. 142; the earl of Chester retires to, ii. 208.

Nottingham, castle of, granted to prince John, ii. 5; surrendered to Richard I., ii. 47; the castellan, one of the four sworn to obey the barons, in carrying out Magna Carta, ii. 159; John keeps Christmas at, ii. 171; the castellan of, defeats the garrison of Mountsorel, ii. 203; iii. 239.

Nottingham, William de, one of the chiefs at the battle of Alverton, i. 258.

Noville, Alan de, excommunicated by archbishop Thomas, i. 338, 341; absolved by the bishop of London, i. 339; swears to go to the pope, on his way to Jerusalem, *ib.*

Noville, Hugh de, his death, ii. 251 n.

Noville, John de, chief forester of England, his death, iii. 14.

Noville or Neville, Ralph de, chancellor, his fidelity and experience, ii. 267, 480. *See* Chichester, bishops of.

Nunancurt, treaty of peace at, between Louis VII and Henry II., i. 399; castle of, taken by Philip, ii. 57.

O.

Obadiah, the prophet. *See* Abdias.

Ocra, Walter de, sent with letters from Frederic II. to Henry III., ii. 492; writes to Henry, on the conspiracy against the emperor's life, iii. 12.

Octovian, great treasure of, alluded to, ii. 37.

- Octovian, [Victor IV.,] anti-pope, schism with Alexander IV., i. 310; iii. 194; dies, i. 330; his schism favoured by the archbishop of Cologne, i. 336.
- Octovian [Ubal dini], cardinal, sent with an army to destroy Nocera, iii. 345; his forces destroyed by Manfred, *ib.*
- Odo, brother of William I. *See* Bayeux, bishop of.
- Odo [de Châteauroux], Friar Preacher, opposes the proposals of peace made to Louis IX., by the Soldan, iii. 49 n., 307; left as papal legate in Damietta, iii. 81.
- Offa, [king of Mercia,] founder of St. Alban's, iii. 163; his grant of Romescot confirmed by Cnut, *ib.*
- Offintone, John de, canon of Salisbury, his death, iii. 108.
- Offintune, death of William de Albini Senior at, ii. 390.
- Olaf, king of Norway, expelled by Cnut, iii. 163.
- Oliver, natural son of king John, joins the Crusaders at Damietta, ii. 230.
- Oliver, at his preaching in Germany a Crucifix appeared in the sky, ii. 297; iii. 89.
- Olivet, mount, miraculous appearance of a knight on, i. 143; a hermit there, predicted the capture of Jerusalem, i. 144; regular canons in the church of, under an abbat, i. 162; the place where Christ ascended to Heaven, *ib.*
- Orange (*Aurasia*), William, bishop of, assumes the cross, i. 56; accompanies the count of Toulouse, i. 71; dies, i. 131.
- Orange (*de Oringis*), Reinbald, count of, joins the count of Toulouse as a Crusader, i. 72; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Ordeal, of fire and water, prohibited, iii. 90, 316.
- Orders, Religious, increase of, in England, iii. 93 n., 317; Henry III. orders an inquisition into the value of their manors, iii. 339. *See* Friars Minors; Friars Preachers.
- Orivalle (*de Orivallis*), Peter de. *See* Rivaux, Peter de.
- Orkneys, Ralph, bishop of the, his address to the Norman barons at the battle of Alverton, i. 259.
- Orleans (*Aureliana*), ironical speech of Philip II. respecting, ii. 83, 109; excesses of the Pastoureaux at, iii. 112.
- Orleans, Fulcher of, killed by the Turks, i. 64.
- Orontes, the river, commonly called Far or Farfar, i. 89, 128; passage over the bridge of, forced by the Crusaders, i. 90.
- Orwell, the Flemish troops land at, i. 381.
- Osbern, [Osbiorn,] brother of Sweyn, arrives in England, i. 12.
- Oseney, abbey of, the legate Otho lodges there, ii. 407; fray of the scholars of Oxford at, *ib.*
- Ostia, bishops of :
 — Alberic, bishop of, and legate, arrives in England, i. 261; iii. 187; holds a council at St. Paul's, *ib.*; consecrates archbishop Theobald, *ib.*; acknowledges the empress Matilda, i. 266.
 — *See* Alexander IV., pope; Gregory IX., pope; Lucius III., pope; Urban II., pope.
- Oswin, St., king and martyr, his bones found at Tynemouth, iii. 167, 169; translated to the new church there, i. 214; iii. 181; date of the translation, *ib.*
- Otho IV., emperor of Germany, second son of Henry, duke of Saxony, comes with his father to Normandy, i. 424; crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle as king of Germany, ii. 65; his shield of arms, *ib.*, 83; marries [Mary,] daughter of the duke of Louvain, *ib.*; Richard favours his consecration as emperor, ii. 74, 83; iii. 218; elected emperor by pope Innocent III. and the Romans, ii. 83; iii. 219; promises to assist John against Philip II., *ib.*, 109; his dislike to Philip, *ib.*; comes to England, ii. 108; iii. 223; his reception at London, ii. 109; receives 5,000 marks from John, *ib.*; money

Otho IV., emperor of Germany—*cont.*

given to the duke of Saxony for him, ii. 117; consecrated emperor at Rome, ii. 119; iii. 224; endeavours to recover the possessions of the empire, ii. 121; excommunicated by the pope, *ib.*; iii. 90, 316; joins the army of John in Flanders, ii. 150; thrown from his horse at the battle of Bovines, ii. 151; iii. 91, 230, 317.

Otho or Otto, papal nuncio, comes to England, ii. 275; a day appointed to discuss the papal letters brought by, *ib.*; intercedes with the king on behalf of Faukes [de Breaute], *ib.*; takes money for procurations from the churches, ii. 276; reads the papal demand respecting prebends at a council at Westminster, ii. 278; iii. 252; reply given to him, ii. 279; iii. 253; wishes another day of meeting to be fixed, *ib.*; private reply of some of the prelates, iii. 253; sends to France, to learn the success of the legate Romanus, *ib.*; on hearing his failure, repents having come to England, *ib.*; sets out for Northumberland, but receives letters of recall at Northampton, ii. 283; iii. 253; throws the letters into the fire, ii. 284; leaves England, *ib.*; directs archbishop Stephen to obtain a reply to the pope's demands, *ib.*; sent as cardinal legate to England, at the request of Henry III., ii. 398; iii. 274; his honourable reception, *ib.*; receives great gifts from the king, but nothing from earl Richard, iii. 274; lays snares for archbishop Edmund, iii. 275; summons a council at St. Paul's, ii. 400; iii. 275; his pride, in regard to his seat there, *ib.*; forbidden by the king to do anything against the dignity of the crown, *ib.*; statutes passed by him, *ib.*; present at the parliament at York, ii. 401; iii. 275; forbids the archbishop to leave England, ii. 402; recalled by the pope, but stays at the king's request, *ib.*, 404; iii. 275; his oppressive conduct, in regard to procurations and "provisions," iii. 276;

Otho or Otto, papal nuncio—*cont.*

favours the earl of Arundel, *ib.*; comes to Oxford, and lodges at Oseney abbey, ii. 407; the scholars send him a gift, *ib.*; their quarrel with his servants, *ib.*; iii. 276; his brother killed by a scholar, *ib.*; he takes refuge in the tower, *ib.*; places Oxford under an interdict, and suspends the University, ii. 408; influences the pope and king against the archbishop, ii. 411; iii. 277; goes to Canterbury, and removes the prior and some of the monks, *ib.*; summons the abbats of the Black Order, and reforms their statutes, ii. 413; iii. 278; baptizes prince Edward, ii. 422; iii. 279; demands new procurations, which are refused, ii. 424; iii. 279; his stay in England obtained by Simon le Norman, ii. 425; extorts procurations, ii. 430; demands, at Reading, a fifth of the goods of the clergy for the pope, ii. 431; associated with the nuncio Rosso, to exact this tax, ii. 436; present at the dedication of St. Paul's, ii. 439; leaves England, ii. 444; iii. 282; captured at sea by Ensias, ii. iii. 91; made bishop of Porto, ii. 476; iii. 288; was released by the emperor, but becomes his enemy, *ib.*

Oudon (*Hodum*), fortress of, besieged by Louis IX., ii. 324.

Ounce, legend respecting persons bitten by the animal so named, i. 37.

Oundle (*Undele*), the granaries at, burnt by John, ii. 189.

Ourson (*de Ursone*), Hervé de, joins the Crusaders in Egypt, ii. 230.

Ovid, quoted, i. 51, 201, 314, 360, 394, 454; ii. 63, 266, 396, 405; iii. 228, 237, 250, 274.

Owen (*Oenus*), an Irish knight, confesses his sins to a bishop, i. 297; legend of his visit to St. Patrick's Purgatory, *ib.* 298.

Oxa, [Coxon?] city of, [in Syria,] taken by the Crusaders, i. 88.

Oxeai, or Oxehaie, Walkelin de, overthrows the earl of Arundel at St. Alban's, i. 271.

Oxford, council held at, by Cnut, iii. 161; besieged and taken by William I., [*a mistake for Exeter*], i. 10; foundation of St. Frideswith at, i. 215; seizure of the bishops of Salisbury and Lincoln there, i. 262; birth of prince Richard at, i. 308; conference held at, by John, ii. 100; he keeps Christmas there, ii. 106; iii. 222; three clerks hung there for murder, who are innocent, ii. 120; the scholars leave the University, *ib.*; the burgesses absolved by the legate, ii. 145; Henry III. keeps Christmas at, ii. 243, 253, 306; iii. 246, 258; council held at, to declare the king of age, ii. 293; he collects an army at, ii. 332; hospital founded there by him, ii. 363; iii. 269; the city placed under an interdict by the legate, and the University suspended, but afterwards reconciled, ii. 408; many Welsh and Scotch scholars there, *ib.*

Oxford, castle of, subdued by Stephen, i. 262; besieged by him, i. 269; iii. 188; the empress Matilda escapes from, *ib.*; committed to the custody of Faukes, ii. 172; force drawn from, by him, ii. 203.

Oxford, Hugh, [de Vere,] earl of, death of his wife, Isabella de Bolebec, ii. 509; iii. 296; present at the excommunication of transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137;

Oxford, archdeacons of:
 — Walter de Coutances. *See* Lincoln, bishops of.
 — [Robert de Mariscis], goes abroad, iii. 69.

P.

Paganis, [Payen?] Hugh de, one of the founders of the Knights Templars, i. 222.

Paganel, Fulk, of Normandy, does homage to Henry III., ii. 325; iii. 262.

Paganel, [Ralph,] held the castle of Ludlow against Stephen, i. 258.

Paganel, William, brother of Fulk, does homage to Henry, ii. 325.

Pagham, consecration of Richard, bishop of London, at, i. 209. *See* Mareschal, John.

Palermo, in Sicily, the prisoners taken by Frederic II. sent there, iii. 100, 320.

Palestrina (*Prænestinus*), [James de Pecoraria], bishop of, an enemy of Frederic II., his death, ii. 457.

Pandulph, subdeacon, sent to John, to bring about his reconciliation with the church, ii. 124; again sent to him in France, with a form of submission, ii. 130; has an interview with the king at Dover, ii. 134, 135; has another meeting with him, at which John resigns his crown, ii. 135; returns to France, with money for the exiled prelates, ii. 137; iii. 227; admonishes Philip II. to desist from hostilities, *ib.*; by his mediation the prelates return to England, ii. 139; John's charter of submission, delivered to him; ii. 146; sent by the legate Nicholas to Rome, to oppose archbishop Stephen, ii. 147; John's charter sealed with gold carried by him to the pope, ii. 148; he praises John, and depreciates the prelates, *ib.*; present at the concession of Magna Carta, ii. 159; sent to Rome by John, to get the proceedings of the barons annulled, ii. 160; one of those appointed to execute the sentence of excommunication against them, ii. 166; when bishop elect of Norwich, pronounced the sentence of suspension of archbishop Stephen, ii. 169; succeeds Walo as legate in England, ii. 231; iii. 244; mediates with Henry III. in behalf of the earl of Albemarle, ii. 245; iii. 245; confirms the election of Eustace de Fauconberge as bishop of London, ii. 248; returns to Rome, *ib.*; iii. 246.

- Pannonia, traversed by the Crusaders under Louis VII., i. 279.
- Paphlagonia (*Panagonia*), passed by the Crusaders under Conrad III., i. 280.
- Papiro, John de, cardinal legate in Ireland, establishes four archbishoprics there, i. 292; does fealty to Stephen, *ib.*
- Pard, an animal said, in conjunction with a lion, to produce the leopard, ii. 392.
- Paris, pope Eugenius III. arrives at, i. 277; solemnly received at St. Geneviève, i. 278; the secular canons of this church expelled, and regulars introduced, *ib.*; chancellor Thomas comes to, in great state, i. 309; visit of Henry II. to, i. 310; he is lodged in the king's palace, and Louis goes to St. Mary's, *ib.*; Louis VII. dies at, i. 418; Geoffrey of Brittany buried in the cathedral of St. Mary, i. 437; iii. 206; reception of Philip II. at, on return from the Holy Land, ii. 29; iii. 211; the house of St. James there, granted to the new Order of Preachers, ii. 66, 298; Arthur of Brittany sent there to be educated, ii. 79; prince Louis brings his bride Blanche to, ii. 85; John visits, and is lodged in the king's palace, ii. 90; iii. 220; Philip goes to the Old Temple, *ib.*; returns to, from Arques, ii. 95; archbishop Stephen resided and studied at, ii. 112; William de Brause, Senior, buried at St. Victor, ii. 125; Louis VIII. buried at, ii. 290; the Holy Cross carried in procession by Louis IX. from the church of St. Anthoine [to Nôtre Dame], ii. 446; iii. 282; the Sainte Chapelle built, ii. 447; iii. 283; the Cistercians obtain leave to establish schools there, iii. 57, 94; reception of Henry III. at, by the English scholars, iii. 342; he lodges in the Old Temple, and afterwards in the king's palace, *ib.*
- Paris, University of, dispersed, in consequence of rumours affecting the legate Romanus, ii. 290; iii. 254; letters sent to, on the appearance of a Crucifix in the sky in Germany, ii. 297; quarrel
- Paris, University of—*cont.*
between the scholars and some tradesmen of St. Marcel, ii. 308; iii. 258; the lectures suspended, and the masters complain to the queen, *ib.*; the masters and scholars leave the city, ii. 309; iii. 258; satirical verses in reference to this event, ii. 309 n.; dispute with the Friars Preachers, iii. 148, 330.
- Paris, bishops of:
— [William III., of Auvergne], complaint made to, by the prior of St. Marceau, ii. 308; gives Louis IX. the cross, when dangerously ill, iii. 292; urges him to resign it, on his recovery, iii. 22.
- Paris, Robert [count] of, killed at the battle of Gorgoni, i. 86.
- Paris, Matthew, his work *De Gestis Abbatum* referred to, i. 23, 228, 276, 291; ii. 55; his *Chronica Magna* or *Majora S. Albani*, i. 292, 344, 345, 352, 406; ii. 440, 494 n.; 500 n.; iii. 16 n., 65 n., 192, 195; refers to Geoffrey Hackesalt for information given to him, ii. 47; to abbat Warin of St. Alban's, ii. 55 n.; to Nicholas, bishop of Durham, ii. 90; to John de Basingestoc, archdeacon of London, ii. 255; to Alexander, bishop of Chester, and Eustace, bishop of London, ii. 265, 266; to Hubert de Burgh, ii. 359 n.; and to [Richard] earl of Gloucester, ii. 391; a book of his noticed, containing poems of Henry of Avranches, ii. 232 n.; his *Liber Ad-ditamentorum* or *Supplementorum* referred to, ii. 378, 387, 400, 414, 434, 437, 441, 442, 452 n., 459, 483 n., 484 n., 491 n., 500 n., 501 n., 506 n.; iii. 6 n., 10 n., 16 n., 27 n., 47 n., 53, 59 n., 61 n., 101, 113 n., 124, 134, 135 n.; sent to Norway, by direction of Innocent IV., to reform the Benedictine monasteries there, iii. 40, 304; proposed to end his *Chronica Majora* in 1250, iii. 96, 97, 319; writes the life of St. Edmund [of Pontigny], from the information of Richard, bishop of Chichester, and Robert Bacon, iii. 135, 326.

Parliaments or Colloquies, held by the king, prelates, and nobles:

At Westminster (1221), on public affairs, ii. 244; at London (1223), for the confirmation of liberties, ii. 253; at Northampton, on public affairs, ii. 262; at Westminster, to ask an aid, ii. 268; and again, respecting Faukes [de Breaute], ii. 271; at Westminster, to consider the papal demands for prebends, ii. 278, 279, 284; at Oxford (1227), to declare the king of age, ii. 293; at Westminster (1229), to hear the pope's demands for a tenth of the revenue, ii. 315; at Westminster (1231), to ask a scutage, ii. 329; at Westminster (1232), to demand an aid, ii. 339; at Lambeth (1232), to grant a fortieth, ii. 245; at Westminster (1234), on public affairs, ii. 365; at London (1236), to complain of the favour shown to foreigners, ii. 388; at London (1237), to ask an aid, ii. 393; at Westminster (1244), for an aid, and confirmation of liberties, ii. 491; iii. 291; at London (1246), to complain of the papal grievances, iii. 5; and again, (1247) on the same subject; iii. 16; at London (1248), to ask an aid, which is refused, iii. 33, 37, 303; at London (1249), to receive the king's reply to their demands, iii. 51; at London (1252), to demand a tenth of the revenue, iii. 125, 322; at Westminster (1253), to grant an aid, and obtain concession of liberties, iii. 136, 326; at London (1254), to ask an aid, iii. 334; and again, (1255) for the same purpose, iii. 334. *See* Councils.

Parma, the city and inhabitants cursed by the bishop of London, ii. 353; rebels against Frederic II., iii. 28; besieged by him, *ib.*; the citizens defeat the emperor's army, and destroy his city "Victoria," iii. 34, 303; the siege of, renewed, *ib.*; some soldiers of, taken prisoners by Ensius, iii. 54; the citizens

Parma—*cont.*

join the Bolognese against him, *ib.*, 309; defeat and capture Ensius, and send him to Bologna, iii. 56, 309; in difficulties from the emperor, iii. 71, 83.

Paschal II., pope, succeeds, i. 183; his reply to the king's proctor, respecting investitures, i. 192; reinstates certain prelates, at the request of archbishop Anselm, *ib.*; his contention with the emperor Henry V., respecting lay investitures, i. 216; dies, i. 222.

Paschal III., anti-pope, elected by the influence of the emperor, i. 330.

Passelewe, Robert, clerk, gives advice to Faukes [de Breaute], ii. 272; sinned in acting against the liberties of the Forest Charter, ii. 273; was keeper of the king's treasury under Peter de Rivaux, ii. 353; associated with the bishop of Winchester, in managing public affairs, *ib.*; lies hid in the New Temple, ii. 372; iii. 271; deposed from office, ii. 373; reconciled with the king, ii. 376; when archdeacon of Lewes and special councillor, advises fines to be raised from forest rights, ii. 497; iii. 252, 293; takes the order of priesthood, iii. 63; thought mild, in comparison with his successors, iii. 82; the king dines with him, after having loaded him with abuse, iii. 99 *n.*; by his advice, the abbat of Ramsey lost his rights at St. Ives' fair, iii. 119, 322; his death, and burial at Waltham, ii. 120; iii. 322; he disturbed the peace of many, iii. 322.

Pastoureaux (*Pastores*), increase of, in France, iii. 112, 321; excesses committed by, at Orleans, *ib.*; their leader killed at Bourges, *ib.*; said to be the same, who [in 1213] had led a crowd of boys to the Mediterranean, *ib.*; no such pest since the time of Mahommed, *ib.*

Paterins, or Bongars, a sect of heretics so named, ii. 388. *See* Bongars.

Pateshulle, Hugh de, clerk, made treasurer of the exchequer, ii. 372; iii. 271. *See* Coventry, bishops of.

- Pateshulle, Martin de, justice itinerant at Dunstable, ii. 263.
- Patricius, earl, [of Dunbar,] of Scotland, his death [at Damietta], iii. 40, 305; a disturber of the church of St. Alban's, [by harassing the cell of Tynemouth,] *ib.*
- Patricius, William, captured at Dol, i. 382.
- Patrick, St., legend of his Purgatory, in Ireland, i. 298.
- Pavia, William of, cardinal legate, present at the marriage of prince Henry to Margaret of France, i. 311; cites Henry II. and archbishop Thomas to Montmirail, i. 338; returns to Rome, i. 339.
- Pec [Peak, co. Derb.], castle of, granted to prince John, ii. 5.
- Pecche, Hamo, his death, ii. 459.
- Peivre or Piper, Paulin, knight, custos of the see of Canterbury, ii. 481; iii. 289; appointed special councillor of the king, *ib.*; assumes the cross, iii. 71; dies, ii. 109; iii. 321.
- Pelagius, bishop of Albano and papal legate, arrives at Damietta, ii. 229; advises an attack on the city, ii. 232; opposes the acceptance of the Soldan's offers of peace, ii. 237; his fatal influence over the Christian army, iii. 244; one of the leaders of the expedition to Babylon, ii. 249; remains as a hostage with the Soldan, iii. 250.
- Pelagonia, [in Macedonia,] excesses of the army of Boamund in, i. 71; encampment of count Reimund's forces there, i. 72, 77.
- Pelez. *See* Pilet.
- Pelu, a German count so named, joins John's forces in Flanders, ii. 150; is captured at the battle of Bovines, iii. 91, 230.
- Pembroke, John collects an army at, ii. 122; the castle of, ceded to Richard Mareschal, ii. 334.
- Pembroke, earls of. *See* Mareschal.
- Perche, province of, success of the Normans in, i. 344.
- Perche, Rotrou (*Rotoldus, Rotrodus*), I., count of, assumes the cross, i. 57; joins Robert, duke of Normandy, i. 76; one of the leaders in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Perche, Rotrou III., [called *incorrectly* Robert,] count of, joins Louis VII. against duke Henry, i. 289; dies at Acre, ii. 20.
- Perche, [Geoffrey III.,] count of, takes the earl of Leicester prisoner, ii. 51 *n.*
- Perche, [Thomas,] count of, one of the French chiefs sent against the royalists, ii. 207; ravages of his troops near St. Alban's, and his own misdoings, *ib.*; advises the defence of Lincoln, ii. 210; slain in the conflict there, ii. 212; iii. 239; his pride, and habit of swearing, *ib.*; buried outside the town, ii. 213; iii. 239; his courage praised by prince Louis, ii. 214.
- Perci, Richard de, assists to subject Yorkshire to prince Louis, ii. 182; dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 510.
- Persia, Soldans of. *See* Belfecho; Menduc.
- Perugia (*Perusium*), pope Gregory IX. driven to, from Rome, ii. 301, 373; iii. 92; Innocent IV. comes to, iii. 105, 321; creates seven cardinals at, iii. 118; leaves, iii. 326.
- Peter, St., held the pontifical see at Antioch, i. 91; cured Eneas of paralysis at Lydda, i. 158; lodged in the house of Symon, *ib.*; restored Tabitha at Joppa, *ib.*
- Peter's-Pence, ordered by Henry II. to be collected, and retained, i. 333.
- Peter [Bartholomæi], a clerk of Provence, the Holy Lance revealed to, at Antioch, i. 18.
- [Peter,] Friar Preacher, killed at Milan, and canonized, iii. 130, 324.
- Peter Basillii, wounds Richard I. mortally at Chaluz, ii. 76; iii. 218; set free by Richard, *ib.*
- Peter the Hermit, a priest, preaches in behalf of a crusade, i. 57, 59; iii. 175;

Peter the Hermit, a priest—*cont.*

his pilgrimage from France to Jerusalem, i. 57; conversation with the patriarch Simeon, i. 58; vision seen by, i. 58; visits Urban II. at Rome, i. 59; collects a great multitude, and appointed their leader, *ib.*; progress of his forces to Syria, i. 61, 62; their baggage captured by the Bulgarians, i. 62; his army destroyed by Soliman, i. 64; seeks aid from the Greek emperor, i. 65; joins duke Godfrey near Nicomedia, i. 77; sent to Corbaran, to give him notice of battle, i. 119; seen at Jerusalem after his death, i. 148.

Peter, surnamed the Wise, a hermit, of Yorkshire, ii. 129; his prophecy respecting John, *ib.*; is imprisoned in Corf Castle, ii. 186; ordered to be hung at Wareham, with his son, *ib.*; iii. 227.

Peterborough, Ægelric, bishop of Durham, captured at, i. 11.

Peterborough (*Burgus*), abbey of, death of Richard, bishop of Durham, at, ii. 286; iii. 253; its granaries at Oundle burnt by John, ii. 189; visited by the bishop of Lincoln, iii. 311.

Peterborough, abbats of:

— [Godric], degraded by archbishop Anselm, i. 191; reinstated, i. 192.

— Walter, his death, ii. 511.

— William, quarrels with his convent, iii. 61; accused of dilapidation, and deposed, iii. 62, 310.

— John of Caen, prior of St. Swithun, Winchester, elected, iii. 62, 311.

Petra, or Montreal, in the territory of Moab, the archbishop of, subject to the patriarch of Jerusalem, i. 161, 163.

Petra Deserti. *See* Crac.

Petroleone, Hugh de, cardinal, comes as legate to England, i. 392; permits clerks to be handed over to lay judges for forest forfeiture and lay fee, *ib.*; articles conceded to him by the king, i. 395; returns to Rome, i. 398.

Pevensey (*Pevenescl*), castle of, given up to Henry II., by William son of king Stephen, i. 307.

Peveler, William, disinherited, for poisoning the earl of Chester, i. 302; iii. 193; his honor granted to prince John, ii. 5.

Phenomena, natural:

Four circles appear round the sun, i. 196; two full moons seen, i. 205; the moon appears without light, i. 214; the sky appears red and burning, i. 219; ii. 102; the moon red as blood, i. 222; the moon darkened, i. 231; unusual darkness, and the sun like the moon, i. 247; iii. 186; a shower of blood at Andeli, ii. 68; appearance of five moons, ii. 89; a shower of bloody earth at Rome, ii. 256; appearance of armed bands of knights in the air, ii. 391; unusual darkness, ii. 114; appearance of the moon four days before due, ii. 325; disturbance of all the elements, in 1250, iii. 96, 319. *See* Eclipses; Inundations; Rains; Stars; Thunderstorms; Winds.

Philip I., king of France, forces William I. to raise the siege of Dol, i. 20; takes the part of duke Robert, *ib.*, 30; derisive speech against William, i. 33; marches in aid of Robert, but returns, i. 45; excommunicated by the pope, for marrying the wife of the count of Anjou, i. 56; dies, i. 209; his shield of arms, *ib.*

Philip, son of Louis VI., crowned in his father's lifetime, i. 243; his death, *ib.*; shield of arms, *ib.*

Philip II., son of Louis VII., crowned in his father's lifetime, i. 417; ii. 259; iii. 203; his shield of arms, i. 417; ii. 256; makes a treaty of alliance with Henry II., i. 418; iii. 204; commits the charge of his realm to Henry, i. 419; iii. 204; his speech, on hearing his kingdom was put under the protection of St. Thomas, i. 421; marries Margaret of Hainault, i. 423; meets Henry at Vandrenil, to

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arrange about aid to the Holy Land, i. 434; again meets him, to undertake a crusade, i. 446; breaks the peace, by the capture of Château-Roux and other castles, i. 447; his hostilities with Henry retard the crusade, i. 454; conference for peace, without result, i. 453; joins earl Richard, and invades Henry's territories, *ib.*; iii. 208; is reconciled with Henry, by mediation of the legate, i. 456; holds a conference with Henry at La Ferté Bernard, but his demands refused, i. 457; denies the authority of the legate to interfere, i. 458; earl Richard does homage to, for his territories in France, i. 459; he subdues several castles with the aid of Richard, *ib.*; attacks Le Mans, and puts Henry to flight, i. 460; captures the citadel, *ib.*; takes Montdobleau, and other castles surrender to him, i. 461; grants letters patent to the Bretons, not to make peace, unless they are included, i. 462; takes Tours by assault, i. 463; Henry forced to make peace with him, and does homage, i. 463; holds certain cities in pledge, until the terms are carried out, *ib.*; has a conference with Richard, and demands the castle of Gisors, ii. 4; his sister Alice to be married to Richard, *ib.*; sends to Richard, to urge him to go to the Holy Land, ii. 13; holds a conference with him at Gué St. Remi, to concert a crusade, ii. 14; iii. 309; arrives at Messina, and lodges in the palace of Tancred, ii. 16; conflict of his army with the English, *ib.*; embarks, but is driven back, ii. 17; again embarks, ii. 20; lands at Acre, ii. 23; his forces suffer from famine, and are relieved by Richard, *ib.*; Acre surrenders to them, ii. 24; returns home, on account of jealousy of Richard, ii. 25; causes of the discord between them, *ib.*; proposes to make the marquis of Montferrat king of Jerusalem, *ib.*; arrives in Paris, ii. 29; iii. 211; attacked by the

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plague, but cured by his English physician, ii. 38; Richard accused of sending the "Assassins" to kill him, ii. 43; makes alliance with prince John, and ravages Normandy, ii. 45; impedes the release of Richard, *ib.*; subdues the Vexin, and other territories, *ib.*; besieges Rouen, but forced to retreat, *ib.*; iii. 214; takes Evreux, and delivers it to John, *ib.*; marries Ingelburga of Denmark, but repudiates her, ii. 46; raises the siege of Verneuil, ii. 48; iii. 214; destroys the castle of Fontaines, ii. 49; encamps near Vendôme, ii. 50; retreats to Freteval, *ib.*; proposes to Richard to decide their quarrel by a combat of five, *ib.*; refuses to be one of the number, ii. 51; makes a truce with him, *ib.*; admonished by the pope to take back his wife, ii. 55; iii. 215; concludes a treaty with Richard at Louviers, ii. 56; iii. 215; repents having made it, and besieges the castle of Aumale, *ib.*; takes it by assault, and destroys it, ii. 57; captures Nunantcort, *ib.*; takes the castle of Dangu, and fortifies it, ii. 63; forces the count of Flanders to raise the siege of Arras, ii. 64; pursues him, but is obliged to submit to terms, *ib.*; swears to restore the castles taken in the war, *ib.*; a meeting appointed with Richard, *ib.*; on his return to Paris, advised to break his oath, *ib.*; defeated by Richard near Vernon, ii. 71; marches from Mantes to the aid of Curceles, ii. 72; defeated near Gisors, and falls into the river Epte, *ib.*; iii. 217; applies to the pope, to mediate peace with Richard, ii. 74; iii. 218; cardinal Peter of Capua sent for that purpose, *ib.*; concludes a truce, ii. 75; iii. 218; Arthur of Brittany delivered to him, ii. 79; takes possession of Arthur's territories, *ib.*; makes a truce with John, ii. 81; knights Arthur and receives his homage, ii. 82; holds a conference with John, and demands the Vexin; also Poitou

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and other provinces for Arthur, *ib.*; his demands refused, *ib.*; angry with John, for not doing homage for Normandy and other territories, *ib.*; his ironical speech in reference to Otho IV., ii. 83, 109; impedes the election of Otho, ii. 83; makes a treaty with John, ii. 84; requires security from him, not to give assistance to Otho, *ib.*; again meets John, to carry the treaty into effect, ii. 85; gives up Evreux to him, and the conquered lands, *ib.*; meets John at Vernon, ii. 86; holds a conference with him at Andeli, ii. 90; receives John honourably at Paris, *ib.*; terms of the treaty of peace, ii. 91; iii. 220; meets John again at Guletune, and repeats his demands for Arthur's territories, ii. 92; razes the castle of Butavant, and takes some castles in Normandy, *ib.*; returns to Paris, and sends Arthur to invade Poitou, *ib.*; raises the siege of Arques, ii. 94; returns to Paris, ii. 95; takes many of John's castles, ii. 96; iii. 221; Montfort and Vaudreuil surrendered to, ii. 97, 98; besieges Roche d'Andeli, *ib.*; marches into John's territories, and threatens to hang all who oppose him, ii. 99; receives hostages for truce of a year, *ib.*; Roche d'Andeli is surrendered to him, ii. 101; orders Roger de Lasci to be set free, *ib.*; Normandy and the rest of John's continental territories submit to, ii. 102; iii. 222; the castle of Chinon surrendered to, ii. 103; makes a truce with John, ii. 108; knights his son Louis, ii. 118; drives out the count of Boulogne, ii. 125; is urged by the pope to expel John, and take possession of England, ii. 129, 130, 132; summons forces to Rouen, for the invasion of England, and collects a fleet, ii. 133; iii. 227; boasts he had charters of fealty from the English nobles, ii. 134; is admonished by Pandulph to desist from his prepara-

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tions, but refuses, ii. 137; iii. 227; invades Flanders, *ib.*; orders his fleet to assemble at the Swine, *ib.*; the ships are taken or destroyed by the English, ii. 138; iii. 227; returns home in confusion, ii. 139; iii. 228; defeats the forces of John and the emperor Otho at Bovines, ii. 150; struck from his horse during the battle, ii. 151; iii. 91, 230; received with triumph at Paris, *ib.*; makes a truce with John, ii. 152; receives 8,000 marks from him, iii. 231; his envoys are present at the Lateran Council, ii. 168; requires hostages and charters from the English barons, on behalf of his son Louis, ii. 173; the legate Walo is sent to arrest his son's progress, ii. 175; his reply to the legate, ii. 176; blames John for subjecting his realm to the pope, *ib.*; iii. 234; declares he will not interfere, ii. 177; gives advice to his son, but not openly, ii. 178; iii. 235; blames Louis for leaving Dover castle, ii. 183; sends him a huge petrary, for the siege, *ib.*; is applied to by Louis for aid, ii. 215; his confidence in the earl Mareschal, for his son's safety, ii. 216; iii. 242; assigns to his son's wife the task of furnishing aid, *ib.*; dies, ii. 256; iii. 185; the event predicted by a comet, *ib.*; buried at St. Denis, ii. 259; bequeathed great part of his treasure in aid of the Holy Land, *ib.*; iii. 295.

Philip, physician of pope Alexander III., sent to Prester John, to instruct him in Christian doctrine, i. 422.

Philip, clerk of Richard I., accompanies him, on landing at Zara, ii. 40.

Philipolis, town of, [in Thrace,] the Crusaders under Godfrey come to, i. 69.

Pilet or Pelez, Raimund, joins the crusade under the count of Toulouse, i. 72; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120; takes the castle of Thalamania, i. 129; defeated at Marrah, i. 130; assists to defeat the Turks, i. 141.

- Pilgrims, slain by the Arabs on their way to Jerusalem, i. 10.
- Pillerton (*Pilardestune*), in Warwickshire, whirlwind at, ii. 252.
- Pinge. *See* Depinge.
- Piper. *See* Peivre.
- Pipewell, nomination of bishops at, ii. 10.
- Pisa, Henry of, cardinal legate, present at the marriage of the daughter of Louis VII. to prince Henry, i. 311.
- Pisans, capture at sea the prelates going to the General Council, ii. 450; Peter de Vinea sent to, to be put to death, iii. 48; form a plot with the Genoese against Louis IX., iii. 105.
- Pisidia, arrival of the Crusaders at, under duke Godfrey, i. 87.
- Plessy (*Pleisetum*), castle of, given up to Stephen by Geoffrey de Mandeville, i. 271.
- Poittevin, Richard I. bequeaths his intestines to, ii. 76; refuse to follow John against prince Louis, ii. 149; the French rejoice at their treachery, ii. 150; iii. 230; come over to assist John, as mercenaries, ii. 163; iii. 232; desert him, ii. 181; appointed to offices about the court, by Henry III., ii. 353; slaughtered as traitors by Richard earl Mareschal, ii. 364; iii. 270; sent back to their country, ii. 366; iii. 270.
- Poitiers (*Pictavia*), Richard I. keeps Christmas at, ii. 56; death of the bishop of Ely at, ii. 61.
- Poitiers, Richard, archdeacon of, excommunicated by archbishop Thomas, i. 338. *See* Winchester, bishops of.
- Poitou (*Pictavia*), Richard subdues his adversaries in, ii. 50; Arthur of Brittany does homage for, to Philip II., ii. 82; demanded for him from John, *ib.*, 92; Arthur marches into, ii. 92; the nobles of, come to his aid at Mirebeau, and are defeated by John, ii. 93; iii. 221; submits to Philip, ii. 102; the nobles swear fealty to John, ii. 148; iii. 229; security taken from, by Louis VIII., ii. 262; Henry III. sends to the nobles, to ask them to receive him, ii. Poitou (*Pictavia*)—*cont.*
291; they promise him their support, ii. 306; Henry marches into, ii. 326; failure of crops and fruit in, in 1234, ii. 375; given by Louis IX. to his brother Alphonse, ii. 451, 452; iii. 283; Henry is urged to come over to, ii. 460; iii. 285; Louis marches into, and subdues, ii. 463, 464; iii. 285; the French send forces into, iii. 328.
- Poitou, Reimund, count of, marries Constance, daughter of Boamund II., and made prince of Antioch, i. 246.
- Poitou, Alphonse, count of, brother of Louis IX., knighted, and Poitou given to him, ii. 451; iii. 283; the count of La Marche refuses to do homage to, ii. 460; iii. 284; sent from Acre by Louis, to raise forces, iii. 84; neglects to do so, iii. 102, 122; dangerously ill from palsy, iii. 122; intruded himself into Poitou, when earl Richard was in the Holy Land, *ib.*
- Polinices, his friendship to Thidens, i. 297.
- Pompeius Magnus, referred to, in passage from Lucan, iii. 117.
- Pons (*Pontes*), in Poitou, some English nobles imprisoned at, iii. 339; Henry III. writes to the citizens in their behalf, *ib.*
- Pont-Audemer (*Pundhauddemer*), castle of, taken by Henry I., i. 232.
- Ponthieu, Harold driven there by a storm, iii. 168.
- Ponthieu, Guy, count of, iii. 168 *n.* *See* Talevaz.
- Pontigny, abbey of, Ord. Cisterc., archbishop Thomas retires to, i. 330; iii. 196; Louis VII. comes to, and takes him away, *ib.*; iii. 197; his prophetic speech relative to, *ib.*; death of Mauger, bishop of Worcester, at, ii. 127; archbishop Edmund fixes his residence there, ii. 435; iii. 281; leaves it for Soissy, ii. 442; translation of St. Edmund at, iii. 26; second translation, iii. 54; his miracles at, iii. 93; Henry III. cured of sickness there, iii. 341.

- Pontoise (*Pons-Thesie*), burial of queen Blanche in a convent at, founded by her, iii. 128.
- Pontorson (*Puntorsen*), the castle of, taken, and town burnt, by the earl of Chester, ii. 329.
- Pontus, provinces of, passed by the Crusaders under Conrad III., i. 280.
- Popes, Popedom, and Papal Court, schisms in, i. 10, 50; the emperor Henry IV. claimed the power to elect the pope, i. 50; opinion of William II. that they should confine themselves to spiritual affairs, *ib.*; had lost the holiness of Peter, and consequently his power, *ib.*; never found wanting, when bribed, i. 192; ii. 11; their venality, ii. 225; iii. 166; schism in, predicted by flocks of birds, ii. 243; scandal occasioned by their avarice, ii. 278, 281, 283, 284 *n.*; the disturbed state of the Roman church prevented the election of a pope, ii. 456; iii. 284; the French threaten to elect a pope for themselves, ii. 470; the cunning of, in devising taxation, iii. 4 *n.*; intolerable grievances suffered from, by the English, iii. 5, 16, 58, 109, 298, 309, 310, 316; disgraced by the vices of simony and usury, iii. 46 *n.*; the papacy vacant a long time after the death of Gregory IX., iii. 92; three popes filled the see within two years, *ib.*, 317; hatred felt towards the Roman church, iii. 94 *n.*, 109; the popedom had power for edification, not for destruction, iii. 143.
- Porchester (*Porecestria*), Henry II. comes to, i. 371.
- Porphiria. *See* Caypha.
- Porreta [de la Porée], Gilbert, his errors condemned in the council of Rheims, i. 225; iii. 182.
- Portel, castle of, claimed by the king of Navarre, i. 396.
- Portmort (*Purmor*), in Normandy, Louis of France married there to Blanche of Castille, ii. 85.
- Porto, bishops of. *See* Otho; Romanus.
- Portsmouth (*Portesmue, Portesmua, Portesmues*), Robert, duke of Normandy, lands at, i. 190; Richard I. lands at, ii. 5; iii. 208; Richard embarks from, ii. 48; the barons summoned to, by John, ii. 90; John keeps Pentecost there, *ib.*; embarks at (1201), *ib.*; John lands there, ii. 98; army and fleet collected at, ii. 103; John embarks from (1205), *ib.*; iii. 222; an army again collected at, ii. 139; iii. 228; John embarks from (1213), ii. 140; and with his army (1214), ii. 148; Henry III. assembles forces at, ii. 319; iii. 260; embarks from (1230), ii. 323; iii. 262; Henry lands at, ii. 328; hospital founded at, by the bishop of Winchester, ii. 410; iii. 277; Henry embarks from (1242), ii. 462; lands at, ii. 471; iii. 286; forces assembled at, by Henry, iii. 140, 328; embarks from, with a large fleet (1253), *ib.*; the queen embarks at, with her children, iii. 335.
- Portugal, [Alfonso I.,] king of, defeats the Saracens, i. 428; distributes the prisoners as slaves, to repair the churches, *ib.*; makes a gold shrine for St. Vincentius, *ib.*
- Portugal, [Sancho I.,] king of, when prince, defeats the Saracens at Santarem, i. 428; asks aid of the English Crusaders, to take the town of Silves, i. 461; the town surrendered to, by the *cadi*, i. 462.
- Portugal, [Oporto?] the bishop of, [Bobon?] helps to defeat the Saracens, i. 428; consecrates the mosque at Silves to the Virgin, i. 462.
- Possessa, Guy de, assumes the cross, i. 57; his death before Nice, i. 82.
- [Poterne de,] James, sheriff of York, seizes the goods of the archbishop of York and his clerks, ii. 87; excommunicated by the archbishop, *ib.*
- Powic, William de, clerk of the king, sent envoy to the General Council at Lyons, ii. 503; iii. 295.

- Pratum-Proditorum, a meadow so named at Freteval, in which Henry II. met archbishop Thomas, i. 354.
- Pré (*de Prato*), monastery of, at Rouen, founded by Henry I., i. 249.
- Premonstratensians, by payment of money to the pope, exempted from the authority of the bishop of Lincoln, iii. 70.
- Prester John, king of the Indies, letter to, from Alexander III., i. 422; Philip, the pope's physician, sent to instruct him in the Christian faith, *ib.*
- Prelates, the English, ordered by John to quit the kingdom, ii. 116; refuse to go, except by force, *ib.*; their property seized, *ib.*; many leave the country, *ib.*; prepare to return with Philip II., ii. 134; John accepts a form of peace for their recall, ii. 135; Pandulph brings them money, in part of their losses, ii. 137; John gives them letters of safe conduct, ii. 139; land at Dover, ii. 140.
- Prelates, certain, enemies to Frederic II., are warned not to attend the General Council at Rome, ii. 441, 449; embark at Genoa, and are captured or drowned, ii. 450; iii. 283, 317; sent to prison at Naples, *ib.*; released by Frederic, to enable the cardinals to elect a pope, ii. 469.
- Principatu, Ranulph de, brother of Richard, joins the crusade, under Boamund, i. 71.
- Principatu, Richard de, [count of Salerno,] joins the crusade, i. 71.
- Procurations, exacted by the nuncio Otho, ii. 276, 424; the amount of, limited by Innocent IV., iii. 134; oppressive conduct of the legate in regard to, iii. 276; exacted by the bishop of Sabina, iii. 300.
- Prognostics, sinister, preceding the death of William II., i. 169; before the battle of Lincoln, i. 265. *See* Birds; Comets; Earthquakes; Whales; Winds.
- Prosper of Aquitaine, ecclesiastical writer, mentioned, *Prol.*, i. 4.
- Prostitutes, ordered to be banished from the army before Antioch, i. 94.
- Provence (*Provincia*), infected by the heresy of the Albigeois, ii. 143; expedition sent to, against the count of Toulouse, ii. 302; given to Charles of Anjou, iii. 8.
- Provence, Reimund, count of, his daughter Alienor asked in marriage by Henry III., ii. 385; iii. 272; his death, ii. 509, 510; shield of arms, *ib.*
- Provence, Beatrice, countess of, wife of Reimund, comes to England, with her daughter Cincia, to be married to earl Richard, ii. 473, 474; iii. 287; great gifts bestowed on, *ib.*; present at the nuptial banquet given by Richard at Wallingford, ii. 478; iii. 288; returns home, *ib.*; her younger daughter [Beatrice] married to Charles of Anjou, iii. 8; visits England again, iii. 32, 302; present at the meeting of her daughters, the queens of England and France, iii. 342.
- Provence, Charles, count of. *See* Anjou.
- Provisions, papal, [benefices provided by papal mandate for Italians,] urgency of, in the see of Bath, ii. 495; their number prevented the prelates from giving a benefice to a poor clerk or relative, iii. 58, 92, 309; in spite of remonstrances, the pope persisted in the practice, iii. 310; the Romans and Italians, chiefly the pope's relations, occupied the benefices, *ib.*; the pope insisted on the benefices being of sufficient value for acceptance, iii. 93, 317; the amount in value, exceeded the king's revenue, iii. 93; repudiated and condemned by Robert, bishop of Lincoln, iii. 113, 144; were the cause of usury and simony, iii. 141 *n.*
- Ptolemais. *See* Acre.
- Puisay (*de Pusato*), Hebraud or Everaud de, assumes the cross, i. 57; sent to escort some pilgrims to the camp at Antioch, i. 100; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Puisay, Waleran de. *See* Waleran.
- Puy, Athelmar or Aimer, bishop of, assumes the cross, i. 56; sets out with the count of Toulouse, i. 71; taken

Puy, Athelmar or Aimer, bishop of—*cont.* prisoner by the Bulgarians, but rescued, i. 72; his station at the siege of Acre, i. 81; and at the siege of Antioch, i. 91; acts as apostolic legate, and orders a fast, i. 93; his standard-bearer killed, i. 100; obliges many to remain, who meditated flight, i. 113; joint leader of the fourth division against Corbaran, i. 120; directs the repair of the churches in Antioch, i. 127; his death, and burial in the church of St. Peter there, i. 129; appears to many at Jerusalem, after his death, i. 148.

Q.

Quartapi, [Kart-Birt, near Edessa,] castle of, Baldwin II. and others imprisoned there, i. 232.

Quinci, Saer de, earl of Winchester. *See* Winchester.

R.

Radepunt, castle of, besieged by Philip II., ii. 92.

Rages, another name for Edessa, i. 89.

Rains, excessive, injurious to agriculture, and occasioning floods, i. 44; ii. 91, 395, 425, 489; iii. 36, 54, 113, 303.

Rale, William de, canon of St. Paul's, clerk of the king, and special councillor, demands an aid of parliament for the king, ii. 393; sent to the legate Otho, to forbid him to do anything against the crown, ii. 400. *See* Coventry, bishops of; Norwich, bishops of.

Ralph [de Guader], earl [of East Anglia], conspires against William I., i. 19; marries, at Norwich, the sister of earl Roger, *ib.*; born of a Welsh mother and English father, *ib.*; sends to the Danes for aid, *ib.*; leaves England, *ib.*

Ramsey, abbey of, the body of St. Ivo translated to, iii. 159; the monks expelled by Geoffrey de Mandeville, i. 271; suffers much loss, iii. 188; Saints Benet and Ivo, the patrons of, i. 271 *n.*; converted into a castle, and the walls sweat blood, i. 274; the violators of the church punished, *ib.*; the charters of Eadgar and Edward to, confirmed by St. Thomas, iii. 119.

Ramsey, abbats of:

— Herbert, made bishop of Thetford, i. 47.

— Aldwin, degraded by archbishop Anselm, i. 191; reinstated, i. 192.

— Ranulph, deprived of his right to the fair at St. Ives, iii. 119, 322; his death, iii. 144, 329.

— William de Hacholt, his death, iii. 340.

Ramla, Ramleh (*Ramula*), city of, arrival of the Crusaders at, under the count of Flanders, i. 137; a bishop appointed at, *ib.*; Baldwin I. marches to, i. 195; the country invaded by the Arabs and Egyptians, i. 197; Baldwin escapes from, *ib.*; besieged, and taken by the Arabs, i. 198; the army comes to, on its way to Ascalon, i. 152; Saladin retreats to, from Joppa, ii. 35; iii. 212.

Ranulph, chancellor of Henry I., his bad character, i. 231; iii. 183; his violent death at Berkhamstead, i. 232.

Ranulph, Theutonicus. *See* Waleran, Theutonicus.

Rancona, Geoffrey de, commands the French forces defeated by the Turks, i. 282; his castle of Taillebourg captured by duke Richard, i. 419; his lands devastated by Richard, son of the king of Navarre, ii. 49; his castle of Taillebourg and territory subdued by Richard I., ii. 50.

Ravenna, Wibert, archbishop of, nominated pope at the council of Mentz, i. 25. *See* Clement III.

- Ravenna, Arnulph, a deacon, made archbishop of, by the emperor Henry V., i. 236.
- Reading (*Radinges, Radingum*), the castle of, surrendered to duke Henry, i. 293; the patriarch of Jerusalem received there by Henry II., i. 432; council held at, by the legate, ii. 107; iii. 223; some of the scholars of Oxford come here to study, ii. 120; Henry III. keeps Christmas at, ii. 292; he collects an army there, ii. 323; council held at, to consider the papal demands, ii. 431; the bishop of Tortosa comes to, to find his parents, iii. 50.
- Reading, abbey of, founded by Henry I., i. 35, 249; the buildings completed, and the monks first inhabit, i. 231; iii. 182; the hand of St. James given to, i. 247; Henry I. buried there, i. 249; iii. 186; William, eldest son of Henry II., buried at, i. 307; iii. 193; dedicated by archbishop Thomas, in the presence of the king, i. 330; iii. 196; Henry de Essex becomes a monk at, i. 321; iii. 195; consecrations of bishops there, i. 376, 508.
- Reading, abbats of:
- Hugh, elected archbishop of Rouen, i. 244.
 - William, made archbishop of Bordeaux, i. 376; iii. 200.
 - [Simon], charged with the execution of the sentence of excommunication against the barons, ii. 166.
 - [Ralph?] refuses to be surety for the king, for money borrowed, iii. 133.
- Reblata, ancient name of Antioch, i. 91; Sedekiah deprived of his eyesight there, *ib.*
- Red Dragon, William Rufus so called, i. 97, 167.
- Redburne, a vill near St. Alban's, at which were "Banner Hills," i. 403; iii. 203; an annual procession from these Hills made to the church of St. Alban, *ib.*; the remains of S. Amphibalus found there, *ib.*; the chapel of St. James was in the vicinity, i. 406.
- Redvers. *See* Rivers.
- Regensburg (*Reinesburg*), the emperor Frederic I. starts from, for the Holy Land, i. 464.
- Reginald, lord of Sidon, escapes from the battle of Marescallia, i. 441.
- Reimund, [of Poitou,] prince of Antioch, death of, in battle with Noradin, i. 285; iii. 190.
- Reimund, count of Tripoli, made guardian of Jerusalem, i. 429; iii. 205.
- Reimund, monk of St. Alban's, goes to Richard I. in Normandy, ii. 75; sent to Rome by Richard, *ib.*
- Reimund, a cross-bowman of Gascony, killed by the Welsh, ii. 507; iii. 296.
- Reimund [de Pennafort], Friar Preacher, compiled his "Summa" by order of Gregory IX., ii. 382.
- Reiner, commander of the foot soldiers of Geoffrey de Mandeville, perishes at sea, i. 274.
- Reiner of Viterbo, cardinal. *See* Viterbo.
- Réole, La (*Regula, Riola*), the castle of, taken by earl Richard of Cornwall, ii. 270; death of the abbat of Evesham at, ii. 496; besieged by Henry III., iii. 140; many Gascon rebels captured at, *ib.*, 325.
- Resus, prince of Demetia or South Wales, does homage to Henry III. at Woodstock, i. 322.
- Rethel, [John,] count of, assumes the cross, ii. 508.
- Rheims, council held at, by Calixtus II., i. 225; Louis le Jeune crowned at, i. 244; council held there, by Eugenius III., i. 278.
- Rheims, archbishops of:
- [William], crowns Philip, son of Louis VII., i. 417; Henry II. receives the cross from, i. 446; present at the meeting of Philip II. and Henry at Saumur, i. 462.
 - [Henry II.], acts on behalf of Louis IX. in making a truce with Henry III., ii. 333.

- Rhesus, brother of Griffin, king of Wales, slain, ii. 166.
- Rhodes, island of, Richard I. touches at, ii. 21.
- Rhydlan (*Roelant*), castle of, fortified by Henry II., i. 307.
- Ribalds, dig up the bodies of the Turks, and strip them, i. 103.
- Ribemont (*de Riburgismonte*), Anselm de, a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Richard, second son of William I., his death in the New Forest, i. 30.
- Richard, natural son of Henry I., perishes by shipwreck, i. 230.
- Richard I., son of Henry II. and Alienor, duke of Aquitaine and count of Poitiers, subsequently king of England; his birth at Oxford, i. 308; sides with the young king Henry against their father, i. 374; does homage to his father, i. 391; captures and levels the castle of Taillebourg, and others, i. 419, 420; iii. 204; returns to England, i. 420; iii. 204; refuses to do homage to the young king for Aquitaine, i. 425; iii. 204; friendship of Saladin for him, i. 430; receives the cross from the archbishop of Tours, i. 445; iii. 207; his military fame, iii. 207; subdues Geoffrey de Lizinnun, i. 447; invades the territory of the count of Toulouse, *ib.*; joins Philip II. against his father, i. 454, 455; the Bretons come over to, i. 455, 462; demands of Philip, touching his sister's marriage to him, and security for his succession to the throne, i. 458; his anger against the cardinal legate, *ib.*; does homage to Philip, for his territories in France, i. 459; iii. 208; assists in taking castles in Maine, *ib.*; pursues his father, flying from Le Mans, i. 460; conference held at Saumur, to make peace between them, i. 462; present at the capture of Tours, i. 463; his marriage with Alice of France stipulated, *ib.*; ii. 4; receives the homage of his
- Richard I., king of England—*cont.*
 father's territories, and to hold certain cities in pledge, *ib.*; at his approach, blood bursts from his father's corpse, i. 465; accompanies the body to Fontevraud, *ib.*; his shield of arms, ii. 3, 76; iii. 218; exacts from Stephen de Thurnham his father's castles and treasure, *ib.*; recompenses his father's servants, *ib.*; receives at Rouen the sword of the duchy of Normandy, *ib.*; confirms to prince John his lands in England, with the earldom of Mortain, *ib.*; grants the see of York to his brother Geoffrey, *ib.*; has a conference with Philip between Chaumont and Trie, ii. 4; releases his mother Alienor from prison, *ib.*; comes to England, and lands at Portsmouth, ii. 5; iii. 208; causes the treasure at Winchester to be weighed, *ib.*; goes to Salisbury, and dispenses justice, *ib.*; gives to John the daughter of the earl of Gloucester in marriage, with the earldom, *ib.*; comes to London, and is absolved for bearing arms against his father, ii. 6; his coronation at Westminster, *ib.*; iii. 209; swears to maintain the church, and observe good laws, ii. 7; the banquet after the ceremony, ii. 8; causes some malefactors to be hung, ii. 9; forbids the Jews to be molested, *ib.*; takes homage and fealty from the nobles, *ib.*; gives the church of Scarborough to the Cistercians, ii. 10; iii. 209; nominates several bishops at Pipewelle, *ib.*; deposes Ranulph de Glanville, the justiciary, and nearly all the sheriffs, ii. 11; raises money for a crusade by the sale of lands and dignities, *ib.*; his jocose speech on making the bishop of Durham earl of Northumberland, *ib.*; is urged by Philip to start for the Holy Land, ii. 13; receives the homage of William of Scotland, *ib.*; gives to John several counties or earldoms, and to his mother her dowry, and many lands, *ib.*; pays his vows to St. Thomas at

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Canterbury, *ib.*; iii. 209; embarks at Dover, and crosses to Flanders, ii. 14; makes a vow to St. Thomas, to build a chapel at Acre, *ib.*; keeps Christmas at Bures, in Normandy, *ib.*; meets Philip at Gué St. Remi, to concert the crusade, *ib.*; constitutes Arthur of Brittany his heir, ii. 15; sets out for the East, *ib.*; Berengaria of Navarre brought to him, *ib.*, 21; arrives at Messina, ii. 16; refused admittance by the French, and forces an entrance, *ib.*; iii. 210; captures several castles in Calabria, ii. 17; iii. 210; takes Messina by assault, *ib.*; said to have received gifts from Saladin, ii. 18; obtains concession of liberties to the churches in Normandy, ii. 19; embarks at Messina, ii. 20; touches at Rhodes, ii. 21; lands at Cyprus, and defeats Cursach, *ib.*; marries Berengaria, *ib.*; iii. 211; embarks from Cyprus, ii. 23; captures a Saracen dromund, *ib.*; iii. 211; lands at Acre, ii. 24; iii. 211; supplies provisions to the French army, *ib.*; urges the siege of Acre, which surrenders, *ib.*; offers to supply Philip with money and provisions, ii. 25; cause of discord between them, in regard to the choice of king of Jerusalem, *ib.*; his tilt with reeds at Messina [with William des Barres] alluded to, ii. 26; repairs the walls of Acre, and subdues the maritime cities, *ib.*; iii. 211; returns to Acre, ii. 27; defeats Saladin at Joppa, *ib.*; bestows the kingdom of Jerusalem on his nephew Henry [de Champagne], *ib.*; redeems many reliques from Saladin, *ib.*; his letter to certain English nobles, in reference to complaints against the chancellor, *ib.*; takes the castle of Darum, ii. 29; iii. 211; is joined by the duke of Burgundy, *ib.*; comes to Castle-Hernald, near Emaus, ii. 30; captures a caravan of camels laden with provisions, *ib.*; orders the banner of the duke of Austria to be thrown down, and

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receives his complaints with mockery, *ib.*; returns to Castle-Hernald, ii. 31; urges the chiefs to advance to Jerusalem, *ib.*; receives secret intelligence from a Syrian woman at Jerusalem, *ib.*; is informed of bribes sent to the duke of Burgundy by Saladin, ii. 32; convicts the duke of treachery, and sends orders to Acre, to refuse him admittance, *ib.*; visits a hermit at St. Samuel, ii. 33; receives from him a cross, made from the true Cross, *ib.*; the hermit predicts he will not take Jerusalem, *ib.*; marches back to Acre, ii. 34; is informed of the siege of Joppa by Saladin, and invites the duke of Burgundy to join him, *ib.*; embarks for Joppa, *ib.*; iii. 212; his personal prowess, against the Turks, ii. 35, 36; iii. 212; is joined by the rest of his forces, ii. 36; iii. 213; Saladin's praise of him, *ib.*; orders the chapel of St. Thomas to be built at Acre, ii. 38; iii. 213; attacked by the plague, but recovers, *ib.*; causes which induced him to return home, *ib.*; makes a truce with Saladin, *ib.*; leaves Palestine, with his queen and sister, ii. 39; iii. 213; encounters storms in the Mediterranean, *ib.*; learns the hostility of the count of St. Gilles, and resolves to return through Germany, *ib.*; lands at Zara in Slavonia, ii. 40; proceeds to Austria, where he is discovered, and surrenders to the duke, *ib.*; iii. 213; is sold to the emperor Henry VI., ii. 41; imprisoned at Trifels, *ib.*; retains his good humour and audacity, ii. 42; brought before the emperor, and refutes the charges against him, *ib.*; terms made for his ransom, ii. 43; tax imposed in England for that purpose, ii. 44; iii. 213; appoints archbishop Hubert administrator of the kingdom, and recalls the archbishop of Rouen, *ib.*; is visited by his mother, *ib.*; set at liberty, and comes back to England, *ib.*; iii. 214; returns thanks to St. Thomas at

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Canterbury, ii. 47; iii. 214; received joyfully at London, ii. 47; accepts a present from the abbat of St. Alban's, and sends an offering to the church there, *ib.*; goes to St. Edmund's to offer prayers, *ib.*; marches to Nottingham, against the adherents of John, *ib.*; iii. 214; the castle surrenders to him, *ib.*; wears his crown at Winchester, ii. 48; embarks at Portsmouth, and lands in Normandy, *ib.*; grants pardon to John, *ib.*; forces Philip to raise the siege of Verneuil, *ib.*; iii. 214; comes to Tours, and receives money from the burgesses of Neufchâtel, ii. 49; takes the castle of Loches, *ib.*; iii. 214; is joined by the son of the king of Navarre, and ravages the lands of Geoffrey de Rancona, *ib.*; pursues Philip to Freteval, and captures much booty, ii. 50; subdues Taillebourg and other places in Poitou, *ib.*; iii. 215; accepts Philip's proposal to decide their quarrel by a combat of five, provided he is one of them, *ib.*; concludes a truce with him, ii. 51; iii. 215; orders tournaments to be kept in England, *ib.*; complains to the pope of the duke of Austria, ii. 52; iii. 215; intention of the pope to appoint him leader of a crusade against the Moors in Spain, ii. 54; spologue narrated by him to abbat Warin of St. Alban's, ii. 55 *n.*; causes a crusade to be preached, ii. 56; keeps Christmas at Poitiers, *ib.*; makes a treaty with Philip at Louviers, *ib.*; war again breaks out between them, *ib.*; confiscates the possessions of Philip's sureties, ii. 57; redeems the garrison of Aumale, *ib.*; takes the castle of Gameges, *ib.*; his ransom money bequeathed by the emperor to the Cistercians, and refused, *ib.*; orders the bishop of Beauvais and his accomplices to be imprisoned, ii. 59; iii. 216; sends the bishop's coat of mail to the pope, ii. 60; at Bures, in Normandy, ii. 61; annoyed at the interdict laid on Normandy by the archbishop of

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Richard I., king of England—*cont.*

Rouen, and sends to the pope, to defend his cause, *ib.*; makes a composition with the archbishop, ii. 62; burns the town of St. Valeri, and brings away the saint's shrine, *ib.*; gains over some of the French nobles, ii. 63; receives the homage of the count of Flanders, *ib.*; the castle of Eu given up to him by William Crepin, *ib.*; is joined by the Champenois and Bretons, and takes several castles in Auvergne, *ib.*; appoints a meeting with Philip, ii. 64; enacts laws for uniform measures, and for the sale of cloth, ii. 65; his death foretold by a shower of blood at Andeli, ii. 68; is reconciled to the archbishop of York, *ib.*; makes Geoffrey Fitz-Peter justiciary, ii. 69; defeats Philip near Vernon, ii. 71; and again at Gisors, ii. 72; his personal prowess at the battle, ii. 73; writes to the English prelates to give thanks for the victory, *ib.*; consents to make peace with Philip, ii. 74; a truce of five years concluded, ii. 75; iii. 218; sends envoys to Rome, to promote the election of Otho as emperor, ii. 75; imposes a carrucage of 5s., *ib.*; causes a new seal to be made, and raises money by it, *ib.*; iii. 218; subdues the rebels of Poitou, ii. 76; besieges and captures the castle of Chaluz, *ib.*; is mortally wounded with a poisoned arrow, *ib.*; iii. 218; receives the sacrament, and sets free the man who shot him, *ib.*; his testamentary dispositions, *ib.*; his death, and burial at Fontevraud, ii. 77; iii. 219; epitaphs on him, *ib.*

Richard, younger son of king John, born, ii. 117; iii. 224; knighted by Henry III., ii. 269; his shield of arms, *ib.*; sent with forces to Gascony, *ib.*; assembles the citizens of Bordeaux, and exhibits the king's letters, *ib.*; created earl of Poitou and Cornwall, ii. 270; subdues those who did not render homage, *ib.*; takes La Réole, and other places, and defeats the count of La

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Richard, younger son of king John—
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Marche, *ib.*; returns to England, ii. 295; iii. 256; quarrels with the king, about a manor, ii. 296; many nobles take his part, and meet at Stamford, *ib.*; Henry gives him his mother's dowry, and the lands of the counts of Brittany and Boulogne, ii. 297; marries Isabel, countess of Gloucester, ii. 331; is one of the sureties for Hubert de Burgh, ii. 351; deserts the earl Mareschal, and sides with the king, ii. 357; the emperor Frederic II. desires he should be sent over to oppose Louis IX., ii. 386; his quarrel with Richard Suard, ii. 389; assumes the cross, ii. 391; iii. 273; receives gifts from the emperor, ii. 392; is feared by the legate Otho, iii. 274; invited by Frederic to pass by Sicily to the Holy Land, ii. 403; is angry with the earl of Leicester, on account of his marriage to the king's sister, ii. 404, 405; iii. 276; gives money to Baldwin of Constantinople, iii. 276; present at the baptism of prince Edward, ii. 422; death of his wife Isabel, ii. 429; iii. 280; visits St. Alban's, ii. 437; goes to London, to take leave of the king, *ib.*; leaves his son Henry in his charge, and embarks at Dover, *ib.*; on his way to the Holy Land, hears the news of the cession of Palestine, ii. 441; arrives with his fleet at Acre, *ib.*; iii. 282; undertakes to support all the pilgrims who had no money, ii. 442; makes a truce with the Soldan of Babylon, ii. 452; iii. 283; obtains the release of the French prisoners taken at Gaza, *ib.*; causes the bones of the Christians to be buried, iii. 283; fortifies Ascalon, ii. 452; iii. 283; embarks, and lands at Trapani in Sicily, *ib.*; honourably received by the emperor, and converses with the empress, his sister, *ib.*; goes to the pope, to mediate peace with Frederic, *ib.*; suffers loss, by the discovery of tin in Germany, ii.

Richard, younger son of king John—
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453; deaths of nobles who accompanied him to the Holy Land, ii. 459; iii. 284; joyfully received in England, ii. 460; iii. 285; proper respect not paid to him by the earl of Salisbury, ii. 461; accompanies Henry III. to Poitou, ii. 462; returns to England, and lands in Cornwall, ii. 466; iii. 286; marries Cincia, daughter of the count of Provence, ii. 473; iii. 287; at Christmas, celebrates his nuptials at Wallingford, ii. 478; iii. 288; mediates peace between Henry and the king of Scots, ii. 494; present at the Christmas festivity at London, iii. 3; returns from foreign parts, iii. 30; obtains from the king a grant of the profit on the new coinage, iii. 35 *a.*, 303; keeps Christmas at Wallingford, iii. 43; present at the dedication of Beaulieu abbey, iii. 63; founds the Cistercian monastery of Hayles, pursuant to a vow made at sea, iii. 65, 115; travels through France with great pomp, iii. 69, 312; paid great honour by queen Blanche, and by the papal court at Lyons, iii. 69, 75, 312; dines with the pope, on the day of the capture of Louis IX., iii. 75, 312; returns by St. Denis, and purchases of the abbat the manor of Deerhurst, *ib.*; comes back to England, *ib.*; news brought to him at London, of the destruction of the Christian army in the Holy Land, iii. 83; refuses the offer to be elected emperor, iii. 101; some buffaloes sent to him, the first seen in England, iii. 119; receives from the papal notary the offer of Apulia, iii. 126, 323; requires money and securities from the pope, *ib.*; the emperor Conrad IV. writes to dissuade him from trusting the pope, iii. 127; his heart is turned away from the Apulians by their bad character, *ib.*; the pope refuses to comply with his demands, *ib.*, 132, 323; present at the excommunication of transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137; appointed

- Richard, younger son of king John—
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joint guardian of the kingdom, in the king's absence, iii. 140, 328; on return from abroad, informs parliament of the state of affairs there, iii. 334; exacts a large sum from the Jews, *ib.*; meets Henry, on landing at Dover, iii. 343; lends the king money, and has the Jews turned over to him for repayment, *ib.*
- Richard, natural son of king John, puts Eustace the Monk to death, ii. 221 *n.*
- [Richard?], natural son of the emperor Frederic II., his death, iii. 67.
- Richard, son of count Ranulph, joins the crusade under Boamund, i. 71.
- Richard, archdeacon of Poitiers, excommunicated by archbishop Thomas, i. 338. *See* Winchester, bishops of.
- Richmond (*Richemund*), castle of, William [the Lion] of Scotland imprisoned in, i. 388; called "sinum Armoricum," by Merlin, because belonging to the counts of Brittany, *ib.*
- Richmond, Peter of Savoy, earl of. *See* Savoy.
- Ridel, Stephen, clerk, his cruel treatment at Ely, ii. 173.
- Ripon (*Ripum*), foundation of Fountains abbey near, i. 241.
- Risle, the river, the nobles submit to Geoffrey of Anjou, as far as, i. 267.
- Rivaux (*de Rivalis*, or *de Orivallis*), Peter de, a Poitevin, son or nephew of Peter bishop of Winchester, made treasurer of the king's chamber, ii. 342; trusted greatly by Henry III., ii. 353; iii. 268; complained of, by the prelates, ii. 366; ordered to surrender his castles, make up his accounts, and leave the court, *ib.*; seeks refuge in the church of Winchester, ii. 371; restored to the king's favour, ii. 391.
- Rivers or Redvers, Baldwin de, [earl of Devon,] holds Exeter against Stephen, i. 254; deprived of the isle of Wight, and exiled, *ib.*
- Rivers (*de Ripariis*), Margaret de, [widow of Baldwin de Rivers,] given in marriage to Faukes [de Breante,] ii. 170; iii. 233; advises him to propitiate St. Alban, ii. 204; called countess de l'Isle, iii. 125; her death, *ib.*, 322.
- Rivers (*de Ripariis*), Baldwin de, earl of Devon. *See* Devon.
- Rivers (*de Ripariis*), Richard de, knight, dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 510 *n.*
- Roasia [Edessa], territory of, subject to Saladin, i. 451.
- Robert, son of William I., born in Normandy, i. 11; Normandy given to him by his father, i. 20; complains falsely to Philip I., *ib.*; with his aid invades his father's territories, i. 21, 30; fights against him at Archenbrai, *ib.*; is cursed by William, *ib.*, 30 *n.*, 177; iii. 171; Normandy taken from him, but restored by his father on his deathbed, *ib.*, 34, 177; his right of primogeniture taken away, i. 30 *n.*; iii. 178; his fierce and warlike character, i. 30, 164, 203; seeks the daughter of the marquis Boniface in marriage, *ib.*; was deprived of England justly, *ib.*; promises to undertake a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, i. 34; iii. 174; leaves his father's corpse, to plot against his brother, i. 35; many English nobles adhere to him, i. 36; William II. makes war against, in Normandy, i. 39; treaty of peace made between them, *ib.*; iii. 174; meeting of the brothers, on account of the violation of the treaty, i. 44; war is renewed by them, i. 45; takes the castle of Argenton, *ib.*; obtains the aid of Philip, *ib.*; humbles himself to William, *ib.*; assumes the cross, in compliance with his father's wish, i. 56, 75; comes to England, to solicit pecuniary aid of his brothers, i. 74; leaves Normandy in pawn to William, i. 76; iii. 176; names of his chief followers to the crusade, i. 76; they winter in Apulia and Calabria, *ib.*; their march onwards to Constantinople, i. 78; takes an oath of fealty to the emperor Alexius, and receives gifts from

Robert, son of William I.—*cont.*

him, *ib.*; arrives at Nice, *ib.*; one of the chief leaders of the Christian army, i. 79; his station at the siege of Nice, i. 81; marches to the valley of Gorgoni, i. 84; his personal valour in the battle there, i. 85; captures Azena, and gives it to one of his knights, i. 88; proceeds to Artasia, i. 89; sent to force a passage over the Orontes, i. 90; his post at the siege of Antioch, i. 91; kills a Turk like a butcher does a sheep, i. 102; drives back the enemy from a fort, i. 112; a leader of the third division against Corbaran, i. 120; marches onwards with Tancred, i. 132; his position at the siege of Jerusalem, i. 139; gains much honour at the second assault, i. 143; is among the first to enter the city, i. 145; designated as king of Jerusalem, by the miraculous lighting of his candle, i. 150, 156; iii. 117; puts it out, and refuses the dignity, *ib.*, 203; wounds mortally the Turkish emir at the battle of Ascalon, i. 154; iii. 177; defeats and slaughters the enemy, i. 155; redeems the emir's standard, and offers it at the Holy Sepulchre, *ib.*; again refuses to be king, i. 156; his pride subsequently punished by God, i. 157, 205; iii. 180; returns home, *ib.*; held the most prominent place at the capture of Antioch and Jerusalem, i. 163; is depreciated by his brother Henry, i. 164; hastens back to Normandy, i. 165, 181; arguments against his succession to William II., i. 177; lays claim to England, on account of his primogeniture, i. 182; many nobles espouse his cause, i. 183; postpones the matter for a time, *ib.*; lands at Portsmouth with forces, i. 190; makes peace with Henry I. on being paid an annuity, and acknowledged his heir, *ib.*; returns to Normandy, *ib.*; gives up his annuity, i. 192; iii. 179; war again between them in Normandy, i. 195; fortifies his castles, i. 196; nearly all his nobles submit to Henry, i. 201; comes to England, and has a

Robert, son of William I.—*cont.*

conference with the king at Northampton, i. 202; iii. 179; returns to Normandy, *ib.*; defeated and made prisoner at Tenchebrai, i. 204; iii. 179; imprisoned in the castle of Devises, i. 206; iii. 180; uses lofty words and threats, *ib.*; released, on condition of abjuring England and Normandy, i. 212; attempts to raise a rebellion against Henry, i. 213; recaptured, again imprisoned, and deprived of sight, *ib.*; iii. 180; is fed and clothed sumptuously, *ib.*; his pride and evil speeches, i. 247; anecdote of the torn robe sent him by Henry, i. 248; refuses to take food, and dies, *ib.*; buried at Gloucester, *ib.*; iii. 186; surnamed *Curtheuse*, i. 30, 247; ii. 153.

Robert [Comyn], earl of Northumberland. *See* Northumberland.

Robert, a Norman, made bishop of Ramla, i. 137.

Robert, prior of St. Alban's, first inhabits Merton abbey, with a few monks, i. 222.

Robert, rebel to Stephen, his castle of Bainton taken, i. 254.

Robert, St., hermit of Knaresborough, famous for his miracles, ii. 415, 493; iii. 93, 292.

Robert [Rich], brother of St. Edmund [of Pontigni], fame of his miracles, ii. 493; iii. 318.

Roche-au-Moine (*Rupes-Monachi*), castle of, besieged by John, ii. 149; the siege raised, ii. 150; iii. 317.

Roche-Carbon (*Rupes-Carbonis*), castle of, taken by Philip II., i. 461.

Roche - d'Andeli (*de Rupe - Andeliaci*), [otherwise Château Gaillard,] built by Richard I., ii. 98; besieged by Philip II., *ib.*; captured by him, ii. 101.

Rocheport, Ebelin de, sets out for Jerusalem, ii. 446.

Rochelle (*Rupella*), did not submit to Philip II., ii. 102; John lands at, i. 148; delivered up to Louis VIII. by

- Rochelle (*Rupella*)—*cont.*
treachery, ii. 262 ; iii. 248 ; the key of Poitou, *ib.* ; iii. 249.
- Roches, Peter des. *See* Winchester, bishops of.
- Roches (*de Rupibus*), William des, delivers to John the city of Le Mans, ii. 82.
- Roches l'Eveque (*Rupes-Episcopi*), castle of, taken by Philip II., i. 461.
- Rochester (*Rofa*), tournament held at, iii. 116.
- Rochester, castle of, given to archbishop Stephen by John, ii. 159 ; committed to the custody of William de Albini, ii. 163 ; iii. 232 ; besieged by John, *ib.* ; the garrison surrenders, ii. 165 ; iii. 232 ; ordered to be hung by John, but the nobles afterwards imprisoned, *ib.*, 166 ; given up to prince Louis, ii. 179.
- Rochester, bishops of:
— Ralph, present at the consecration of Thomas, archbishop of York, i. 210. *See* Canterbury, archbishops of.
— Ernulph, his death, i. 234.
— John, archdeacon of Canterbury, appointed, i. 235 ; iii. 184 ; dies, i. 255.
— Ascelin, his death, i. 277 ; iii. 189.
— Walter, archdeacon of Canterbury, succeeds, i. 277 ; iii. 189 ; consecrates Bartholomew, bishop of Exeter, i. 312 ; ordains the chancellor Thomas, priest, i. 316 ; suspended by papal letters, i. 357 ; his death (*called incorrectly* Roger), i. 424 ; iii. 204.
— Gilbert de Glanville, archdeacon of Lisieux, consecrated, i. 434 ; iii. 206 ; claimed the right of consecrating the bishop of Lincoln, ii. 100 ; dies, ii. 153 ; iii. 231.
— Benedict [de Sansetun], precentor of St. Paul's, and reader in theology at Paris, consecrated, ii. 171 ; iii. 233 ; dies, ii. 292 ; iii. 255.
— Henry de Sanford, archdeacon of Canterbury, consecrated, ii. 295 ; iii. 256 ; sent to Rome, in the matter of election of the archbishop, ii. 309 ; consecrates archbishop Richard, and other prelates, ii. 318 ; iii. 260 ; sent to make
- Rochester, bishops of.—*cont.*
— Henry de Sanford—*cont.*
peace with Llewellyn, ii. 366 ; dies, ii. 377, 393 ; iii. 271, 273.
— Richard de Wendene, [*erroneously* named Wendoure,] elected, ii. 377 ; confirmed by the pope, ii. 406, 411 ; iii. 271 ; his death, and burial at Westminster, iii. 87, 315.
— Laurence de St. Martin, elected, iii. 87 ; opposed by archbishop Boniface, *ib.* ; confirmed at Rome, iii. 108, 321 ; present at the excommunication of the transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137.
- Rochester, church of, the monks appeal to the pope, in reference to the election of Richard de Wendene, ii. 377 ; gain their cause, ii. 406, 411 ; visitation of, by archbishop Boniface, iii. 77 ; burthened with debts, iii. 346.
- Rockingham, castle of, given to the custody of the earl of Albemarle, ii. 172 ; taken by Henry III., ii. 242.
- Roderic, king of Connaught, refuses to do homage to Henry II., i. 370.
- Rodoam, prince of Aleppo. *See* Aleppo.
- Rodosto (*Rodestum*), on the Hellespont, arrival of the Crusaders under count Reimund at, i. 72.
- Rodune, William de, knight, deposed from office, as deputy earl Mareschal, ii. 353 ; iii. 268.
- Roger [de Breteuil], earl [of Hereford], conspires against William I., i. 19 ; his sister [Emma] married to earl Ralph, *ib.*
- Roger, of Poitou, earl [of Lancaster?], taken prisoner by duke Robert, i. 45.
- Roger, viscount [of Carcassone], taken prisoner by Simon de Montfort, ii. 194.
- Roman clergy, in England. *See* Italians.
- Romans, legend of one liberated from a demon, iii. 167 ; they acknowledge Henry IV. as emperor, and abjure Hildebrand, i. 27 ; expel pope Gregory IX. from Rome, ii. 301 ; are excommunicated, but laugh at it, *ib.* ; continued discord between them and the

Romans—cont.

- pope, ii. 373; are again excommunicated by him, contrary to their privileges, *ib.*; apply to Frederic II. for help, *ib.*; sally out to attack Viterbo, and are defeated, *ib.*; are exasperated against the pope, ii. 374; intended to exact a large sum from Innocent IV., for money spent in opposing the emperor, iii. 105, 326; elect Brancaleo as triennial senator, iii. 131, 324; urge the pope to return to Rome, iii. 326; receive him reverently, *ib.*
- Romanus, emperor of Constantinople, loses the provinces of Asia Minor, i. 79.
- Romanus [Bonaventura], papal legate, [and bishop of Porto,] sent to France, ii. 281; iii. 253; his demand in the council at Bourges, *ib.*; reply made to him by the archbishop of Lyons, ii. 282; iii. 253; declares he made the demand unwillingly, *ib.*; quits France, iii. 253; preaches a crusade against the count of Toulouse, ii. 285; excommunicates the count and his followers, ii. 287; iii. 254; conceals the death of Louis VIII., ii. 288; by his treachery, Avignon is captured, ii. 289; iii. 254; causes the body of Louis to be taken to Paris, ii. 290; by his advice, Louis IX. is crowned, *ib.*; rumours of his intrigue with queen Blanche, *ib.*, 309 n.; iii. 254; the pope writes to him, on the emperor's hostility, ii. 301; complaint made to, of the conduct of the scholars of Paris, ii. 308; urges Blanche to punish them, *ib.*
- Rome, council held at, against simony, i. 18; and concerning lay investitures, i. 52; earthquake at, iii. 181; General Council at the Lateran [1179], i. 411; heads of decrees passed at, i. 412-414; General Council at (1215), i. 416; Otho IV. consecrated emperor at, ii. 120; shower of bloody earth there, ii. 256; Frederic II. comes to, and is absolved, ii. 326; General Council summoned at (1240), ii. 434; iii. 280; papal election in the palace called "Regia Solis," there, ii. 457.

Rome, church of, secession of the Greek church from, ii. 414.

Romescot, granted by Offa, iii. 163.

Romney (*Rumene*), archbishop Thomas embarks at, i. 328.

Roppele, Roppeale, Robert de, assists in taking Lincoln, ii. 182; made prisoner there, ii. 212; dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 510.

Ros, Robert de, [of Hamlake,] has the custody of Hugh de Chaumont, ii. 58; fined for his escape, *ib.*; assists to subdue Yorkshire for prince Louis, ii. 182.

Ros, Robert de, [of Werke,] appointed joint guardian of Scotland, iii. 118, 322; accused of ill-usage of the king and queen of Scots, iii. 346; summoned to reply to the charges, iii. 347; his lands seized by the king, *ib.*

Ros, William de, [of Hamlake,] taken prisoner at Lincoln, ii. 212.

Rosso (*Rubeus*), Peter, familiar clerk of the pope, comes to England, to extort money from the clergy, ii. 436; the abbats complain, but get no redress, *ib.*; remains after the departure of the legate, ii. 451; iii. 283.

Rouen, reception of Henry I. at, i. 228; fortified by him, i. 232; iii. 183; Innocent II. received there by Henry, i. 244; the king's body remained unburied at, i. 249; reception of Geoffrey of Anjou at, i. 274; birth of princess Alienor at, i. 315; Gilbert, bishop of London, absolved there, i. 352; Henry II. resides at, i. 377; besieged by Louis VII., i. 389; iii. 202; burial of the young king Henry, in the church of, i. 426; iii. 205; Henry II. celebrates Easter at, i. 434; the empress Matilda buried at, i. 435; Richard I. receives the sword of Normandy there, ii. 3; besieged by Philip II., ii. 45; some mills there granted by Richard to the archbishop of Rouen, ii. 62; Richard bequeaths his heart to the church of, ii. 76; iii. 218; John collects forces at, ii. 81; Arthur of Brittany imprisoned in the new castle there, ii. 95; submits to Philip, ii. 102; iii. 222.

Rouen, the monks of St. Ouen at, attack the archbishop, i. 18 ; iii. 171 ; ordered to be imprisoned, *ib.*

Rouen, archbishops of:

— John, attacked by the monks of St. Ouen, i. 18 ; iii. 171.

— William, holds a council at Lillebonne, i. 26.

— Geoffrey, dedicated the church of St. Alban's, i. 220 ; iii. 181.

— Hugh, abbat of Reading, elected, i. 244.

— Rotrou [de Beaumont], effects a reconciliation between Henry II. and archbishop Thomas, i. 354 ; crowns the young king's queen at Winchester, i. 373 ; accompanies him to Bures, i. 391.

— Walter [de Contances], bishop elect of Winchester, elected, i. 426 ; present at the coronation of Richard I., ii. 6 ; comes to England, and is appointed guardian of the realm, ii. 28 ; iii. 211 ; excommunicates those concerned in the seizure of the archbishop of York, *ib.* ; recalled to Germany by Richard I., ii. 46 ; lays Normandy under an interdict, ii. 61 ; Richard appeals to the pope against him, *ib.* ; terms of the composition made with the king, ii. 62 ; invests John with the insignia of Normandy, ii. 79 ; iii. 219.

— [Robert le Baube], John gives leave to the bishop of Lincoln, to be consecrated by, ii. 120.

— [Odo] Rigaud (*Riganus*), Friar Minor, comes to England, to recover lands belonging to his church, iii. 50, 308.

— William of Durham, archbishop elect, his death, iii. 67, 311.

Round Table, a tourney so called, iii. 124, 322.

Roussillon (*Ruisselone*, *Russelun*), Girard, count of, assumes the cross, i. 57 ; joins Boamund, i. 71 ; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.

Roussillon (*Russelun*), Peter de, takes the city of Rufa, i. 88.

Roxburgh (*Rokesburc*), castle of, ceded to Henry II. by the king of Scots, i. 393 ; restored to William [the Lion], ii. 13.

Rubea-Cisterna, [in Palestine,] a caravan captured at, by Richard I., ii. 30.

Ruben, tribe of, beyond Jordan, i. 159.

Rufa [Rugia ?], city of, [in Syria,] taken by Peter de Russelun, i. 88.

Runnymede (*Runingemade*), a meadow between Staines and Windsor, where Magna Carta was granted, ii. 157, 159.

Ruscy, Alan de, captured by Richard I., ii. 73.

S.

Sabina, William, bishop of, and cardinal, arrives in England, on his way as legate to Norway, iii. 23, 300 ; awaits a fair wind at Lynn, iii. 24 ; exacts procurations there, iii. 300 ; celebrates mass on board ship, *ib.* ; sails to Norway, and crowns Hacon VI. at Bergen, iii. 31, 300 ; assembles the monks of the Black Order, with a view to their reform, *ib.* ; gives letters to the abbat of Holm, to take to Rome, *ib.*

Sabulo, William de, attacks the Turks near Lydda, i. 142.

Sackville, Nigel de, intruder in the church of Harrow, excommunicated by archbishop Thomas, i. 362.

Saete. *See* Sydon.

Saintes, city of, occupied by prince Richard, i. 383 ; forced to surrender to Henry II., *ib.*

Saints, many flourish in England, iii. 93, 292, 318 ; some holy men regarded as, although not canonized, iii. 292, 329.

St. Alban's, town of, conflict with the forces of Stephen at, i. 270 ; some of the chief men of Leicester take refuge in, i. 379 ; revelation of the reliques of

St. Alban's, town of—*cont.*

St. Amphibalus to an inhabitant of, i. 401–404; council held at, for the observance of the laws of Henry I., ii. 141; plundered by Faukes [de Breaute], ii. 203; the neighbourhood ravaged by the French troops, ii. 207; thunderstorm at, iii. 116; the tower of St. Peter's church at, struck by lightning, iii. 337.

St. Alban's, abbey, founded by king Offa, iii. 163; the order reformed, and buildings repaired, i. 14, 23, 37; deprived of its possessions by William I., i. 18; the customs of the church of Bec observed at, i. 25; iii. 172; the statutes and customs of Lanfranc and Anselm also observed, i. 37; the church of Tynemouth given to, by Robert, earl of Northumberland, i. 41; the earl buried at, iii. 175 n.; remained four years in the hands of William I., i. 46; impoverished by William II., i., 97; the writings of William, archbishop of Tyre, preserved at, i. 163; a copy of the charter of liberties of Henry I. kept there, i. 181; dedication of the church, i. 220; iii. 181; grant of Bissopescote to, by Henry, i. 221; the knights of, resist Stephen's forces, i. 271; visit of Stephen to, i. 277; and again, when he grants the privilege of electing an abbat, i. 291; received many privileges from pope Adrian IV., i. 299; the chancellor Thomas received his first living from, i. 303, 317; final concord made with the church of Lincoln, i. 318; iii. 195; freed from subjection to the bishop of Lincoln, *ib.*; the chrisam for the great altar prepared at, i. 337; ii. 398, 483; iii. 196, 333; archbishop Thomas intended to visit, but prevented, i. 358, 359; the chapel of St. Cuthbert dedicated at, i. 369; prayer of supplication to St. Thomas used there, i. 376; annual procession made to, from "Banner Hills," i. 403; the reliques of St. Amphibalus brought to, i. 408; oblation sent to, by Richard I., ii. 47; the account of the

St. Alban's, abbey—*cont.*

vision of a monk of Evesham preserved at, ii. 50; visit of John to, who promises to be a special friend, ii. 81; some reliques given to the chapel of the infirmary by him, iii. 237 n.; saved from being burnt, by money paid to Faukes, ii. 203; visit of Faukes to, to obtain absolution for the injury done by him, ii. 205; escapes destruction by presents to the French *roustiers*, ii. 207; composition with the church of Lincoln, ii. 234; consistory court held at, ii. 338; amount of tithe within the archdeaconry, appropriated to the monks, iii. 267 n.; visit paid to, by Richard of Cornwall, ii. 437; iii. 281; death and burial of the bishop of Ardfert at, ii. 511; two Minorites come to, requiring an aid for the pope, iii. 18; protected by them against episcopal authority, iii. 19; composition with the church of Durham, relative to the visitation of Tynemouth, iii. 22; a collect for the king and queen appointed to be said at, iii. 310; injury done to, by Geoffrey de Childwike, iii. 62, 311; archbishop Boniface proposes to visit, iii. 79; the bones of the deceased monks collected, and placed in a vault, iii. 110; visits of Henry III. to, iii. 114, 344; visitation of, for the purpose of reform, iii. 115; destructive thunderstorms at, iii. 116, 337; bequest of Richard de Wendovre to, iii. 120; the abbat of, held the first place among English abbats, iii. 275; arrival of the bishop of Norwich at, to tax the property, iii. 336; two monks of, sent to Rome, to oppose episcopal visitation, iii. 339.

St. Alban's, abbats of:

— Paul, nephew of archbishop Lanfranc, a Norman by birth, and monk of Caen, appointed, i. 14, 23; iii. 172; reforms the monastic rule, and repairs the church, *ib.*; his character, i. 23; augmented the possessions of the church, *ib.*; his acts referred to in the "*Gesta*

St. Alban's, abbats of:—*cont.*— Paul—*cont.*

Abbatum," *ib.*; supplies the church of Tynemouth with monks, i. 41; iii. 174; dies at Colewich, i. 45; iii. 175; buried at St. Alban's, i. 46.

— Richard de Lessai (*de Eraquio*), succeeds, i. 98; iii. 176; his long and prosperous government, *ib.*; translates the reliques of St. Oswin to the new church at Tynemouth, i. 214; iii. 181; dies, i. 228; iii. 182; his acts referred to in the "Gesta Abbatum," *ib.*

— Geoffrey de Gorham, prior of St. Alban's, succeeds, i. 228; iii. 182; dies, i. 276; iii. 189; his works of piety referred to in the "Gesta Abbatum," *ib.*

— Ralph Gubion, elected, and confirmed by Stephen, i. 276; iii. 189; appoints Robert de Gorham his deputy, i. 287; iii. 191; his death and burial, i. 291; his laudable acts referred to in the "Gesta Abbatum," *ib.*

— Robert de Gorham, prior of St. Alban's, elected, i. 291; iii. 191; was defendant in the suit with the bishop of Lincoln, i. 318; dies, i. 340.

— Simon, prior of St. Alban's, elected, and consecrated by the bishop of London, i. 344; iii. 198; a lover of books and the Scriptures, *ib.*; sends a present of provisions to archbishop Thomas, i. 360; pays him a visit, [at Harrow,] *ib.*; goes to the young king on his behalf, but received ungraciously, *ib.*; his liberality praised by the archbishop, i. 361; invites the archbishop to St. Alban's, *ib.*; declines to be the archbishop's guest, *ib.*; sends some monks to view the reliques of St. Amphibalus, i. 405; goes to Redburne, and says mass in the chapel of St. James, i. 406; causes the reliques of Amphibalus and his companions to be brought to St. Alban's, i. 408; dies, i. 424; iii. 204.

— Warin, prior of St. Alban's, elected, and approved by Henry II., i. 424; iii. 204; pays the tax imposed on his church

St. Alban's, abbats of:—*cont.*— Warin—*cont.*

for the ransom of Richard I., ii. 44; iii. 213; sends a present to the king, ii. 47; dies, ii. 55; iii. 215; apologue related by Richard to him, ii. 55 *n.*

— John de Cella, [prior of Wallingford,] succeeds, ii. 55; iii. 215; bestows his benediction on some nuns at Sopwelle, ii. 100; dies, ii. 149; iii. 230.

— William de Trumpintone, elected, ii. 154; receives benediction from the bishop of Ely, *ib.*; promises in writing to mitigate certain grievances, but afterwards causes the document to be annulled, *ib.*; refuses to do homage to prince Louis, ii. 201; iii. 238; pays a fine for the abbey and town, *ib.*; compelled to pay 100*l.* to Faukes [de Breaute], to save the abbey and town from being burnt, ii. 203; one of the ribs of St. Wulstan given to, ii. 231; makes a composition with the bishop of Lincoln, relative to Luton, ii. 235; his death and burial, ii. 377; iii. 271.

— John, prior of Hertford, elected, ii. 271; the king writes to, to forbid tallage to the pope, iii. 10; directed by letters from Innocent IV. to send Matthew Paris to Norway, iii. 40; his quarrel with the abbat of Westminster relative to Aldenham, iii. 62; supplies provisions to the Friars Preachers, iii. 80, 314; receives letters from the pope, to give a living to his nephew, iii. 108; violates his promise, in regard to the pittances of the monks, iii. 115 *n.*; refuses to be surety for John, iii. 133; appeals against the visitation ordered by the pope, iii. 139, 328; obtains remission of the fine imposed by Henry de la Mare, iii. 335.

St. Alban's, Chronicles of. *See* Paris, Matthew.

St. Alban's, abbey, on Mount Selja, in Norway, iii. 41.

St. Ambrose, bridge of, on the confines of Bologna, defeat of Ensius at, iii. 56, 309.

St. Asaph, bishops of:

— Geoffrey Arthur [of Monmouth], made bishop of, i. 292; translated the "Historia Britonum" from Welsh into Latin, *ib.*

— Godfrey, present at the concord between the churches of St. Alban and Lincoln, i. 318; iii. 196; prepares the chrism in the church of St. Alban, i. 337; suspended by papal letters, i. 357.

St. Basil, the "Claustra" of, [on Mount Hæmus,] passed by the Crusaders under duke Godfrey, i. 69.

St. Bertin, [at St. Omer,] abbey of, the exiled monks of Canterbury received at, ii. 113.

St. Cyriac, [in the March of Ancona,] death and burial of Faukes [de Breante] at, ii. 291; iii. 255.

St. David's, bishops of:

— Bernard, consecrated, i. 220.

— Thomas Wallensis, archdeacon of Lincoln, elected, iii. 30, 302; present at the excommunication of the transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137; dies, [a mistake,] iii. 31.

St. Denis, abbey of, Philip II. buried there, ii. 259. *See* Denis, St.

St. Denis-en-Lions, [near Andeli,] death of Henry I. at, i. 249.

St. Edmund, town of, [Edmundsbury,] some of the inhabitants of Leicester take refuge in, i. 379; the earl of Leicester proposes to plunder the town and church, i. 381; an army collected at, by Henry II., i. 388; meeting of the barons there against John, ii. 153; iii. 231.

St. Edmund's, abbey, endowed by Cnut, and Benedictine monks placed in, iii. 41, 162; dedicated, iii. 163; Eustace, son of Stephen, dies on his way to plunder the territory of, i. 293; Richard I. goes there, to offer prayers, ii. 47.

St. Edmund's, abbats of:—

— Samson, death of, ii. 127.

— Hugh [de Northwold]. *See* Ely, bishops of.

St. Edmund's, abbats of—*cont.*

— [Richard de Insula], ordered by the pope to excommunicate the rioters against the Italian clergy, ii. 340.

— [Edmund de Walpole], assumes the cross, iii. 71; his suit with Richard earl of Gloucester, [concerning the manor of Mildenhall,] iii. 119.

St. Gemini, [in the text S. Gemma,] near Spoleto, archbishop Richard dies at, ii. 336; iii. 263.

St. George, Arm of. *See* Bosphorus.

St. George [Lydda], the bishop of, in the battle with the Chorasians, but his fate not known, ii. 484.

St. Germain-en-Laie, letters patent of Louis IX. dated at, iii. 304.

St. Giles, John de, Friar Preacher, skilful in medicine, and lecturer in theology, iii. 145; called to the death-bed of Robert bishop of Lincoln, *ib.*

St. Gilles (S. Egidius), [on the Rhone,] the princess Joanna delivered to her husband there, i. 395.

St. Gilles, counts of. *See* Toulouse.

St. Hilaire, Hasculph de, captured at Dol, i. 382.

St. Hyrenæus. *See* Santarem.

St. Iago, [Bernard,] archbishop of, defeats the Saracens at Santarem, i. 428.

St. John of Jerusalem, Order of. *See* Hospital.

St. Ives, [co. Hunt.,] death and burial of an Armenian bishop there, iii. 77; the abbat of Ramsey's right to the fair at, taken away, iii. 119, 322.

St. Lazarus, Order of, slaughter of the brethren by the Saracens, iii. 84, 90, 95, 317.

St. Macaire, town and castle, taken by earl Richard of Cornwall, ii. 270.

St. Magnus. *See* Colewick.

St. Malo (S. Machutus, S. Maulous), in Brittany, Henry II. lands at, ii. 323, iii. 262.

- St. Marcel or Marceau, near Paris, quarrel between some tradesmen and the scholars of Paris, ii. 308; the prior of, complains to the legate, and bishop of Paris, *ib.*
- St. Martin, Laurence de, accompanies the bishop elect of Valence to Viterbo, ii. 427; accused of poisoning him, *ib.*; appointed special clerk and proctor to the king, *ib.*; sent to forbid the clergy to consent to the pope's demands, iii. 13; goes to Durham, to urge the election of the king's brother as bishop, iii. 44, 305. *See* Rochester, bishops of.
- St. Neot's, death of William, earl Ferrers, there, iii. 333.
- St. Omer (*de S. Eodemaro*), Godfrey de, one of the founders of the Order of Templars, i. 223.
- St. Omer (*de S. Audemaro*), Hugh de, joins Baldwin I. at Assur, i. 198; the city of Tiberias given to, *ib.*
- St. Omer (*de S. Eodemaro*), the castellan of, [killed in Egypt,] his shield of arms, iii. 84 a.
- St. Oswald, [at Nostell, co. York,] Athelulph, prior of, made the first bishop of Carlisle, i. 245. *See* Carlisle.
- St. Ouen, at Rouen. *See* Rouen.
- St. Paul, church of. *See* London.
- St. Paul or Pol, Hugh, count of, assumes the cross, i. 57; joins duke Godfrey, i. 68; marches to the valley of Gorgoni, i. 84; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- St. Paul, Engelram, son of Hugh de, joins duke Godfrey, i. 68; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- St. Paul, [Hugh de Chastillon,] count of, takes the cross, ii. 508.
- St. Samuel [Samwil?], near Jerusalem, interview of Richard I. with a hermit at, ii. 33; the hermit predicts his own death, *ib.*
- St. Valeri (*S. Walericus*), castle of, taken by William II., i. 39; English ships accustomed to bring provisions there, ii. 63; burnt by Richard I., ii. 63; the shrine and reliques of the saint, carried to Normandy, *ib.*
- St. Victor, abbey of. *See* Paris.
- St. Victor, Hugh de, completes his Chronicle in 1128, i. 242.
- Saladin, Salaadin, Salahadin, Soldan of Babylon and Damascus, son of a noble Christian slave, i. 430; a great admirer of Richard I., *ib.*; ii. 36; iii. 213; his warlike and munificent character, i. 430; meditates the conquest of the Western nations, *ib.*; ravages the country beyond Jordan, and Arabia, *ib.*; iii. 205; his confidence on hearing of the accession of Baldwin V. to the throne, i. 431, 433; his truce with the Christians terminated, i. 438; rumours of his hostile approach to Jerusalem, i. 439; his mother's treasure plundered by Reginald de Chatillon, *ib.*; he demands satisfaction in vain, *ib.*; ravages the Christian territories, i. 440; iii. 207; besieges Calvaria [Tiberias?], *ib.*; slays the Master of the Temple and his brethren, *ib.*; defeats the Christian army at Marescallia, i. 441; captures king Guy, and the Holy Cross, i. 442; captures Tiberias and Ptolemais, i. 443; besieges Jerusalem, *ib.*; his triumphant entry into, *ib.*; purifies the Temple, and exalts the name of Mohammed, i. 444, 456; subdues the surrounding cities, with the exception of three, *ib.*; iii. 207; letter of Frederic I. to, and his reply, i. 447-452; proposes terms to the emperor, i. 452; detests the bad faith of the Christians, *ib.*; attacks the army under Guy before Acre, i. 454; retires to his kingdom, *ib.*; report of his alliance with the Greek emperor, i. 457; sent his idol to Constantinople, to be worshipped, *ib.*; his brother and son captured at Antioch, *ib.*; continues to harass the army before Acre, ii. 118; said to have sent presents to Richard, *ib.*; regards the death of Frederic I. as miraculous, ii. 21; terms made by him with Richard, on the cession of Acre, not fulfilled, ii. 24; defeated by Richard at Joppa, ii. 27; sends bribes to the duke of Burgundy, ii. 32; takes Joppa

Saladin, Soldan of Babylon and Damascus—*cont.*

by assault, ii. 34; iii. 212; defeated by Richard, and retreats to Ramla, ii. 35; iii. 212; sends forces against Richard, who defeats them, *ib.*; unwillingly glorifies the God of the Christians, ii. 36; beheads a captive, said to have been prince of Antioch, ii. 37; makes a truce with Richard, ii. 38; his death at Nazareth, ii. 39, 44; iii. 213; his sons dispute his territories, *ib.*; his declaration on his deathbed, touching Richard's captivity, ii. 52; iii. 215.

Salaman or Salomon, governor of Cilicia, taken prisoner by Noradin, i. 337.

Salem, a name of Jerusalem, i. 159.

Salem, a city in which Melchisedech reigned, i. 160; its ruins remained, *ib.*

Salerno, Gregory VII. dies at, i. 32.

Salerno, prince of. *See* Principatu, Richard de.

Salisbury (*Saresbiria*), the bishopric of, held by William II. at his death, i. 173; Richard I. comes to, ii. 5.

Salisbury, church of, order of canons founded at, i. 206; iii. 180; the earl of Salisbury buried in the new edifice, ii. 281; removed by bishop Richard to a fitter place, ii. 397; iii. 274; bishop Robert completes the fabric begun by his predecessor, ii. 318; iii. 260; verses on its completion, *ib.*; Henry III. threatens to remove it back again, iii. 14; one of the noblest churches in England, ii. 260.

Salisbury, bishops of:

— Osmund, his death, i. 168; iii. 177.

— Roger, consecrated, i. 208; grants land in Oxford for the foundation of St. Frideswith, i. 215; present at the dedication of St. Alban's, i. 220; iii. 181; with Stephen, when he took possession of the treasure of Henry I., i. 253; seized by Stephen, and forced to surrender his castles, i. 262; dies, i. 263; iii. 188.

— Jocelin, present at the concord between the churches of St. Alban's and

Salisbury, bishops of:—*cont.*

— Jocelin—*cont.*

Lincoln, i. 318; suspended by papal letters, i. 357; dies, i. 427; iii. 205.

— Hubert Walter, [dean of York,] consecrated, ii. 10; arrives at Tyre, ii. 15; disposes of the goods of archbishop Baldwin, as executor, ii. 18. *See* Canterbury, archbishops of.

— Herbert Poore (*Pauper*), archdeacon of Canterbury, elected and consecrated, ii. 49; iii. 214.

— Richard [Poore], present at the landing of Hubert de Burgh at Dover, ii. 221 n.; iii. 242; administers the sacrament to the earl of Salisbury, ii. 280; translated to Durham, ii. 300; had begun the fabric of the new church of Salisbury, and contributed annually towards it, ii. 318; iii. 260. *See* Durham, bishops of.

— Robert de Bingham, canon of Salisbury, elected, ii. 299, 300; iii. 256; consecrated, ii. 318; iii. 260; completes the building of the new church, *ib.*; goes to the castle of Devises, and excommunicates those who took Hubert de Burgh out of the church, ii. 360; obtains his release from the king, *ib.*; iii. 268; dies, iii. 14.

— William of York (*de Eboraco*), clerk to the king, and provost of Beverley, elected, iii. 14, 298; present at the excommunication of the transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137.

Salisbury, deans of:

— Robert. *See* Exeter, bishops of.

— John of Oxford, presided at the council of Clarendon, i. 322. *See* Norwich, bishops of.

— Eustace. *See* Ely, bishops of.

— Richard Poore. *See* Chichester, bishops of.

Salisbury, Reginald, archdeacon of, sent to the pope by Henry II., i. 349. *See* Bath, bishops of.

Salisbury, William Longespée I., [natural son of Henry II.,] sent to the aid of the count of Flanders, ii. 138; appointed

Salisbury, William Longespée I.—*cont.*

leader of the forces there, ii. 150; taken prisoner at the battle of Bovines, ii. 151; iii. 91, 230; one of the chiefs left to keep the barons in check, ii. 169; devastates the isle of Ely, ii. 173; deserts John, and joins prince Louis, ii. 180; sent to induce Hubert de Burgh to give up Dover castle, ii. 197; his conference with Hubert, ii. 198, 199; resumes his allegiance to Henry III., ii. 206; iii. 239; one of the leaders of the army at Newark, ii. 209; accompanies Richard of Cornwall to Gascony, ii. 269, 270; miraculously saved from shipwreck on his return, ii. 274; iii. 252; on false report of his death, the king gives leave for his widow's marriage, ii. 277; lands with difficulty in Cornwall, ii. 280; iii. 252; complains to the king of the conduct of Hubert de Burgh, but is reconciled to him, *ib.*; his illness assigned to excess or poison at the justiciary's table, *ib.*; his penitent death, in Salisbury castle, *ib.*; buried in the new church at Salisbury, ii. 281; iii. 253; miraculous occurrence at his funeral, *ib.*; his shield of arms, *ib.*

Salisbury, Ela, countess of, wife of the preceding, refuses to marry the nephew of Hubert de Burgh, ii. 277; iii. 252; when abbess of Lacock, sees a vision of her son, iii. 313.

Salisbury, William Longespée II., [son of the preceding,] earl of, assumes the cross, ii. 391; returns from the Holy Land, ii. 461; failed to show proper respect to earl Richard of Cornwall there, *ib.*; again takes the cross, iii. 26, 301; sets out for Jerusalem, iii. 55, 308; joins Louis IX., iii. 309; follows him from Damietta, iii. 81; killed in battle, [at Mansourah,] iii. 313; appears to his mother in a vision, *ib.*; his shield of arms, iii. 84 *n.*; his bones buried at Acre, iii. 126.

Saltwood, honour of, the oldest knights of, summoned, to ascertain the archbishop's fee there, i. 354.

Samaria, so named from mount Somer, i. 159.
Samosata, city of, purchased by count Baldwin of Edessa, i. 89.

[Sancerre], Stephen, count of, brother of the count of Blois, his death before Acre, ii. 20.

Sandwich, archbishop Thomas embarks from, i. 329; lands at, i. 356; prince Louis lands at, ii. 179.

Sanford, Nicholas de, knight, his death, iii. 118.

Sanguinius, [Emadeddin Zenghi I.,] a Turkish emir, captures Edessa, i. 272; his slaughter of the Christians, iii. 190. *See* Aleppo.

Sansavoir (*Sanzavur*), Walter, first led a body of Crusaders to the Holy Land, i. 59; his progress to Constantinople, i. 60; iii. 175; his death, i. 64.

Santarem (*S. Hyrenaus*), in Portugal, captured by the Saracens, i. 428; the Saracens defeated at, by the prince of Portugal, *ib.*

Saphadin, [Seif-eddin Malek Adel,] Soldan of Babylon, brother of Saladin, ii. 23; sends a dromund laden with stores to the relief of Acre, ii. 23; succeeds to his brother's kingdom, ii. 45; disinherits his nephew, ii. 229; his death, *ib.*; iii. 243.

Saracens, lamentation of, for their losses, i. 134; the power and number of, vaunted by Saladin, i. 450; envoys sent by them to France and England, to ask for aid against the Tartars, ii. 409; invited by Frederic II. to the empire, and allowed to settle there, ii. 474; some converts come to France, and bring letters from Louis IX. to receive alms, iii. 331.

Sardinia (*Sardania*), restored to Frederic II. against the pope's will, ii. 418; given to Ensiaus, the emperor's son, *ib.*; iii. 279. *See* Ensiaus.

Sardonas, town of, [in Syria,] taken by the Turks, but recaptured by Baldwin II., i. 229.

Sarepta, residence of the prophet Elisha at, i. 136; passed by the Crusaders, *ib.*

- Saumur, in Anjou, Henry II. keeps Christmas at, i. 455; conference there, to make peace between Henry, Philip II., and earl Richard, i. 462.
- Saurona [Sharon], arrival of a force of Arabs and Egyptians at, i. 197.
- Sauvey, castle of, committed to the custody of the earl of Albemarle, ii. 172; captured by Henry III., ii. 242.
- Savoy (*Sabaudia*), five towns destroyed there by an earthquake, in the valleys of Maurienne, iii. 38, 90, 304, 319.
- Savoy, Amadeus, count of, does homage to Henry III., iii. 8, 298.
- Savoy, Peter of, uncle of the queen, his arrival in England, ii. 445; iii. 282; Henry III. had given him the earldom of Richmond, *ib.*; knighted, and a feast held in his honour, *ib.*; brings over some foreign ladies to be married to English nobles, iii. 17, 25, 298; persecutes the monks of Jervaux, iii. 129.
- Savoy, Thomas of, formerly count of Flanders, accompanies the countess of Provence to England, iii. 52; marries a daughter of Frederic II., iii. 35, 303; has the city of Turin given to him, in dowry, iii. 303.
- Saxons, defeated by the emperor Henry IV., i. 26.
- Saxony, Henry [the Lion], duke of, marries Matilda, eldest daughter of Henry II., i. 336; his widow [divorced wife?] had married the count of Maurienne, i. 373; seeks counsel of Henry, i. 397; exiled by the emperor, and comes with his family to Henry, i. 424; is supplied with necessities for three years, *ib.*; comes to England, i. 426; birth of his son William, *ib.*; iii. 205; reconciled to the emperor, and returns home, i. 435; iii. 206.
- Saxony, Henry, duke of, son of the preceding, and brother of Otho IV., accompanies his father to Normandy, i. 424; comes to England, ii. 117, 119; iii. 224; receives money for the emperor, *ib.*
- Saxony, [Albert I.,] duke of, arrives in England, ii. 324; iii. 262; is lodged in the Old Temple, London, *ib.*; his tall stature, *ib.*
- Scarborough (*Scardeburch*, *Scardeburcha*), the church of, granted to the Cistercians by Richard I., ii. 10; iii. 209; the castellan of, one of the four sworn to obey the barons, in carrying out Magna Carta, ii. 159.
- Sceldforde, [William,] son of John de, military tenant of St. Alban's, hung at London for parricide, iii. 344.
- Scenfrith (*Shenefrith*), castle of, given up by Hubert de Burgh to the king, ii. 426.
- Sclavonia [Dalmatia], Richard I. lands at Zara in, ii. 40.
- Scotales, forbidden to be kept, ii. 141. See the Glossary, *in v.*
- Scotland, many English nobles take refuge in, i. 9; iii. 170; homage made for, to the kings of England, i. 16 n., 392; the southern part ravaged by Stephen, i. 257; placed under the guardianship of Robert de Ros and John de Bailloil, iii. 118, 322.
- Scots, their battle-cry at the battle of the Standard, i. 259; incurred much shame by their defeat, *ib.*
- Scutage, of two and a half marks levied (1204), ii. 100; iii. 222; of two marks (1211 and 1221), i. 124, 247; iii. 245; of three marks (1231), i. 329; of twenty shillings (1242), i. 466; of three marks (1253), iii. 136, 326.
- Sea, inundations of the. See Inundations.
- Seal, Great, broken by Henry I., to invalidate his charter, i. 217; a new one made by Richard I., and his charters resealed, ii. 75; Henry III. first uses, i. 231; of the commonalty of London, used by the clergy of the province of Canterbury, iii. 17.
- Sebastea, in Samaria, the tombs of Elisha and Abdias at, i. 159, 163; John the Baptist martyred, and buried there, *ib.*; ravaged by Saladin, i. 430.

- Sebastes, the bishop of, suffragan to the archbishop of Caesarea, i. 161; the church of, redeemed by payment of money, i. 430.
- Sedekiah, king of Judah, deprived of his eyesight at Reblata, i. 91.
- Seggesfeld, a royal vill, purchased by the bishop of Durham, ii. 11.
- Segrave, Gilbert de, imprisoned at Pons, in Poitou, iii. 339.
- Segrave, Stephen de, knight, special councillor of Henry III., his simoniacal convention with the nuncio, ii. 316; death of his son, whom he hoped to benefit, *ib.*; abets the pillage of the Italian clergy, ii. 337; iii. 263; aids the bishop of Winchester in managing public affairs, ii. 353; very skilled in law, ii. 371; lies hid in the abbey of Leicester, *ib.*, 372 n.; iii. 271; reconciled with the king, and restored to his favour, ii. 376, 391; recalled unwillingly to the court, ii. 417; iii. 278; his death and burial at Leicester, ii. 457; his shield of arms, *ib.*
- Seine (*Secana*, *Seguana*), the river, formed the limit of the Vexin, ii. 82; report of Arthur of Brittany being drowned in, ii. 95; the fleet of Philip II. collected at the mouth of, ii. 134, 137; some scholars of Paris drowned in, ii. 308; overflows its banks, ii. 395.
- Seinte-More, Hugh de, turns the heart of the young king from his father, i. 371.
- Selburn, priory of, Order of St. Augustine, founded by Peter, bishop of Winchester, ii. 410.
- Selby (*Selebi*), abbey of, founded by William I., i. 30, 34 n. See Francis, John.
- Selja, or Seloe (*Sellio*), a mountain in Norway, abbey of St. Alban there, iii. 41.
- Selsey, the see of, transferred to Chichester, iii. 171.
- Selsey, bishops of:
 — Brihtic, his death, iii. 160.
 — Ælmar, or Æthelmar, succeeds, iii. 160; dies, iii. 162.
 — Æthelric, succeeds, iii. 162.
- Sem, son of Noah, founder of Jerusalem, i. 159; afterwards named Melchisedech, *ib.*
- Semlin. See Mala-villa.
- Seneca, quoted, i. 309; ii. 192, 220; iii. 34, 48, 102, 122, 241.
- Senena, wife of prince Griffin of Wales, her charter to Henry III., ii. 483 n.
- Sens, archbishop Thomas received by the pope at, i. 330; he resides at the abbey of St. Columba there, i. 339; iii. 197.
- Sens, William, archbishop of, writes to their legates, to forbid their mediation between Henry II. and the archbishop, without his knowledge, i. 347; present at the meeting of Louis VII. and Henry at Freteval, i. 354; iii. 199; pope Alexander III. writes to, against the doctrine of Peter Lombard, i. 414.
- Sensabolus, son of Anxianus, commander of the citadel of Antioch, i. 110; flies to Corbaran for aid, *ib.*; surrenders the fortress to him, i. 111.
- Sephor [Sefurieh], fountain of, the army of the king of Jerusalem assembles at, i. 440.
- Sergius IV., pope, iii. 160.
- Serorgia [Seruge], city of, taken by Baldwin I. of Edessa, i. 89.
- Seville (*Sibilla*), city of, in Spain, siege and capture of, by the king of Castille, ii. 428; iii. 38, 92, 304, 317.
- Shirburne (*Sireburna*), castle of, delivered up to Stephen by the bishop of Salisbury, i. 262; surrendered to Matilda by William Martel, i. 269.
- Sheriffs, deposed by Richard I., ii. 11; sworn not to take bribes, ii. 389.
- Shoreham (*Sorham*, *Suorham*), John lands at, ii. 80.
- Shrewsbury (*Salopesberi*), castle of, held against Stephen by William Fitz-Alan, but captured, i. 258.
- Shrewsbury, Roger de, earl of. See Montgomery.
- Shrewsbury, Hugh [de Montgomery], earl of, killed by the Irish [Norwegians], i. 182; iii. 176.

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Stars, a large one appears near the sun,
i. 23; falling, i. 49; ii. 471; iii. 91;
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Stephen, St., protomartyr, his tomb on
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Stephen X., pope, iii. 167.

Stephen, count of Boulogne and king of
England, son of Stephen, count of Blois,
and Adala, i. 238, 251; was the first to
swear fealty to the empress Matilda, i.
238; usurps the throne, i. 251; his
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mises to amend the laws, *ib.*; crowned
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i. 252; a violent thunderstorm on the
day of his landing, i. 253; seizes the
treasures of the late king, *ib.*; iii.
186; marches against David, king of
Scots, and forces him to make terms at
Durham, *ib.*; receives his homage, iii.
186; grants the earldom of Huntingdon
to Henry, son of David, i. 254; cele-
brates Easter at London, *ib.*; rumours
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castle of Batinton, and besieges and cap-
tures Exeter castle, *ib.*; his clemency to
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the count of Anjou, *ib.*; makes peace
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with Geoffrey of Anjou, *ib.*; makes an
annual payment to Geoffrey, and to his
brother Theobald of Blois, *ib.*; returns
to England, *ib.*; besieges Bedford castle,
i. 257; iii. 187; compels David to re-
treat, and ravages the south of Scotland,
ib.; the English nobles rise against him,
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castle, i. 258, 261; marches to Scotland,
and forces the king to terms, i. 261; takes

- Shrewsbury, Robert de Belesme, brother of Hugh, succeeds as earl of, i. 132; holds Arundel castle against Henry I., i. 190; is exiled, i. 191; escapes from the battle of Tenchebrai, i. 204; iii. 180.
- Sibilla, [daughter of Amauri I., king of Jerusalem,] widow of William, marquis of Montferrat, and wife of Guy de Lizinun, count of Joppa, i. 429, 438; her son Baldwin is crowned king, i. 431; chosen queen of Jerusalem, on condition of repudiating her husband, i. 438; complies, and afterwards chooses him for husband and sovereign, i. 439; commendation of her subtlety, *ib.*; her death, ii. 25.
- Sichar, in Samaria, i. 159.
- Sichem, son of Elnor, slain at Neapolis, i. 159.
- Sicily and Apulia, the loss of, by the emperor Henry VI., laid to the charge of Richard I., ii. 42; subdued by the emperor, ii. 54; Frederic II. lands in, ii. 320; iii. 261; Richard of Cornwall lands there, ii. 452; the people swear fealty to Henry, son of Frederic, iii. 23; provisions from, ordered to be sold to Louis IX., iii. 50; the inhabitants infamous from use of poisons, iii. 127; the prisoners of the emperor sent there for security, iii. 320; offer of the kingdom made to Henry III., for his son Edmund, iii. 338; the offer of, still held out by Alexander IV., iii. 341. *See* Apulia.
- Sidon. *See* Sydon.
- Sigebert or Sigisbert, of Gemblours, the historian, *Prol.*, i. 5; finishes his Chronicle in 1099, i. 168 n.; iii. 177.
- Silistria. *See* Stralice.
- Silvester III., antipope, held the see fifty-six days, iii. 165.
- Silves (*Silvia*), city of, besieged by the Crusaders, for the king of Portugal, i. 461; surrendered by the cadí, i. 462; slaughter of the unbelievers in, *ib.*; the mosque of, consecrated to the Virgin, *ib.*
- Sinai, Mount, the bishop of, suffragan to the archbishop of Petra, i. 161.
- Sinibald [di Fiescho], cardinal, made pope, iii. 92. *See* Innocent IV.
- Sirefontaine (*Siresfontanum*), castle of, taken by Richard I., ii. 72.
- Siward. *See* Suard.
- Sleaford, castle of. *See* Lafford.
- Slindon, death of archbishop Stephen at, ii. 302.
- Snow, long continuance of, killed the fish and birds, i. 401.
- Snowdon (*Snuudun*), homage of the Welsh to Henry II. at, i. 308; iii. 193; John advances to, with his army, ii. 124.
- Soar (*Sora*), river of, flows by Leicester, i. 378.
- Soissons (*Suessionis*), Ingelburga, queen of Philip II., placed in a nunnery at, ii. 46.
- Soissons, [John II.,] count of, assumes the cross, ii. 508.
- Soissy, archbishop Edmund removes there, ii. 442; dies in a house of canons at, *ib.*
- Solars, Rustand de, a Gascon noble, taken prisoner by the earl of Leicester, and sent to London, iii. 123.
- Soliman [Kilidge Arslan], of Aleppo, [Soldan of Iconium,] slaughters the German Crusaders under Peter the Hermit, i. 63; possessed the provinces of Asia Minor, i. 79; defeated before Nice, i. 80; his wife and child taken prisoners, and sent to the emperor Alexis, i. 83; attacks the Crusaders at Gorgoni, and is routed, i. 84, 86; called prince of Nice, i. 122; disposes the forces of Corbaran for battle, *ib.*; attacks the division of Boamund, i. 123; his stratagem, of setting fire to some straw, turned against him, *ib.*
- Somer, Mount, gave the name to Samaria, i. 159.
- Somerset, county or earldom of, given by Richard I. to prince John, ii. 13.
- Songs, vernacular, of Geoffrey de Mandeville and his companions, when insane, i. 271 n.; of the Flemish soldiery, under the earl of Leicester, i. 381.

- Sopwelle, St. Mary of, some of the nuns receive the benediction of the abbat of St. Alban's, ii. 100.
- Sorceresses, Arab, killed at the siege of Jerusalem, i. 143.
- Sotingduun, Robert de, dictates the letter to the General Council, complaining of the papal exactions, ii. 502.
- Sottingni, Sotinni, Gerard de, one of the leaders of the Brabançon mercenaries, ii. 164, 170.
- Sourdeval (*de Surda-valla*), Robert de, joins the crusade under Boamund, i. 71.
- Southampton (*Portus Hamonis, Suhan-tonia*), Henry II. lands at, i. 385; the bailiffs summoned to Winchester, to give evidence touching robberies, iii. 47.
- Southwark (*Suwer*), church of St. Mary and town of, burnt, ii. 131.
- Spain, invasion of, by the emperor of Marocco, ii. 54; defeat of the king of the Moors in, iii. 89, 315; great part of it conquered from the Moors by the king of Castille, ii. 390; iii. 92, 273, 317; slaughter of the Jews in, ii. 391.
- Spain, kings of. See Alfonso VII., X.; Ferdinand III.
- Spinney (*de Spineto*), William de, servant of Robert de Ros, hung, ii. 58.
- Sprea, Thomas de, assumes the cross, i. 57.
- Stadeneis, Peter de, brother of the count of Toul, joins the crusade under duke Godfrey, i. 68; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Stafford, Henry, archdeacon of. See Exeter, bishops of.
- Staines (*Stanes*), meeting of John and the barons between Windsor and, to grant Magna Carta, ii. 157; meeting of Henry III. and prince Louis near, to make peace, ii. 222; iii. 242.
- Stamford (*Stanforde*), John withdraws to, ii. 186; meeting of the barons at, of earl Richard of Cornwall's party, ii. 296; granted by charter to prince Edward, iii. 336.
- Standard, of the Turkish emir, offered in the Holy Sepulchre by duke Robert, i. 155; battle of the, at Alverton, i. 259; iii. 187.
- Stars, a large one appears near the sun, i. 23; falling, i. 49; ii. 471; iii. 91; their nature, i. 69.
- Stephen, St., protomartyr, his tomb on mount Sion, i. 139; the spot where he was stoned, i. 161.
- Stephen X., pope, iii. 167.
- Stephen, count of Boulogne and king of England, son of Stephen, count of Blois, and Adala, i. 238, 251; was the first to swear fealty to the empress Matilda, i. 238; usurps the throne, i. 251; his shield of arms, i. 251 n., 299 n.; promises to amend the laws, *ib.*; crowned by archbishop William, and receives the assent of the nobles, *ib.*; iii. 186; said to have been appointed by Henry I. his heir, *ib.*; goes to Oxford, and confirms the covenants sworn to previously, i. 252; a violent thunderstorm on the day of his landing, i. 253; seizes the treasures of the late king, *ib.*; iii. 186; marches against David, king of Scots, and forces him to make terms at Durham, *ib.*; receives his homage, iii. 186; grants the earldom of Huntingdon to Henry, son of David, i. 254; celebrates Easter at London, *ib.*; rumours of his death, *ib.*; iii. 187; takes the castle of Batinton, and besieges and captures Exeter castle, *ib.*; his clemency to the garrison blamed, *ib.*; goes to the Isle of Wight, and exiles Baldwin de Redvers, *ib.*; violates his oath at Bramtone, as to forest rights, i. 255; crosses to Normandy, i. 256; his success against the count of Anjou, *ib.*; makes peace with Louis VI., and concludes a truce with Geoffrey of Anjou, *ib.*; makes an annual payment to Geoffrey, and to his brother Theobald of Blois, *ib.*; returns to England, *ib.*; besieges Bedford castle, i. 257; iii. 187; compels David to retreat, and ravages the south of Scotland, *ib.*; the English nobles rise against him, i. 258; takes Shrewsbury castle, and Ledes castle, i. 258, 261; marches to Scotland, and forces the king to terms, i. 261; takes

Stephen, king of England—*cont.*

Henry, son of David, as hostage to England, i. 262; besieges Ludlow castle, and rescues Henry from the enemy, *ib.*; subdues the castle of Oxford, *ib.*; seizes the bishops of Salisbury and Lincoln, *ib.*; iii. 187; takes the latter to Devizes, and forces him to give up the castle, as also Shirburne castle, *ib.*; obtains the sister of Louis VII. for his son Eustace in marriage, *ib.*; is summoned to the council at Winchester, and sends Alberic de Vere, to vindicate his conduct, i. 263; loses favour with many, *ib.*; banishes the bishop of Ely, i. 264; iii. 187; besieges Lincoln, *ib.*; hears mass, at which some sinister prognostics occur, i. 265; iii. 188; disposes his forces in battle, *ib.*; his personal bravery, i. 266; taken prisoner, and brought to the empress, *ib.*; confined in Bristol castle, *ib.*; ordered to be put in fetters, i. 267; exchanged for Robert, earl of Gloucester, *ib.*; defeated at Wilton, i. 268; iii. 188; besieges the empress in Oxford castle, i. 269; iii. 188; captures William de Mandeville at St. Alban's, i. 270; iii. 188; the tower of London and castles of Walden and Plessey surrendered to, *ib.*; again besieges Lincoln, i. 273; iii. 189; permits the violation of Ramsey abbey, i. 274; drives away the earl of Gloucester from Faringdon, and takes the castle, i. 275; seizes the earl of Chester at Northampton, and forces him to surrender Lincoln castle, *ib.*; wears his crown at Lincoln, *ib.*; visits St. Alban's, and confirms Ralph Gubion as abbat, i. 277; again goes there, and grants the privilege of electing an abbat, i. 291; iii. 191; death of his queen, i. 291; founds the abbey of Feversham, i. 293; the cardinal legate for Ireland does fealty to, i. 292; a decisive battle resolved on between him and duke Henry, i. 294; invited by the empress to a private conference, i. 295; she asserts duke Henry to be his son, be-

Stephen, king of England—*cont.*

gotten on herself; i. 295, 301; he confesses the fact to archbishop Theobald, *ib.*; a treaty of peace proclaimed with duke Henry, *ib.*; adopts Henry as his son and successor, i. 296; their mutual love, *ib.*; his death, and burial at Feversham, i. 299.

Stephen, chaplain and nuncio of Gregory IX., his arrival in England, ii. 315; iii. 259; exhibits papal letters in the council at Westminster, demanding tithes, *ib.*; is assisted by Stephen de Segrave, ii. 316; his tyranny in carrying out his instructions, ii. 317; iii. 259.

Stigand, chaplain of Edward the Confessor, made bishop of Elmham, i. 13; iii. 165; holds two bishoprics by papal dispensation, iii. 166; usurps the see of Canterbury, i. 8; iii. 168. *See* Canterbury, archbishops of.

Stoctone, manor of, assigned to Nicholas, bishop of Durham, on his resignation, iii. 44, 306, 321.

Stodland, near Wareham, John lands at, ii. 103; iii. 222.

Storms, unusual, of rain and hail, iii. 335. *See* Thunderstorms.

Stowe, near Lincoln, the army of Henry III. halts there, ii. 210.

Stralice [Silitria], metropolis of Dacia, the Crusaders under Walter Sensavor come to, i. 60; duke Godfrey's forces arrive at, i. 68.

Strato, Tower of, the ancient name of Cæsarea, i. 136.

Strigoil, William, earl of, his death, i. 398; iii. 202.

Stuteville, Eustace de, dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 459, 510.

Stuteville, Nicholas de, dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 510.

Stuteville, Richard de, a northern baron, his death, ii. 493.

Stuteville, William de, dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 510.

Suabia, devastated by the emperor Henry IV., i. 24.

- Suabia, Philip, [son of Frederick I.,] duke of, his election as emperor annulled, ii. 83; excommunicated by the pope, *ib.*; dies, ii. 117.
- Sudbury, Alan [de Beccles], archdeacon of, his death at London, ii. 432.
- Suard, or Siward, Richard, accompanies Hubert de Burgh, to engage the French fleet, ii. 218; joins the confederacy against the bishop of Winchester, ii. 356; iii. 269; received into the king's favour, ii. 371; iii. 271; banished, on account of his quarrel with Richard of Cornwall, ii. 389; takes the cross, ii. 391; iii. 273; dies, iii. 32, 39, 302.
- Suereford, Alexander de, his rolls of the exchequer referred to, ii. 162, 182.
- Suffolk, earthquake in, i. 338; Robert, earl of Leicester, lands in, with Flemish troops, i. 380; subdued for prince Louis, ii. 181; ravaged by him, ii. 182; pillaged by the barons, i. 184; and by John, i. 185, 189; iii. 236; offered to Hubert de Burgh, to tempt him to surrender Dover castle, i. 198.
- Sulpicius Severus, ecclesiastical historian, mentioned, *Prolog.* i. 4.
- Sumercote, Robert de, cardinal, poisoned at Rome, ii. 457; iii. 92.
- Sumeri, Roger de, knight, dies, without heirs, ii. 385; iii. 272.
- Supino, Peter de, clerk, one of the pope's collectors of money in England, ii. 451; iii. 283.
- Sweyn I. (*Swenus*), [Tuiskeg,] king of Denmark, ravages England with a large force, iii. 160; again arrives, and devastates it, *ib.*, 161; subdues the whole of England, iii. 161; slain by king Edmund the Martyr, *ib.*
- Sweyn II., [Estrithson,] king of Denmark, prepares to make war on England, iii. 165; arrival of his sons in England, i. 12; applied to for aid against William I., i. 19.
- Sweyn, son of [Eric I.,] king of Denmark, slain by the Turks near Nice, i. 98.
- [Sweyn], natural son of Cnut, reigns in Norway, iii. 164.
- Swine, a port in Flanders, Philip II. orders his fleet to assemble at, ii. 138.
- Swineshead (*Suinesheved*), abbey of, Ord. Cisterc., John sleeps at, and is attacked by fever, ii. 190.
- Sydon (*Sagitta*, *Saete*), city of, the Crusaders arrive at, i. 136; the bishop of, suffragan to the archbishop of Tyre, i. 161; added by Baldwin I. to his kingdom, i. 224.
- Sylo (*Shiloh*), to the north of Jerusalem, i. 159.
- Syloe (*Siloam*), where the blind received their sight, i. 162.
- Symeon, tribe of, to the west of Jerusalem, i. 158.
- Symeon, the city of Azena given to, by Robert of Normandy, i. 88.
- Symon, the tanner, Peter lodged in his house at Lydda, i. 158.
- Synod, General, held at Nice, i. 79.
- Syon, Mount, where Christ supped with his disciples, and the Virgin died, i. 162.
- Syrus, a citizen at Jerusalem, who preserved the true Cross, i. 152.
- Syward [Born], earl, retreats to the isle of Ely, i. 14, 15.

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- Tabaria. *See* Tiberias.
- Tabitha, restored to life by Peter, i. 158.
- Taillebourg (*Tailleburc*), castle of, taken and razed by Richard I., i. 419; again subdued by him, ii. 50; Henry III. flies from, ii. 464.
- Taleboth, William, holds Hereford castle against Stephen, i. 257.
- Talevas, William, [count of Ponthieu,] exiled by Henry I., i. 255; his castles acquired by Geoffrey of Anjou, *ib.*

- Tancred, son of the marquis William [Odo], joins the crusade with Boamund, i. 71; his station at the siege of Nice, i. 81; at the battle of Gorgoni, i. 84; captures the towns of Mamistra and Alexandria Minor, i. 88; sallies from Antioch, and defeats the Turks, i. 112; leader of the eighth division against Corbaran, i. 120; slaughters the flying Turks, i. 126; marches onwards to Jerusalem, i. 132; discovers the treachery of the count of Toulouse at Gibel, i. 135; his post at the siege of Jerusalem, i. 139; slaughters the Turks in the Temple, i. 146; said to have taken away much treasure, *ib.*; receives Tiberias, Galilee, and Cayphas from king Godfrey, i. 157; conferred benefits on the church of Antioch, and enlarged the limits of the principality, i. 158; delivers up Tiberias and Caiphas to Baldwin I., *ib.*; assumes the government of Antioch during the absence of Boamund, i. 186; takes Apamea and Laodicea, i. 198; at the siege of Haran, i. 200; flies to Edessa, i. 200; takes the government of Edessa, in the place of count Baldwin, *ib.*; dies, i. 216; styled prince of Antioch and count of Edessa, *ib.*
- Tancred, [of Lecce,] unjustly succeeded to the throne of Sicily, ii. 54.
- Tankerville, William de, chamberlain of the king, captures Robert, count of Melent, i. 233; joins the young king, i. 377.
- Taphnis [Thanis], plain of, challenge to do battle in, from Frederic I. to Saladin, i. 448; capture of the castle of, ii. 238.
- Tarent, nunnery of, founded by Richard Poore, bishop of Salisbury, ii. 397; committed to the charge of queen Alienor, *ib.*; Joanna, queen of Scotland, buried at, ii. 405.
- Tarsus. *See* Tharsus.
- Tartars, messengers come to Innocent IV. from, ii. 38; their mission supposed to refer to the baptism of their king, ii. 39; receive gifts from the pope, but express their dislike to his proposals, *ib.*; aid
- Tartars—*cont.*
- asked of France and England, against their incursions, by the Eastern princes, ii. 409; iii. 89, 277.
- Tatinus, officer of the emperor Alexius, Nice given up to, i. 83; his fraudulent character, i. 93; withdraws from the siege of Antioch, *ib.*, 114; reports the state of the Christians to the emperor, i. 114.
- Tavistock, [Wermund,] abbat of, degraded by archbishop Anselm, i. 191; reinstated, i. 192.
- Tees (*Thaise*), the territory between this river and Scotland, committed to custodians, ii. 172.
- Templars, Knights, Order of, founded at Jerusalem, i. 222; iii. 182; seal of the Order, i. 223; grant to, of a mansion at Jerusalem, *ib.*; their profession, *ib.*; rule given to, at the council of Troyes, *ib.*; a white habit assigned to, by pope Honorius, and red crosses sewn on their mantles, *ib.*; great increase of, and large possessions, *ib.* 224; origin of the name, i. 224; refuse obedience to the patriarch of Jerusalem, *ib.*; slaughter of, by Saladin, i. 440; and again, at Marescallia, i. 442; march to the attack of Acre, i. 453; refuse to advance to Jerusalem with Richard I., ii. 31; by their counsel he returns home, ii. 38; some of the brethren with him, on his landing at Zara, ii. 40; money extorted from, by John, ii. 123; two of the brethren sent to John by Pandulph, ii. 134; summoned to the General Council at Rome, ii. 161; write to the Soldan, to betray Frederic II. into his hands, ii. 313; iii. 92, 259; induce the patriarch of Jerusalem to write a letter to defame the emperor, ii. 315; discord between them and the Hospitallers, ii. 368, 472; iii. 270; defeated by the Saracens, ii. 399; exert themselves to remedy this disaster, *ib.*; refuse to assist the French in the Holy Land, ii. 433; suffer great loss at Gaza, *ib.*; their standard, *ib.*; besiege the

Templars, Knights, Order of—*cont.*

house of the Hospitallers at Acre, ii. 472; banish the brethren of the Teutonic Order from their territory, *ib.*; their loss in the battle with the Chorasmiens, ii. 484; slaughter of, [at Mansourah,] iii. 84, 90, 95, 317.

Temple, Masters of the :

— [Roger de Moulins], killed in battle against Saladin, i. 440.

— Theodoric, escapes from the battle at Marescallia, i. 442.

— Peter de Montacute, accompanies the Crusaders to Damietta, ii. 227; his letter announcing the disasters in Egypt, ii. 247; comes to England with the king of Jerusalem, to ask aid for the Holy Land, ii. 259.

— Henry de Sanford, sent by Henry III. to the count of Provence, to ask his daughter in marriage, ii. 386.

— [Herman of Perigord], favourable news sent by him from the Holy Land, ii. 440; his fate not known, after the battle with the Chorasmiens, ii. 484.

— [William de Sounac], letters testimonial signed by, touching the blood of Christ, iii. 103 n.

Temple, Master of the, in Scotland, his testimony referred to, iii. 103 n.

Tenchebrai (*Tenerchebray, Tenherchebrai*), battle at, between Henry I. and duke Robert of Normandy, i. 204; date of the battle, n. 205; castle of, taken by Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 268.

Tenham, death of archbishop Hubert at, ii. 104. *See* Edenham.

Tent, of wonderful construction, captured from Corbaran, i. 127.

"Testamenta xii. Patriarcharum," translated from the Greek, by Robert, bishop of Lincoln, ii. 467; iii. 286.

Teutonic Order of St. Mary, two of the brethren sent by Frederic II., to ask the king's sister in marriage, ii. 378; expelled by the Templars from their territory, ii. 472; their loss in the battle with the Chorasmiens, ii. 484; the fate

Teutonic Order of St. Mary—*cont.*

of the Preceptor not known, *ib.*; slaughter of, by the Saracens, [at Mansourah,] iii. 84, 90, 95, 317.

Teutonic Order, Masters of :

— [Herman de Salza], accompanies the Crusaders to Damietta, ii. 227; one of the chiefs of the army at Acre, when Frederic II. landed, ii. 304.

Tewksbury (*Theokesberi*), John comes to, iii. 89; keeps Christmas at, iii. 103.

Thabor, Mount, where Jesus Christ was transfigured, i. 162.

Thadæus, the apostle, preached at Edessa, and buried there, i. 272.

Thadæus of Sessa, special councillor of the emperor Frederic II., killed by the Parmese, iii. 34, 45, 56, 301; defended the emperor at the council of Lyons, iii. 45.

Thalamania, [in Syria,] castle of, taken by Raimund Pilet, i. 130.

Thames, the river, dried up and passable, i. 219; iii. 181; frozen over, and crossed by waggons, i. 287; iii. 191; overflows its banks, ii. 395, 467.

Thaney (*de Thaneio*), Peter de, appointed assessor of the tax in Hertfordshire, ii. 349.

Tharsus, a city of Cilicia, the birthplace of the apostle Paul, i. 88; subject to Baldwin, brother of duke Godfrey, *ib.*; the remains of the Christian army come to, i. 193.

Thecua, the city of the prophets Habakkuk and Amos, i. 159.

Theodoric, a German noble, [Landgrave of Alsace?] his hostile incursion into Flanders, i. 242; defeated by count William, *ib.*

Theodinus, cardinal legate, sent to absolve Henry II. in Normandy, i. 372; persuades the king to grant free elections to vacant churches, i. 374.

Theofilus, gave his name to Antioch, i. 91.

Thetford, bishops of :

— William, chaplain of William I., appointed, i. 32.

— Herbert Losinga, abbat of Ramsey, purchases the see, i. 47; goes to Rome,

Thetford, bishops of:—*cont.*

and resigns his pastoral staff, which is returned to him, *ib.*; transfers the see to Norwich, *ib.*; iii. 175. *See* Norwich, bishops of.

Thideus, his friendship with Polinices, i. 297.

Thirsk (*Tresc*), castle of, besieged by Henry II., i. 389; razed to the ground, i. 394.

Tholomaida, or Tholomais. *See* Acre.

Thomas, the apostle, buried at Edessa, i. 272.

Thomas [Becket], biographical notice of, i. 317; born in London, *ib.*, 358; named after the apostle on whose day he was born, *ib.*, 365; enters the service of archbishop Theobald, i. 317; collated to the church of Brantfield by the abbat of St. Alban's, i. 303, 317; iii. 193; made archdeacon of Canterbury, *ib.*; was provost of Beverley, i. 303; made chancellor, by aid of the archbishop, *ib.*, 318; his zeal in repressing the plunderers of the church, i. 318; goes to Paris in great pomp, to demand the princess Margaret in marriage, i. 309; iii. 194; opposes the marriage of the abbess of Romsey to the count of Boulogne, i. 314; iii. 194; the count and king become his enemies, i. 315; was the first to swear fealty to prince Henry, *ib.*; appointed governor of the prince, and calls him his adopted son, i. 316; elected archbishop of Canterbury, *ib.* *See* Canterbury.

Thomas, monk of St. Alban's, afterwards prior of Wimundham, ii. 237; restrains the earl of Arundel from doing violence to the legate Pelagius, ii. 237; brought the body of the earl to Wimundham, ii. 249; iii. 246.

Thoni, Ralph de, dies on his way to the Holy Land, ii. 427; iii. 280.

Thorney, [David,] abbat of, his death, iii. 340.

Thoros, prince of Armenia, taken prisoner by Noradin, i. 337.

Thouars (*Toarz*), castle of, did not submit to Philip, ii. 102.

Thrace, traversed by the Crusaders under Louis VII., i. 179.

Thronðheim (*Thurndene*), the island near, subject to the monastery of Holm, iii. 40 *a.*

Thuenge, Robert de, knight, assumes the pseudonym of William Wither, ii. 338; leader of the band of rioters who pillaged the Italian clergy, *ib.*

Thunderstorms and tempests, unusual and dangerous, i. 219, 221, 252, 371; ii. 12, 91, 230, 252, 362, 467; iii. 20, 76, 88, 96, 98, 116, 182, 299, 319, 320, 337.

Thuringia, Louis IV., Landgrave of, assumes the cross, ii. 233; dies at Dami-etta [Otranto?], *ib.*

Thuringia (*Duringia*, *Duringe*), Henry Raspe, Landgrave of, elected king of Germany, ii. 475; iii. 92, 287; a relative of St. Elizabeth, iii. 287; the nobles of Germany pay him homage, *ib.*; instigated by the pope to acquire the crown, ii. 487; iii. 287, 316; aided with money by the pope, iii. 7, 299; favoured by the prelates, *ib.*, 287, 290; opposed by Conrad, *ib.*; his death, iii. 20 *a.*, 31, 100, 299; his shields of arms, iii. 20.

Thurkebi, Roger de, goes abroad, iii. 69.

Thurnay, Simon de, a celebrated theologian [of Paris], miraculously struck dumb, ii. 90; afterwards taught to read by his son, *ib.*

Thurnam, Turnham, Robert de, gives up the treasure of Richard I. to John, with the castles in his charge, ii. 78; employed to carry out the tax on the clergy, ii. 123; dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 125, 510; iii. 226.

Thurnham, Turnam, Stephen de, sene-
schal of Anjou, sets fire to the suburb of Le Mans, i. 460; imprisoned by Richard I., ii. 3.

Thyne, river, the county pleas held near, [at Gateshead,] i. 22.

Thynemouth (*Thinemue*), the bones of St. Oswin found at, iii. 167, 169; the brother of Robert, earl of Northumberland, captured in the castle of, i. 48; the earl himself captured at, *ib.*

- Thynemouth (*Thinemua*, *Thinamus*, *Thynemue*), church of St. Oswin and St. Mary at, founded by Robert de Moubray, and monks from St. Alban's placed there, i. 11 n., 41; given to the church of St. Alban's by him, i. 41; visitation of, by abbat Paul, i. 45; the reliques of St. Oswin translated to the new church there, i. 214; iii. 181; agreement that the bishop of Durham should visit the church without procurations, iii. 22, 299.
- Tiberias, or Tabaria, city of, on the lake of Gennesareth, granted to Tancred by duke Godfrey, i. 157; the bishop of, suffragan to the archbishop of Nazareth, i. 161; given up to Baldwin I., i. 186; granted to Hugh de St. Omer, i. 198; besieged by Saladin, [*called incorrectly Calvaria?*] i. 440; march of the Christian army to its aid, *ib.*; captured by Saladin, i. 443.
- Tichfield [*named incorrectly Tikeford*], an abbey of the Premonstratensian Order, founded by Peter, bishop of Winchester, ii. 410.
- [Tiepolo, Pietro,] podestà of Milan, captured by Frederic II., and hung, ii. 401; iii. 275.
- Tillières (*Regulariensis* incorrectly for *Tegulariensis*?), part of the town burnt by Louis VII., i. 290.
- Tin, discovered by a Cornishman in Germany, ii. 453; the price lowered in consequence, *ib.*
- Tinghurst, vill and church of, granted by the church of St. Alban to the see of Lincoln, i. 319.
- Tirell, Walter, a Norman, kills William II. in the New Forest, i. 169; iii. 178.
- Titus, son of Vespasian, besieges and destroys Jerusalem, i. 160.
- Tobias, sent his son to Rages for money owed him, i. 89.
- Tocce, Iter de, joins the Crusaders at Damietta, ii. 230.
- Toledo (*Tholetum*), the capital city of Spain, i. 303.
- Toledo, Sanchez (*Synchius*), archbishop elect of, brother of the king of Castille, comes to London, iii. 348; received honourably, by order of Henry III., *ib.*
- Toledo, John de. See John.
- Tortosa, city of, arrival of the Crusaders at, i. 135; siege and capture of, i. 194.
- Tortosa, [Peter,] bishop of, attended the Lateran Council, for the patriarch of Antioch, ii. 168; the bishop of, an Englishman, revisits England, to seek his parents at Reading, iii. 50, 308.
- Tosti, brother of duke Harold, has a grant of the dukedom of Northumbria, iii. 167; joins Harold, in devastating Wales, iii. 168; goes to Rome, *ib.*
- Toul, Reginald or Reinard, count of, joins the crusade, under duke Godfrey, i. 68; a leader in the battle against Corbaran, i. 120.
- Toulouse, not assaulted by Henry II. on account of Philip being there, i. 310; siege of, by prince Louis, ii. 239; iii. 244; successful sally of the citizens, *ib.*
- Toulouse, Reimund, [IV., de St. Gilles,] count of, assumes the cross, i. 56; iii. 176; names of his chief followers, i. 72; progress of his forces to Constantinople, *ib.*; refuses to take the oath of fealty to the Greek emperor, i. 73; reconciled to the emperor, and takes the oath, *ib.*; joins the rest of the Crusaders, i. 74; assists in the siege of Nice, i. 77; engages the troops of Soliman, i. 80; his post at the siege, i. 81; helps to take a city, given to Peter deAlpibus, i. 88; his station at the siege of Antioch, i. 91; escorts some pilgrims to the camp, i. 100; refuses consent to the proposal of Boamund, in reference to Antioch, i. 106; left in charge of the city, on account of sickness, i. 121; takes Albara, i. 130; quarrels with Boamund, i. 132; marches onwards to Jerusalem, *ib.*; is bribed by the Turkish governor at Gibel, i. 135; his treachery disclosed by Tancred, *ib.*; conciliates the princes

- Toulouse, Reimund, [IV., de St. Gilles,] count of—*cont.*
by gifts, *ib.*; his post at the siege of Jerusalem, i. 139; sends a force to escort the Genoese pilgrims to Jerusalem, i. 141; distinguishes himself at the assault, i. 143; scales the walls, i. 146; retires to Constantinople, i. 193; appointed leader of the Crusaders newly arrived there, *ib.*
- Toulouse, Bertrand, count of, son of the preceding, arrives at Tripoli, i. 212; captures Byblus, *ib.*; assists in taking Tripoli, which is given to him by Baldwin I., *ib.*
- Toulouse and St. Gilles, [Raymond V.,] count of, married Constance, sister of Louis VII., i. 310; his territories invaded by earl Richard, i. 447; conspires against Richard, on his return from the Holy Land, ii. 39.
- Toulouse, [Raymond VII.,] count of, a crusade preached against him by the nobles legate, ii. 285; excommunicated, ii. 287; defeats the forces sent against him by Louis VIII., ii. 302; leader of the papal army, ii. 373.
- Touraine (*Turoina*), the young king Henry dies at Château Martel in, i. 425; the nobles of, adhere to Arthur of Brittany, ii. 78; Arthur does homage to Philip II. for, ii. 82; demanded from John by Philip, *ib.*, 92; submits to Philip, ii. 102.
- Tournaments, frequented by the young king Henry in France, i. 409; decree respecting, in the Lateran Council, i. 413; prohibited by Henry III., ii. 503; held at Rochester, iii. 116, 321.
- Tours, council held at, by Alexander III., in the church of St. Maurice, i. 321; iii. 195; Henry I. takes refuge at, i. 460; captured by Philip II. and earl Richard, i. 463; iii. 208; held in pledge by them, *ib.*; Arthur given up here to Philip, ii. 79; William, bishop of Winchester, dies at, iii. 86, 315.
- Tours, [Bartholomew II.,] archbishop of, Richard takes the cross from, i. 445; assisted at the burial service of Henry II., i. 465; consecrates Geoffrey, archbishop of York, ii. 22.
- Tracy, William de, one of the murderers of archbishop Thomas, i. 363, 364.
- Trane, Geoffrey de, cardinal, his death, ii. 509; iii. 296.
- Trapani (*Trapes*), port of, in Sicily, Richard of Cornwall lands at, ii. 452, iii. 283.
- Trena, Gilbert de, killed by the Turks, i. 141.
- Treves, archbishops of:
— William [Arnold or Arnulph?], seeks counsel of Henry II., i. 397.
— [Formalis or Folmar], assisted at the burial service over Henry II., i. 465; at the coronation of Richard I., ii. 6.
- Triballi, [a people of Thrace,] custom of, to kill their parents, when old or sick, ii. 41 *n.*
- Trie, conference of Philip II. and Henry II., between Gisors and, i. 446; of Philip and Richard I. between Chaumont and, ii. 4.
- Trifels (*Trivallis*), castle of, Richard I. imprisoned there by the emperor, ii. 41.
- Triphaleg [Trialet?], castle of, [in Syria,] thrown down by an earthquake, i. 218.
- Tripoli, city of, surrendered to the Crusaders, i. 136; added by Baldwin I. to his kingdom, i. 224; remained in the hands of the Christians, i. 451.
- Tripoli, Reimund I., count of, murdered by the "Assassins," i. 288.
- Tripoli, Reimund II., count of, [son of the preceding,] taken prisoner by Noradin, i. 337; appointed guardian of Jerusalem, i. 429; Baldwin V. committed to his charge, i. 431; commander of the forces to oppose Saladin, i. 440; throws down the king's standard in treachery, i. 441; escapes unhurt, i. 442; dies insane, i. 453.

- Trou (*Troia*), castle of, taken by Philip II., i. 461; held in pledge by Philip and earl Richard, i. 463.
- Troyes, council held at, i. 223.
- Trumbleville, Henry de, knight, accompanies Hubert de Burgh to engage the French fleet, ii. 218; sent with troops to aid Frederic II. in Italy, ii. 408; dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 427, 510; his shield of arms, ii. 427.
- Trumbleville, Ralph de, dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 510.
- Tunbridge (*Thunnebrugge*), castle of, Roger earl of Chester refuses to do homage for, to archbishop Thomas, i. 322; taken by Faukes [de Breaute], ii. 170; claim made to, by archbishop Richard, ii. 330.
- Turbers, Peter de, chief accuser of Ranulph le Breton, ii. 423; afterwards hung, and confessed his false accusation, *ib.*
- Turcomans, subject to Saladin, i. 450.
- Turin, city of, given by Frederic II. to Thomas of Savoy, iii. 303.
- Tusculum, bishop of. See Nicholas.
- Tutbury (*Stutebire*, *Stutesbire*), castle of, besieged by Henry II., i. 389; razed to the ground, i. 394.
- Tyne, Tynemouth. See Thyne, Tynemouth.
- Tyre, metropolis of Syria, arrival of the Crusaders at, i. 136; the archbishop of, subject to the patriarch of Jerusalem, i. 161; its suffragan bishops, *ib.*; besieged and captured, i. 234; iii. 183; escapes being taken by Saladin, i. 444; iii. 207; remained in the hands of the Christians, i. 451; a ship captured by the Genoese brought to, i. 457; arrival of English prelates and nobles at, ii. 15; iii. 210; the duke of Burgundy dies at, ii. 34.
- Tyre, archbishops of:
 — William, his work used for the account of the capture of Antioch and Jerusalem, i. 163; a copy of his work brought from the Holy Land by the bishop of Winchester, i. 163 *n.*; his other work, on the Marvels of the East, and Law of Mohammed, referred to, i. 163; appointed legate, in aid of the crusade, i. 446; Henry II. receives the cross from, *ib.*
- Tyre, archbishops of—*cont.*
 — [Peter de Sargines], at the battle with the Chorasmians, and his fate not known, ii. 484.

U.

Umfraville (*Unframville*), Gilbert de, a northern baron, his death, ii. 509; the wardship of his heir given to the earl of Leicester, *ib.*

Undele. See Oundle.

Urban II., pope, (monk of Cluny, and bishop of Ostia,) elected, i. 37; his moderation towards William II., i. 50; receives archbishop Anselm in the Lateran, i. 52; iii. 175; refutes the errors of the Greeks in the council of Bari, *ib.*; presides at a council at Rome, *ib.*; holds a council at Clermont, i. 54; renews the decrees of pope Hildebrand, i. 56; excommunicates Philip I., *ib.*; his discourse advocating a crusade, *ib.*; promises his aid to Peter the Hermit, i. 59; dies, i. 183.

Urban III., pope, succeeds, i. 435; grants license to archbishop Baldwin to build a church at Akinton, i. 437; iii. 207; afterwards forbids the church to be erected, i. 444; dies, i. 445; iii. 207.

Usurers, decree concerning, in the Lateran Council, i. 412; chiefly abounded in Flanders, ii. 415. See Caorsins.

Usury, the preacher Fulk endeavours to extirpate it, in France and Flanders, ii. 62; came from Italy, *ib.*; exercised by laymen, although forbidden in the Scriptures, iii. 141 *n.*, 272, 316.

V.

Valence, William, bishop elect of, uncle of the queen, complaints of the favour shown to by Henry III., ii. 388; iii.

- Valence, William, bishop elect of—*cont.*
273; leaves England, ii. 395; his election to the see of Winchester favoured by Henry, ii. 410; iii. 277; made bishop of Liege, but retains the revenue of Valence, ii. 421; iii. 277; his influence and power, *ib.*; obtained leave from the pope to hold the bishopric of Winchester also, ii. 427; his death, by poison, at Viterbo, *ib.*; iii. 279; his shield of arms, *ib.*
- Valence, William de, uterine brother of Henry III., comes to England, iii. 24, 300; marries Joanna de Muntcheinsil, iii. 26, 347; has a grant of the castle and honor of Hertford, *ib.*, 30; iii. 301; knighted by Henry III., iii. 29; his shield of arms, *ib.*; other lands and treasure given to him, iii. 30; obtains the custody of the lands of Roger Fitz-John de Bailloil, iii. 67, 311; assumes the cross, iii. 71; goes abroad with the earl of Gloucester, iii. 325; worsted in a tournament, *ib.*; Henry gives him the wardship of the heir of Warin de Muntcheinsil, iii. 347.
- Valenia [*incorrectly named* Valentia], city of, [in Syria,] passed by the Crusaders, i. 135.
- Valentia, in Spain, capture of, by the king of Castille, ii. 428; iii. 280, 317.
- Valle, Guy de, deserts Henry II. and adheres to earl Richard, i. 464.
- Valle-Griseo, Murgalus de, a Turkish archer, slain by Richard de Chaumont, i. 134.
- Vataces, [John Ducas,] (*Battacius, Vastagius*), a Greek prince, and schismatic, marries a natural daughter of Frederic II., ii. 487; iii. 25 n.; caused the downfall of the emperor Baldwin II., iii. 24, 39; intention of the pope to employ the Tartars against him, iii. 39; by his schism, the Greek church was separated from the Latin, iii. 89.
- Vaucouleur (*Vaucular*), general conference of princes summoned at, ii. 397; iii. 274.
- Vaudreuil (*Vallis de Ruil, Vallis Ruil*), castle of, meeting of Philip II. and Henry II. at, i. 434; the county of Aumarle subdued as far as, ii. 45; surrendered to Philip, ii. 98.
- Vendolio, Clarebald de, takes the cross, i. 66; released from prison at Constantinople, i. 69.
- Vendôme (*Vindecium*), Philip II. encamps near, ii. 50.
- Venetians, assist Guy, king of Jerusalem, in attack on Acre, i. 453; supply Louis IX. with provisions at Cyprus, iii. 49, 307.
- Venice, [Jacopo,] doge of, his son captured by Frederic II., and hung, ii. 401.
- Vercelli (*Vercella*), council held at, against the errors of Berengarius, i. 33; the city abandons the emperor's cause, ii. 474.
- Vere, Alberic, earl de, sent by Stephen to the council at Winchester, to defend his conduct, i. 263; the queen dies at his castle of Hengham, i. 291; killed at London, i. 268; iii. 188.
- Vere (*Vair*), Robert de, killed in Egypt, iii. 813.
- Verneuil (*Vernolium*), the village of, burnt by Louis VII., i. 291; given up by Louis to duke Henry, i. 299; besieged by Louis and the young king, i. 378; the country from, ravaged by Henry II., i. 447; the siege of, raised by Philip, ii. 48.
- Vernon, the castle of, fortified by Henry I., i. 232; iii. 183; Philip II. defeated near, by Richard, ii. 71; iii. 217; conference of Philip and John at, ii. 86.
- Verona, [Adelard,] bishop of, pronounces sentence of excommunication against the duke of Austria, ii. 53.
- Verrines, monastery of, John Mansel wounded at the siege of, ii. 469.
- Vesci, Vesey, Eustace de, sent to the king of Scots, to secure his fidelity to John, ii. 78; flies to France, ii. 128; outlawed, and his possessions confiscated, ii. 131; married a sister of Alexander II. of Scotland, ii. 187; iii. 236; killed before Castle Bernard, *ib.*; his shield of arms, *ib.*

- Vesci (*Weacy*), William de, a northern baron, his death, iii. 147, 380; shield of arms, *ib.*; the custody of his lands given to a foreigner, *ib.*
- Veverci, Waveri [*Wavre*], castle of, fortified by Henry I., i. 232.
- Vexin (*Vegesinum*), the territory of, given up to Louis VII. by Geoffrey of Anjou, i. 290; the Norman, conquered by Philip II., ii. 45; boundaries of, as claimed by Philip from John, ii. 82.
- Veselay (*Viceliacum*), archbishop Thomas comes to, i. 338.
- Victor II., pope, iii. 167.
- Victor III., pope, (Desiderius, abbat of Monte Casino,) elected, i. 28, 32; iii. 173; his death, *ib.*
- [Victor IV.,] Octavian, antipope, acknowledged by the emperor Frederic I., i. 310.
- Victoria, a city so called, built by Frederic II. outside the walls of Parma, iii. 28, 301; destroyed by the Parmese, iii. 34, 301, 306; the bishop of Arezzo hung at, iii. 45.
- Vienne, Wido, bishop of. *See* Calixtus II., pope.
- Vincentius, St., gold shrine made for, by the king of Portugal, i. 428.
- Vinea, or Vineis, Peter de, special councillor of Frederic II., attempts to poison the emperor, iii. 48, 306; is blinded and sent to Pisa, to be put to death, iii. 56, 306; kills himself, *ib.*
- Vinesauf, Geoffrey de, his "*Nova Poetria*" quoted, ii. 215 n., 276; iii. 83, 244.
- Vipont (*de Veteri Ponte*), Robert de, appointed joint custodian of Yorkshire, ii. 172; iii. 233; at the siege of Mount-sorel castle, ii. 206; with the army at Newark, ii. 209; abets the disturbers of the king's peace, ii. 226; joins the confederates against the king and justiciary, ii. 261; iii. 248.
- Visitations, episcopal, decree concerning, in the Lateran Council, i. 413; limited by Innocent IV., in regard to the amount of procurations, iii. 134.
- Vitalis, the Venetian, apologue of, narrated by Richard I. to the abbat of St. Alban's, ii. 55 n.
- Viterbo, pope Gregory IX. driven to, ii. 301; the Romans march to the attack of, ii. 373; the bishop elect of Valence dies at, ii. 427.
- Viterbo, Reiner of, cardinal, his letter to the pope, on the death of the bishop of Arezzo, iii. 45 n.
- Vitri, Andrew de, refuses to do homage to Henry III., ii. 323; iii. 262.
- Vivianus, legate *a latere*, sent to France, to effect a reconciliation between Henry II. and archbishop Thomas, i. 343, 349; iii. 198.
- Volza, abbey of, the revenue bestowed by Innocent IV. on the archbishop of Cologne, iii. 53; the abbat bound to furnish 3,000 soldiers to the emperor, *ib.*
- Vouvent, castle of, in Poitou, taken by Louis IX., ii. 463.

W.

- Wabridge (*Wauberge, Walberge*), forest of, [co. Hunt.,] many persons seized there by Faukes [de Breante], ii. 204; iii. 239.
- Wac, Baldwin, dies, ii. 468.
- Wac, Hugh, his death, ii. 459; iii. 284.
- Waldemar II., [*incorrectly called Æthelmar,*] king of Denmark, prepares to invade England, ii. 447; iii. 283; a large part of Friesland and Russia conquered by him, *ib.*; iii. 92; established seven bishoprics, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*; iii. 283; left his kingdom to his eldest son, [Waldemar,] who died shortly after, *ib.*; contest for the throne between his other two sons, *ib.*; iii. 117, 283.
- Waldene, castle of, given up to Stephen by William de Mandeville, i. 271.
- Waldern [de Puisay], relative of Jocelin, count of Edessa, taken prisoner by Balac, i. 281; confined in the castle of Kart-Birt, i. 233.

- Waleran, [*named incorrectly* Ranulphus,] Theutonicus [le Theis?], the castle of Berkhamstead committed to his custody, ii. 172; a manor given him by John, belonging to the earldom of Cornwall, ii. 296.
- Wales, subdued by William I., i. 25; the body of Walwain discovered in, i. 33; iii. 173; invaded by William, II. and devastated, i. 48; subdued by Henry I., i. 217; and by Henry II., i. 307; Henry II. lands in, i. 371; John ravages the confines of, ii. 186; atmospheric phenomena seen in the parts near to, ii. 391; conquered by Henry III., ii. 454; iii. 284; offered to be held of the pope by prince David, ii. 483 n.; expedition of Henry against, ii. 504, 507; iii. 296; subjected to the English laws and rule, iii. 91, 181, 317, 321; granted to prince Edward, iii. 336. *See* Welsh.
- Walkelin [Maminot], surrenders Dover castle to the queen of Stephen, i. 258.
- Wallingford, castle of, Robert earl of Gloucester comes to, i. 263; William Martel imprisoned at, i. 268; iii. 188; the empress Matilda takes refuge in, i. 269; the siege of, raised, i. 293; treaty between Stephen and duke Henry made at, i. 296; garrisoned by John, ii. 181; death of the earl of Chester at, ii. 349; iii. 267; Henry III. there, as a guest of earl Richard of Cornwall, ii. 478; earl Richard keeps Christmas at, iii. 43.
- Walo, papal legate, sent to France, to arrest the progress of prince Louis ii. 175; iii. 234; comes to John at Gloucester, ii. 180; iii. 235; excommunicates Louis and his abettors, *ib.*, 205; exacts procurations all over England, ii. 183; iii. 235; sequesters the livings of the clergy who favoured Louis, *ib.*; present at the coronation of Henry III., ii. 195; with Henry at Bristol, ii. 201; by his advice the king's castellans are summoned to Newark, ii. 208; joins the royalists there, ii. 209; again excommunicates by name Louis and his adherents, *ib.*; permits the royalists to take the spoils at Lincoln, ii. 210; at Dover, on the landing of Hubert de Burgh, ii. 221 n.; Louis signifies to him his wish to treat, ii. 222; present at the meeting at Staines, for peace, *ib.*; his oppression of the English clergy, ii. 225; iii. 243; exacts money from the bishop of Lincoln, *ib.*; by his influence Richard de Marisco made bishop of Durham, ii. 231; leaves England, with full money bags, *ib.*; iii. 244.
- Walter, Friar Preacher, of English birth, celebrates divine service in the suburban churches of Jerusalem, ii. 312.
- Waltham, abbey of, the secular canons removed, and regulars introduced, i. 398; Ralph, canon of Cirencester, made prior, *ib.*; Henry II. comes to, i. 424; the church dedicated by the bishop of Norwich, i. 466; iii. 286; burial of Robert Passelewe at, iii. 120; Henry III. confirms the privileges of, iii. 135, 326; grant of markets to, *ib.*
- Waltham, abbats of:
 — Richard, his death, iii. 40, 305.
 — [Simon de Saham], supplies provisions to the Friars Preachers, iii. 80, 314; refuses to be surety for the king, iii. 133.
- Waltheof, Weltheof, earl, [of Huntingdon and Northampton,] flies from the tyranny of William I., i. 9; joins the Danish forces, i. 12; defeated by William, *ib.*; slays many Normans, *ib.*; iii. 170; conspires against William, and taken prisoner, i. 19; beheaded at Winchester, i. 20; his body afterwards buried at Croyland, *ib.*
- Walton (*Waletonia*, *Waletuna*), castle of, besieged by the earl of Leicester, i. 380; razed to the ground, i. 394.
- Walwain, nephew of king Arthur, his body found in Wales, i. 33; iii. 173; reigned in Galloway, *ib.*
- Wardon (*Waredona*), abbey of, oppressed by William de Beauchamp, iii. 129.

- Wardon, Adam, abbat of, elected bishop of Connor, ii. 446 ; iii. 286.
- Ware, the barons pass through, on their way to London, ii. 156.
- Wareham (*Warram*), the castle of, held against Stephen by Robert de Lincoln, i. 258 ; John lands near, ii. 103 ; Peter the Wise and his son hung at, ii. 136.
- Warewast, William de, clerk, and proctor of Henry II., searches the person of archbishop Anselm, i. 52 ; pleads the king's cause before the pope, as to investitures, i. 192 ; forbids Anselm to return to England, i. 196.
- Warkworth (*Werewurthe*), castle of, the custody granted to William de Valence, iii. 67.
- Warneville, Ralph de, sacrist of Rouen, and treasurer of York, made chancellor, i. 374 ; iii. 200.
- Warren (*Warannia*), William III., earl of, with Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, i. 265.
- Warren, Hamelin, earl of, son of Henry II., [*a mistake for Geoffrey of Anjou*], ii. 437.
- Warren, William V., earl of, [son of Hamelin,] deserts John, and joins prince Louis, ii. 180 ; renews his allegiance to Henry III., ii. 206 ; iii. 239 ; at Dover, on the landing of Hubert de Burgh, ii. 221 n. ; iii. 242 ; conducts Faukes [de Breaute] to the sea-coast, ii. 271 ; sides with Richard of Cornwall against the king, ii. 296 ; one of the sureties for Hubert de Burgh, ii. 351 ; added to the king's council, ii. 394 ; his death, ii. 437 ; iii. 281 ; his shield of arms, *ib.*
- Warren, John, earl of, [son of the preceding,] marries Alice of Poitou, uterine sister of Henry III., iii. 25, 301.
- Warren, right of, granted by Henry III. to the Cistercians and others, iii. 129.
- Warwick, Gundreda, countess of, [widow of earl Roger,] expels the soldiers of Stephen from Warwick castle, and delivers it to duke Henry, i. 293.
- Warwick, Henry, [*incorrectly named William*], earl of, takes the part of Richard of Cornwall against the king, ii. 296.
- Warwick, [Thomas de Newburgh, son of the preceding,] earl of, dies *s. p. m.*, ii. 468, 520 ; his shield of arms, ii. 468.
- Warwick, John de Pleysiz, earl of, present at the excommunication of transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137 ; seized and imprisoned at Pons, in Poitou, iii. 339.
- Wascoil, Gilbert de, surrenders Gisors to Philip II., ii. 45.
- Waverley, abbey, Ord. Cisterc., death of the earl of Arundel at, i. 398 ; Eustace of Lynn escapes to, iii. 128.
- Wearmouth, church of, bestowed on Athelmar, brother of Henry III., iii. 67.
- Weights. *See Measures.*
- Wells, church of, the vaulted roof thrown down by an earthquake, iii. 42.
- Wells, bishops of :
 — Deduc, his death, iii. 168.
 — Gisa, succeeds, iii. 168 ; consecrated at Rome, *ib.*
 — John, transfers the see to Bath, i. 44.
- Wells, Hugh de Welles, archdeacon of. *See Lincoln, bishops of.*
- Wellestrem [Welland], river or estuary of, John loses his baggage and treasure in, ii. 190.
- Welsh, submit to Edward the Confessor, and pay tribute, iii. 169 ; expel king Griffin, *ib.* ; put Griffin to death, *ib.* ; another king set over them by Harold, who does fealty to Edward, *ib.* ; joined the English earls against William I., i. 19 ; the nobles present at the nuptials of earl Ralph, put to death, i. 20 ; punished by William II., for killing the Normans in Montgomery castle, i. 48 ; laws imposed on them by Henry I., i. 217 ; submit to Henry, i. 231 ; iii. 182 ; pay homage to Henry II., at Snowdon, i. 308 ; many put to death by William de Brause, for refusing to give up the practice of carrying a knife or bow, i. 393 ; slaughter of, in the flight from Le

Welsh—*cont.*

Mans, i. 460; defeat of, under Wenunwen, ii. 70; iii. 217; the nobles do homage to John at Woodstock, ii. 119; break the truce, and burn many towns, ii. 127; John hangs the hostages previously received, ii. 128; their inroads repressed by the Lords Marchers, ii. 131; defeated by the earl Mareschal, ii. 255; iii. 246; devastate the land of William de Brause, ii. 331; are defeated by the garrison of Montgomery, *ib.*; kill many of the royalists by stratagem, ii. 332; destroy Castle-Maud, *ib.*; their annual inroads a scandal to the crown, ii. 341; iii. 264; assist in defeating the king's forces at Grosmond, ii. 362; dissension among the nobles, ii. 453; rebel, and attack the Lords Marchers, ii. 487; iii. 290; indulge in their usual rapine and spoil, ii. 495; slaughter of, near Montgomery, ii. 499; and by the Irish forces, ii. 507; iii. 296; some of the nobles beg for peace, iii. 8. *See* Wales.

Wendoure, *a mistake for* Wendene, ii. 377 *n.* *See* Rochester, bishops of.

Wendovre, Richard de, canon of St. Paul's, and an excellent physician, his death, iii. 120; provides nine priests to say masses for his soul, *ib.*; bequeathed an ivory cross to St. Alban's, received by him from pope Gregory IX., *ib.*

Wengham, Winghame, the barns at plundered, belonging to a Roman priest, ii. 339.

Wengham, Henry de, made keeper of the king's seal, iii. 343.

Wengrave, church of, papal letters to the abbat of St. Alban's, directing an exchange for, iii. 108.

Wenlock (*Weneloc*), priory of, ruled by Joiibert, a Norman, ii. 67.

Wenunwen, king of Wales, besieges Castle-Maud, ii. 70; defeated by the forces of the justiciary, *ib.*, 71.

[Wesham, Roger de,] dean of Lincoln, goes to Rome, to defend his suit against bishop Robert, ii. 494. *See* Coventry, bishops of.

Westminster, William I. crowned at, i. 8; iii. 169; Domesday Book deposited in the treasury there, i. 27; prince Henry knighted at, i. 28; Henry I. crowned at, i. 177; council held at, in the king's palace, i. 207; Henry II. crowned at, i. 300; coronation of the young king Henry at, i. 352; ceremonial of the coronation of Richard I. at, ii. 6-8; John and queen Isabel crowned at, ii. 81, 88; iii. 220; the exchequer removed from, ii. 118; John keeps Christmas at, ii. 132; Henry III. crowned at, ii. 240; Henry III. keeps Christmas at (1225), ii. 268; iii. 250; (1235), ii. 375; iii. 271; (1238), ii. 403; iii. 275; (1241), ii. 444; iii. 282; (1242), ii. 460; iii. 284; (1245), ii. 498; iii. 293; (1246), iii. 3, 297; (1249), iii. 43, 305; a solemn feast celebrated at, ii. 379; Henry and queen Alienor crowned at, ii. 386; birth of prince Edward at, ii. 422; marriage of earl Richard of Cornwall at, ii. 473; iii. 287; a market or fair established there, iii. 35; the citizens of London assembled at, by Henry, iii. 71.

Westminster, councils on ecclesiastical affairs held at (1107), i. 207; (1175), i. 392; iii. 302; (1190), ii. 15, 18; (1226), ii. 278, 284; (1229), ii. 315. *See* London.

Westminster, colloquies or parliaments held at (1221), ii. 244; (1225), ii. 271; (1231), ii. 329; (1232), ii. 339; (1234), ii. 365; (1244), ii. 490; iii. 291; (1253), iii. 136, 326. *See* London.

Westminster Hall, the tenants of the see of Canterbury and St. Alban's oppressed, on account of its construction, i. 97; its completion, iii. 177; William II. holds his court in, i. 165; his reply as to its intended size, *ib.*; the foundations of, as proposed, still remained, *ib.*; overflowed by the Thames, ii. 467; sentence of excommunication pronounced in, against transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137.

Westminster, abbey of St. Peter, dedicated, iii. 169; Ægelric, bishop of Durham, buried in, i. 17; endowed by William I.

Westminster, abbey of St. Peter—cont.

with possessions taken from St. Alban's, i. 18; queen Edith buried there, i. 20; iii. 171; and Matilda, queen of Henry I., i. 222; iii. 182; bishops consecrated at, ii. 49, 68, 89, 100, 241, 248; foundation of the chapel of the Virgin in, by Henry III., ii. 242; iii. 245; the east end and tower rebuilt by Henry, ii. 506; iii. 94, 318; gifts and privileges granted to, by him, iii. 318; the chapter house built by him, *ib.*; Fulk de Castro-Novo buried in, iii. 20 n., 299; some of the blood of Christ, and an impression of his foot on marble, given to, iii. 29, 60, 310; Richard de Wendene, bishop of Rochester, buried there, iii. 87, 315; privileges granted to, iii. 121, 335.

Westminster, abbats of:

- Walter, death of, ii. 19.
- Nicholas, accused of waste, and deposed by the legate, ii. 145.
- [William de Humets], his houses suffered injury in the tumult of Constantine Fitz-Olaf, ii. 251.
- Richard de Berkinge, his death, iii. 14.
- Richard de Crokesle, archdeacon of Westminster, elected, iii. 14; his quarrel with the convent, appeased by the king, iii. 61, 121, 310, 322; accused of dilapidation, and enriching his relations, iii. 310; dispute with the citizens of London, in consequence of new charters obtained by him, iii. 62, 80; also with the abbat of St. Alban's, concerning Aldenham, *ib.*, 81 n.; supplies the Friars Preachers with provisions, iii. 314; relinquishes his suit against the Londoners, iii. 81.

Westwood (*Westwude*), near Rochester, the conventual church of, founded by Richard de Luci, i. 400.

Whales, thrown up by the sea, ii. 444; iii. 282; a prognostic of the dispute between the church and the empire, *ib.*

Whitchurch (*Album-Monasterium*), John arrives at, on his expedition to Wales, ii. 124.

Whitecastle (*Blancum-castrum*), in Wales, [co. Monm.,] given up to the king by Hubert de Burgh, ii. 426.

Wight, Isle of, taken away from Baldwin de Redvers by Stephen, i. 254; John retires to, ii. 160; iii. 232; birth of a manikin in, iii. 60.

Wigmore (*Wigemor*), castle of, fortified by Hugh de Mortimer against Henry II., i. 303; taken and destroyed, *ib.*

Wilfric of Heselberg, hermit, his death, i. 300; iii. 193; his legend referred to in ancient Annals, i. 301.

Wilfric [Spot], founded the abbey of Burton, iii. 159.

William I., surnamed Bastard, duke of Normandy, and king of England, duke Harold brought to him, *Prolog.* i. 5; iii. 168; deceived by his promises, *ib.*; according to others, Harold was sent over to bring him to England, *ib.*; sends messengers to Harold, to remind him of his promises, *Prolog.* i. 6; appeals to the king of France and others, to revenge the injury, *ib.*; his victory over Harold, i. 7; iii. 169; his shield of arms, *ib.*, 85; proceeds to London, and received joyfully, i. 7; iii. 169; crowned at Westminster by the archbishop of York, *ib.*; receives the homage of the nobles, i. 8; returns to Normandy with the English hostages, *ib.*; his tyranny over the English, in favour of his followers, *ib.*; founds the abbey of St. Martin at Battle, i. 9; iii. 169; builds Hastings castle, *ib.*; causes Battle abbey to be dedicated, and swears to observe the laws of St. Edward, iii. 169; besieges and takes Oxford [Exeter], i. 10; burns the city of York, *ib.*; lays waste the borders of Scotland, but is pacified by Malcolm, *ib.*; birth of his son Henry, i. 11; gives the earldom of Northumberland to Robert [Comyn], *ib.*; puts to death all concerned in his murder, *ib.*; defeats the Danes and English in the North, i. 12; iii. 170; despoils the monasteries, i. 13; iii. 170; imposes

William I., surnamed Bastard, duke of

Normandy, and king of England—*cont.*
military service on bishoprics and abbeys, *ib.*; his generosity to Eadgar Etheling, i. 14; on account of his tyranny, the English nobles take flight, *ib.*; iii. 170; defeats them at Ely, i. 15; invades Scotland, and receives the homage of Malcolm, i. 16; iii. 171; subdues Maine, i. 18, 29; deprives St. Alban's of its possessions, to enrich Westminster, *ib.*; defeats the rebel earls, and takes Roger and Waltheof prisoners, i. 19; reduces Norwich, *ib.*; orders Waltheof to be beheaded, i. 20; iii. 171; goes to Brittany, and besieges Dol, *ib.*; forced to raise the siege by Philip I., *ib.*; becomes friends with him, *ib.*; makes his daughter Cecily a nun at Fécamp, *ib.*; fights against his son Robert at Archenbrai [Gerberai?], i. 21; iii. 171; thrown from his horse, *ib.*; curses Robert, and takes away Normandy from him, *ib.*; oppresses the English grievously, i. 22; escapes a plot against his life, *ib.*; present at the council of Lillebonne, i. 26; subdues Wales, i. 25; death of his queen Matilda, *ib.*; causes a territorial survey of England to be made, i. 27; imposes a tax of 6s. on each hide of land, *ib.*; knights his son Henry, i. 28; takes homage and fealty from the English, *ib.*; crosses to Normandy, *ib.*; his love of the chase, i. 29; a great builder of castles, *ib.*; iii. 173; his general character, *ib.*, 30; specially favoured Normandy, *ib.*; subdued Brittany, Scotland, and Wales, *ib.*; security of property in England during his reign, *ib.*; his declining health, i. 30; iii. 173; monasteries founded by, *ib.*, 34 n.; his children, *ib.*, 31; disposition and piety, i. 31; bestows bishoprics on his chaplains, i. 32; derided by Philip I. of France, i. 33; ravages the French territory, i. 34; his illness increased by a rupture, *ib.*; iii. 173; receives the sacrament, and disposes of his possessions, *ib.*; gives Normandy back to Robert,

William I., surnamed Bastard, duke of

Normandy, and king of England—*cont.*
ib., 177; iii. 174; leaves England to William Rufus, and desires him to treat the English better, *ib.*; founded the abbey of Selby, in atonement for having poisoned a relation, i. 34 n.; gives his treasure to his son Henry, i. 35, 205; enjoins him to found a monastery for his soul, *ib.*; his prophetic speech to him, i. 164, 206; owns his deception of the English nobles by false promises, i. 35; his death, and burial at Caen, *ib.*; iii. 174.

William II., surnamed Rufus, third son of

William I., born in Normandy, i. 11; wounded at the battle of Archenbrai, i. 21; his claim to primogeniture, i. 30 n.; called *Rufus*, from the colour of his hair, and disposition, i. 31, 131; iii. 174; resembled his father in his love of war, *ib.*; England bequeathed to, i. 34; iii. 174; comes to England, neglecting his father's funeral, i. 35; was educated and knighted by archbishop Lanfranc, *ib.*; crowned by him, *ib.*; promises to observe the laws of king Edward, *ib.*; iii. 174; his shield of arms, i. 135 n., 177 n.; many of the nobles are opposed to him, i. 36; iii. 174; by advice of Lanfranc, endeavours to conciliate them, *ib.*; deceives Roger de Montgomery, *ib.*; subdues those who resist him, *ib.*; his tyranny after Lanfranc's death, i. 38; iii. 174; retains most of the monasteries in his hands, *ib.*; makes war in Normandy against duke Robert, i. 39; treaty of peace made between them, *ib.*; iii. 174; Malcolm of Scotland does homage to, i. 40; is ill at Gloucester, and promises reform, i. 42; on his recovery, behaves worse than before, i. 43; rebuilds Carlisle, i. 44; goes to Normandy, and holds a conference with duke Robert, *ib.*; the arbitrators between them throw the blame on him, *ib.*; takes the castle of Bures, i. 45; summons forces to his aid, and extorts money from them, *ib.*; pardons Robert, and returns to England, *ib.*;

William II., surnamed Rufus—*cont.*

fleeces the monasteries, to repay himself for gifts to Philip of France, *ib.*; holds the church of St. Alban's four years in his hands, and impoverishes it, i. 46; sends his brother Henry into Northumberland, against earl Robert, i. 47; follows him, and captures the earl's chief adherents at Newcastle, *ib.*; takes the earl's brother prisoner at Tynemouth, i. 48; besieges Bamborough castle, and builds a castle of wood before it, *ib.*; captures and imprisons earl Robert, *ib.*; invades and ravages Wales, *ib.*; iii. 175; fortifies the castles on the borders, *ib.*; extorts money from archbishop Anselm, i. 49; his anger at Anselm's request to go to the pope, i. 50; claims the same powers as the emperor, in regard to the pope, *ib.*; asserts that the pope should confine himself to spiritual affairs, *ib.*; is openly opposed by Anselm, *ib.*; his death signified in a vision to the archbishop, i. 53; receives a visit from duke Robert, i. 74; refuses to give him money, i. 75; lends him 10,000*l.*, and takes Normandy in pawn, *ib.*; surnamed by many the "Red Dragon," for his tyranny, i. 97, 167; impoverishes and oppresses the English churches, i. 97; iii. 176; grievous taxation of the people by, in Normandy and England, i. 131; iii. 176; extorts money, under the pretence of sending it to duke Robert, *ib.*; seizes the see of Winchester, i. 132; returns from Normandy, and holds his court in Westminster Hall, i. 165; his intentions as to its dimensions, *ib.*; news brought to him, when at dinner, of the siege of Le Mans, *ib.*; causes the wall of the palace to be broken through, and sets off at once to the coast, i. 166; embarks in defiance of a storm, and lands in safety, *ib.*, 174; advances to Le Mans, and defeats the count of Maine, i. 167; his generosity to some prisoners, *ib.*; returns to England, i. 168; gives the bishopric of Durham to Ranulph Flam-

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William II., surnamed Rufus—*cont.*

bard, *ib.*; iii. 177; keeps the feasts of Christmas, Easter and Pentecost at Gloucester, Winchester and London, i. 169; iii. 177; portents which preceded his death, *ib.*, 171; his reply to Robert Fitz-Mamon, on hearing a dream concerning himself, i. 170; his own dream, and advice thereon from a bishop, *ib.*; is killed by Walter Tirrel in the New Forest, i. 169, 170; iii. 177; his body placed on a cart, which breaks down, and the corpse is left in the mud, i. 171; his soul carried to judgment by the devil, at the bidding of St. Alban, *ib.*; visions respecting him, seen by archbishop Anselm and his clerks, i. 172; his evil deeds, and bad character, i. 173, 175; iii. 178; held at his death several bishoprics and abbeys in his hands, *ib.*; buried in the cathedral of Winchester, *ib.*; various reports touching his death, *ib.*; his speech to the bishop of Rochester, i. 174; his good fortune, *ib.*; anecdote of his generosity, i. 175.

William, eldest son of Henry I. and Matilda, the nobles swear fealty to, i. 219; perishes by shipwreck, i. 230.

William, natural son of king Stephen, count of Mortain and Warren, gives up his castles to Henry II., i. 307; the king grants him the possessions held by Stephen, at the death of Henry I., *ib.*

William, eldest son of Henry II. by Alienor, his birth, i. 294; his name the usual one of the dukes of Aquitaine and counts of Anjou, *ib.*; fealty sworn to, in England, i. 302; dies young, i. 307; ii. 5; buried at Reading, i. 307.

William, son of Robert, duke of Normandy, holds a command on the French side, at the battle of Bretnle, i. 227; Flanders given to him by Louis VI., i. 239; threatens to take England and Normandy from Henry I., *ib.*

William, third son of Geoffrey, count of Anjou, his birth, i. 255.

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- William [the Lion], king of Scotland, invades Northumberland, i. 379; iii. 201; compelled to retreat by the northern barons, i. 380; makes a truce with them, *ib.*; again invades Northumberland, i. 387; defeated and captured, i. 388; iii. 202; imprisoned at Richmond, *ib.*; prophecy of Merlin fulfilled in him, *ib.*; taken by Henry II. to Normandy, i. 389; when prisoner at Falaise, makes peace with Henry, i. 392; iii. 202; substance of the treaty, *ib.*; returns to England in free custody, i. 393; the earldom of Huntingdon given to, i. 435; does homage to Richard I., ii. 13; the castles of Berwick and Roxburgh returned to, *ib.*; pays 1,000 marks to Richard, for quitclaim of fealty in Scotland, *ib.*; at Winchester, when Richard is crowned, ii. 48; his rights in England assured to him by John, ii. 78; summoned to Lincoln by John, ii. 88; iii. 219; present at the burial of St. Hugh, *ib.*; makes terms with John at Norham, ii. 118, 119; iii. 224; gives his two daughters as hostages, ii. 119; iii. 224; writes to John, to warn him of the defection of his nobles, ii. 128.
- William, king of Sicily, defeats the Greeks, and destroys Bari, i. 306; makes peace with the pope, *ib.*; marries Joanna, daughter of Henry II., i. 395; his sister [Constance] married the emperor Henry VI., ii. 54.
- William, brother of Tancred, killed at the battle of Gorgoni, i. 86.
- William [de Melun], surnamed the Carpenter, joins the crusade, i. 66; released from imprisonment at Constantinople, i. 69; escapes from Antioch, i. 113.
- William, son of Henry, duke of Saxony, his birth at Winchester, i. 426; iii. 205.
- William, lord of Montsoreau, his castle besieged by duke Henry, i. 290; taken prisoner, *ib.*
- William, chaplain of archbishop Thomas, imprisoned by Alan de Noville, i. 341.
- William of Pavia. *See* Pavia.
- Wilton [*incorrectly* Winchester], Stephen defeated at the castle of, i. 268; iii. 188.
- Wimund, establishes the canons of St. Frideswith at Oxford, and becomes prior, i. 216.
- Wimundham, priory of, a cell of St. Alban's, founded by William earl of Arundel, i. 398; he is buried there, *ib.*; iii. 202; the body of William de Albini, earl of Arundel, brought there from the Holy Land, ii. 249; iii. 246; Hugh, earl of Arundel, buried at, ii. 477.
- Wimundham, Thomas, prior of. *See* Thomas of St. Alban's.
- Winchelsea, dispute of the inhabitants with Yarmouth, iii. 835.
- Winchester, earl Waltheof beheaded at, and buried outside the walls, i. 20; iii. 171; council held at, by the bishop Henry of Blois, i. 263; the castle besieged by the empress, i. 267; some citizens captured, and compelled to pay ransom, *ib.*; coronation of the queen of young king Henry at, i. 373; birth of the son of the duke of Saxony there, i. 426; iii. 205; Richard comes to, and causes his father's treasure to be weighed, ii. 5; he wears his crown at, ii. 48; John keeps Christmas at, ii. 108; iii. 223; he meets here the proscribed prelates on their return, ii. 140; Henry III. keeps Christmas at (1219), ii. 231; (1222), ii. 249; iii. 246; (1226), ii. 278; iii. 252; (1232), ii. 338; (1236), ii. 385; iii. 272; (1237), ii. 393; iii. 273; (1239), ii. 416; iii. 278; (1240), ii. 428; iii. 280; (1247), iii. 15; (1248), iii. 32, 302; (1250), iii. 68, 311; (1251), iii. 98, 320; (1253), iii. 130, 323; the bishop is refused admission to, by the mayor, ii. 473; increase of robberies in the neighbourhood, iii. 46, 306; Henry III. comes to, to make inquiries, iii. 47, 306; the citizens make him a present, iii. 131, 323; had previously been forced to pay 200 marks, *ib.*

Winchester, the see of, seized by William II., and money extorted, i. 132; iii. 177; held by him at the time of his death, i. 173; pope Lucius II. wished to establish an archbishopric there, i. 273; held by Henry III., and supplies the necessities of the Christmas feast in 1239, ii. 416; iii. 278; left much in debt by bishop William de Rale, iii. 86; the king spares it, on account of the election of Æthelmar, iii. 98; part of the woods of, ordered to be cut down and sold, *ib.*

Winchester, bishops of:

— Walkelin, his death, i. 132; iii. 176.

— William Giffard, instituted, i. 181; invested in the temporalities by Henry I., *ib.*; rejects the consecration of the archbishop of York, i. 191; exiled by the king, *ib.*; goes to Rome, i. 192; consecrated by Anselm at Canterbury, i. 208; present at the consecration of Thomas, archbishop of York, i. 210; consecrates William de Corboil archbishop of Canterbury, i. 233; dies, i. 242, 273; iii. 185.

— Henry [of Blois], abbat of Glastonbury, nephew of Henry I., and brother of Stephen, created, i. 243; present at the seizure of the royal treasure by Stephen, i. 253; ordains Richard de Beumeis deacon, i. 261; is indignant at the treatment of certain bishops and nobles by Stephen, i. 263; when apostolic legate, convenes a council, to which Stephen is summoned, *ib.*; acknowledges the empress Matilda as "Lady," i. 267; sends to the queen of Stephen and others for aid, *ib.*; holds a council at London, i. 270; iii. 188; pope Lucius II. sends him a pall, i. 273; sends away his treasure by the abbat of Cluny, i. 302; leaves England privately, i. 303; his three castles are razed by the king, *ib.*; consecrates Thomas [Becket] archbishop of Canterbury, i. 316; present at the concord between the churches of Lincoln and St. Alban's, i. 318; on his deathbed, reproves Henry II.

Winchester, bishops of:—*cont.*

— Henry [of Blois]—*cont.*

for the death of archbishop Thomas, i. 369; dies, *ib.*

— Richard [Toelive], archdeacon of Poitiers, elected, i. 374; sent to Henry II. in Normandy, to inform him of the Flemish invasion of England, i. 384; consecrated by archbishop Richard, i. 390; his death, and burial at Winchester, i. 447.

— Godfrey de Lucy, elected, ii. 10; dies, ii. 102; iii. 222.

— Peter des Roches or de Rupibus, promoted by John, ii. 102; iii. 222; appointed joint guardian of the realm, in the king's absence, ii. 140; charged with the execution of the sentence of excommunication of the barons, ii. 166; one of those who suspended archbishop Stephen de Langetune, ii. 168, 169; assists at the coronation of Henry III., ii. 195; influences the barons to desert prince Louis, ii. 200; advises the summons of the king's castellans to Newark, ii. 208; iii. 239; one of the chiefs of the army there, ii. 209; refuses to fight with the French at sea, ii. 218; at Dover, on the landing of Hubert de Burgh, ii. 221; iii. 242; supplies necessities for the Christmas feast at Winchester, ii. 232, 249, 338; tutor and guardian of Henry III., ii. 240, 293; goes to the Holy Land, ii. 297, 409; assists in rebuilding the castle of Joppa, ii. 304, 410; one of the leaders of the army at Acre, when Frederic II. landed, ii. 304; returns to England, ii. 333; iii. 263; ordered by the pope to excommunicate the authors of the riots against the Italian clergy, ii. 340; made principal councillor of the king, iii. 264; complains of the incursions of the Welsh, as a scandal to the crown, ii. 341; iii. 264; accuses the king of lavishing dignities and treasure, ii. 342; iii. 265; an enemy of Hubert de Burgh, iii. 264; becomes all powerful, ii. 342; procures the appointment of Peter de Rivaux,

Winchester, bishops of :—*cont.*— Peter des Roches—*cont.*

as treasurer, *ib.*; by his advice, Hubert de Burgh is removed from the office of justiciary, ii. 343; iii. 265; denies a charter of John to be valid after his death, ii. 344; persuades the king to appoint Poitevins to offices at court, ii. 353; he and his son the only persons trusted by Henry, *ib.*; iii. 268; associates Stephen de Segrave and Robert Passelewe in the management of affairs, *ib.*; his contemptuous reply to the complaint of the earl Mareschal, ii. 354; iii. 268; advanced money to John Blund, archbishop elect, to aid his promotion, and wrote to the emperor in his behalf, ii. 355; wished to have him as his coadjutor, iii. 268; advises Henry to exile the rebellious nobles, ii. 356; gains over the earls of Chester and Lincoln by bribes, ii. 357; by his counsel, the king acts hostilely against the earl Mareschal, ii. 358; iii. 269; asks for the custody of the castle of Devises, ii. 359; reported to have sought the death of Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; unwillingly consents to Hubert being replaced in the church of Devises, ii. 361; the prelates complain to the king of his evil counsels, ii. 366; dismissed by Henry to his bishopric, *ib.*; seeks refuge in the church of Winchester, ii. 371; iii. 271; appointed one of the leaders of the pope's forces, ii. 373; his death at Farnham, ii. 409; buried at Winchester, *ib.*; his good deeds, *ib.*; iii. 297; made peace between the emperor and the pope, *ib.*; religious houses founded by him, *ib.*, 410; reformed the brethren of St. Thomas of Acre, ii. 410; brought the work of William of Tyre from the Holy Land, and lent it to Matthew Paris, i. 163 *n.*

— Ralph, bishop of Chichester, and chancellor, elected, ii. 412; iii. 277; annulled by the pope, ii. 418; iii. 277, 279.

— William de Rale, bishop of Norwich, elected, ii. 449; quarrel of the king with him, in consequence, ii. 455; iii. 284;

Winchester, bishops of :—*cont.*— William de Rale—*cont.*

dedicates the church of Waltham, ii. 466; confirmed at Rome, against the king's wish, ii. 472; iii. 287; anger of Henry against him, *ib.*; access to Winchester is denied him by the mayor, *ib.*, he lays the city under an interdict, and anathematizes the prior, *ib.*, 474; flies privately to France, ii. 481; the king defamed on his account, ii. 485; a reconciliation effected, by the mediation of the pope and archbishop, *ib.*; iii. 289; recalled from abroad by the king, ii. 489; iii. 291; appointed by the pope to enforce the tallage demanded from the prelates, iii. 10; Henry dines with him at Christmas, in token of reconciliation, iii. 15; and again, on two similar occasions, iii. 32, 68, 298; goes abroad, and lives at a small expense, iii. 69, 75, 86; dies at Tours, iii. 86, 315.

— Æthelmar [de Lusignan], uterine brother of Henry III., elected, iii. 86, 315. See Æthelmar.

Winchester, church of St. Swithin, the Old Minster enriched by Cnut, iii. 162; Cnut buried there, iii. 169; William II. buried in the choir, i. 173; Walter, the prior, made abbat of Westminster, i. 398; John receives absolution in, ii. 140; the monks refuse to elect the king's nominee to the see, ii. 410; the prior, a Welshman, intruded, and influenced by the king, *ib.*, 427, 449; oppression suffered by the monks, ii. 426, 449, 455; iii. 279; the intruded prior anathematized by bishop William, ii. 474; John of Caen, prior, elected abbat of Peterborough, iii. 62; the convent is dispersed, by the tyranny of the bishop elect, iii. 340; in the absence of the prior [William de Taunton] at Rome, a new one intruded, iii. 341; the church burthened with debts, iii. 346.

Winchester, Saer de Quinci, earl of, surrenders the castle of Vaudrevil to Philip II., ii. 98; imprisoned at Compiègne, and forced to pay ransom, *ib.*; saves St. Alban's from being burnt by prince

- Winchester, Saer de Quinci, earl of—*cont.*
 Louis, ii. 201; the garrison of Mountsorel send to him for aid, as lord of the castle, ii. 206; he applies to Louis for forces, *ib.*; one of the leaders of the army sent against the royalists, ii. 207; reconnoitres the king's forces, on their approach to Lincoln, ii. 210; advises an attack, *ib.*; is taken prisoner, when the city is captured, ii. 212; iii. 239; joins the Crusaders at Damietta, ii. 230; his death, ii. 243; shield of arms, *ib.*; death of his eldest son Robert, *ib.*
- Winchester, Roger [de Quinci], earl of, [second son of the preceding,] Philip Luvel was his seneschal, iii. 115; death of his wife [Matilda], without issue, as also of his previous wife [Helen], iii. 126.
- Winds, violent and destructive, i. 249; ii. 108, 252; iii. 343; presaged the death of Henry I., i. 249.
- Windsor (*Windleshore*, *Windlehores*), meeting at, to settle the claims of the primacy, i. 17; earl Robert of Northumberland imprisoned there, i. 48; prince John knighted at, i. 433; imprisonment and death of Matilda de Brause and her son and daughter-in-law there, ii. 122; iii. 225; John keeps Christmas at, ii. 126, 147; iii. 224, 252; unsubdued by prince Louis, ii. 181; besieged by the barons' forces under the count of Nevers, ii. 185; iii. 236; the siege raised through his treachery, *ib.*; a force drawn from the garrison by Faukes, ii. 203; the queen's chamber at, struck by lightning, and many oaks in the forest, iii. 116.
- Wingham. See Wengham.
- [Witham, co. Som.,] a Carthusian priory, founded by Henry II., i. 427; Hugh, appointed the first prior, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, *ib.*
- Wither, William. See Thuenge, Robert de.
- Witsand, Witsant, the young king Henry comes to, i. 384; Alienor of Provence embarks at, ii. 386.
- Woodstock (*Wudestoc*, *Wudestocke*, *Wudestoke*), homage paid at, by the king of Scots to Henry II. and his son, i. 322; archbishop Thomas intended to visit the young king at, i. 359; the abbat of St. Alban's goes to, on the archbishop's behalf, i. 360, 361; prince Geoffrey knighted at, i. 401; the Welsh nobles do homage to John there, ii. 119; attempt made to assassinate Henry III. at, i. 412.
- Worcester, Henry II. wears his crown at, and deposits it on the altar, i. 308; iii. 194; John keeps Christmas at, ii. 154; iii. 231; is buried at, ii. 194; the church of St. Mary, dedicated, ii. 230; Henry III. keeps Christmas at, ii. 353.
- Worcester, bishops of:
 — Britheg, gives the monastic habit to Wulstan, i. 53.
 — Wulstan, prior of Worcester, consecrated by Aldred, archbishop of York, iii. 168; deposed by archbishop Lanfranc, for his illiteracy, i. 38, 53; fixes his pastoral staff in the tomb of St. Edward Confessor, and is alone able to withdraw it, i. 53; iii. 171; restored to the see, iii. 171; his death, i. 53; his parentage and other particulars, *ib.*; was compelled by king Edward to accept the presulate, *ib.*; John, when dying, commends his soul to, ii. 193; translation of his body, ii. 230; iii. 26; one of his ribs given to the abbat of St. Alban's, ii. 231; his *Life and Miracles* referred to, i. 38, 54.
 — Samson, consecrated at St. Paul's, i. 97; iii. 176.
 — Theophus, Theophilus, [Theoulfus?] consecrated, i. 220; dies, i. 234.
 — Symon, clerk of the queen, appointed, i. 235; iii. 184.
 — Roger, his death, i. 411.
 — Baldwin, abbat of Ford, succeeds, i. 423. See *Canterbury*, archbishops of.
 — William de Norhale, consecrated, i. 437; iii. 206; dies, ii. 19.

Worcester, bishops of:—*cont.*

— Robert [Fitz-Ralph], canon of Lincoln, son of William, seneschal of Normandy, consecrated by the legate, ii. 27; iii. 211.

— Mauger, consecrated, ii. 89; iii. 220; ordered by the pope to threaten John with an interdict, ii. 115; leaves the country, ii. 116; dies in exile at Pontigny, ii. 127.

— Walter de Grai, chancellor, consecrated, ii. 152; sent abroad by John to raise mercenary troops, ii. 160. *See* York, archbishops of.

— Silvester, present at the coronation of Henry III., ii. 195; and at the translation of St. Wulstan, ii. 230.

— William de Blois (*Bleis*), his death, ii. 392, 393; iii. 273.

— Walter de Cantilupe, son of the baron William de Cantilupe, a jurist, ii. 419; elected, and consecrated by the pope, ii. 393; goes to the Roman court, ii. 498; iii. 293; assumes the cross, iii. 26, 301; goes abroad, iii. 69; present at the excommunication of transgressors of Magna Carta, iii. 137.

Worcester, William Scot, archdeacon of. *See* Durham, bishops of.

Worms (*Wermesia*), council held at, i. 24; the decrees of pope Gregory VII. annulled at *ib.*; the marriage of Frederic II. to Isabel of England consummated there, ii. 380.

Wulgeva, mother of St. Wulstan, i. 53.

Wulstan, St. *See* Worcester, bishops of.

Y.

Yarmouth (*Gernemue*), in Norfolk, compelled to pay ransom to the barons, ii. 184; the inhabitants quarrel with Winchelsea, on account of injury done to a ship provided for prince Edward, iii. 335.

Yconium. *See* Iconium.

Yda, wife of William de Beauchamp. *See* Beauchamp.

York, county of, devastated by the Danes and English, hostile to William I., i. 12; placed under an interdict by archbishop Geoffrey, ii. 87; committed to custodians by John, ii. 172; subjected to prince Louis, ii. 182.

York, city of, destroyed by William I., i. 10; occupied by the Danes and English against him, i. 12; John keeps Christmas at, ii. 124, 299, 320; iii. 256, 261, 321; meeting of Henry III. and Alexander II. of Scotland at, ii. 241; marriage of Alexander to princess Joanna there, ii. 248; also of Margaret, sister of Alexander, to Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; parliament held at, ii. 400.

York, *see* of, dispute with Canterbury as to the supremacy, i. 17; declared to be metropolitan, i. 46; controversy in the council held by the legate Otho, as to the seat of York, iii. 275.

York, archbishops of:

— Wulstan, his death, iii. 162.

— Alfric or Wilfric, succeeds, iii. 162; dies, iii. 166.

— Kinsig, chaplain of Edward the Confessor, succeeds, iii. 166; dies, iii. 168.

— Aldred, succeeds, iii. 168; goes to Rome for his pall, *ib.*; crowns William I., i. 8; iii. 169.

— Thomas I., consents to the settlement of the claim to the primacy, i. 17; forbids the dedication of the church of Lincoln, i. 42; consecrates Anselm archbishop of Canterbury, i. 46; iii. 175; dies, i. 183.

— Girard, succeeds, i. 183; ordered by Henry I. to consecrate some bishops, i. 191; dies, i. 208; iii. 180.

— Thomas II., chaplain of the king, elected, i. 208; iii. 180; his consecration forbidden by archbishop Anselm, until he had made canonical obedience, i. 209; consecrated at St. Paul's, by the bishop of London, i. 210; iii. 180; professes canonical obedience to the see of Canterbury, *ib.*; dies, i. 217.

York, archbishops of:—*cont.*

— Thurstan [of Bayeux], succeeds, i. 217; refuses to make profession of obedience to Canterbury, i. 220; Henry I. threatens to deprive him of the *see*, *ib.*; appeal made by the archbishop of Canterbury against his consecration, *ib.*; consecrated by the pope, contrary to his promise to the king, i. 225; banished from the king's dominions, *ib.*; his quarrel with the archbishop of Canterbury, relative to the primacy, i. 235; not permitted to crown the king, i. 238; his cross-bearer expelled from the king's chapel at Windsor, *ib.*; present at the council of London, i. 243; by his direction, the northern barons oppose David of Scotland, i. 258; on account of illness, appoints Ralph, bishop of the Orkneys, in his place, *ib.*; dies, i. 264.

— William [Fitz-Herbert], chancellor of York, succeeds, i. 264; iii. 188; degraded by pope Eugenius III., but restored to the *see* by Anastasius IV., i. 298; dies from a poisoned chalice, *ib.*; miraculous oil flows from his tomb, ii. 256.

— Henry [Murdac], monk of Citeaux, appointed, i. 277; dies, i. 292.

— Roger [de Pont l'Eveque], archdeacon of Canterbury, succeeds, i. 298; iii. 192; present at the concord between the churches of Lincoln and St. Alban's, i. 318; sits on the left hand of the pope, at the council of Tours, i. 321; appointed to the office of legate in England, i. 350; crowns prince Henry at Westminster, against the pope's prohibition, i. 352; his speech to the young king at the coronation feast, i. 353; suspended by the pope, i. 356; fatal results of his crowning the young king, i. 366; sends to the pope, to submit to his judgment, i. 368; swears he had not received the papal letters of prohibition, and had no hand in the death of archbishop Thomas, i. 370; iii. 200; receives absolution at Aumale, *ib.*; refuses to attend the council at Westminster, i. 392; dies, i.

York, archbishops of:—*cont.*

— Roger [de Pont l'Eveque]—*cont.*

421; iii. 204; had obtained licence for the pope to take the goods of clerks defunct intestate in his diocese, i. 421; his wealth confiscated by the king, *ib.*; had amassed riches, to overthrow archbishop Thomas, i. 422.

— Geoffrey, natural son of Henry II., bishop elect of Lincoln, receives the *see* from Richard I., ii. 3, 10; expels the officers of the king and dean, ii. 4; is ordained priest, ii. 15; his election confirmed by the pope, *ib.*; consecrated by the archbishop of Tours, ii. 22; lands at Dover, and lodges at the priory of St. Martin, *ib.*; seized and imprisoned by the sheriff of Kent, *ib.*; excommunicates the authors of this violence, *ib.*; obtains his liberation by the interference of the bishop of London, *ib.*; comes to London, and is honourably received, *ib.*; present at a meeting of the prelates, where all those concerned in his imprisonment are solemnly excommunicated, ii. 28; is reconciled with the king and his brother, ii. 68; spoiled of the emoluments of his *see* by John, ii. 87; excommunicates the sheriff of York, for plundering his manors, *ib.*; causes of John's anger against him, *ib.*; reconciled with the king, ii. 88; leaves England, on account of the tax imposed by John, ii. 108; anathematizes all who collected it in his diocese, *ib.*; dies in exile, ii. 127, 132.

— Simon de Langtune, brother of the archbishop of Canterbury, elected, ii. 166; iii. 233; annulled by the pope, at the king's request, *ib.*, 169.

— Walter de Grai or Gray, [previously bishop of Worcester,] conducts the earl of Albemarle to Henry III., ii. 245; mediates his reconciliation, *ib.*; consecrates Walter, bishop of Carlisle, ii. 255; sent envoy to the transmarine territories by Henry, ii. 291; returns unsuccessful, ii. 295; entertains the king at the Christmas festival at York, ii.

York, archbishops of :—*cont.*

— Walter de Grai or Gray—*cont.*

320; iii. 261; ordered by the pope to excommunicate the rioters against the Italian clergy, ii. 340; consecrates Nicholas, bishop of Durham, ii. 450; iii. 283; appointed guardian of the realm, ii. 462; iii. 285; purchased the palace of Hubert de Burgh at London, ii. 477; consecrates Walter, bishop of Durham, iii. 61; again appointed guardian of the realm, in the place of the queen, ii. 335; dies at Fulham, ii. 345; his body carried to York for burial, *ib.*

York, church of St. Mary at, the charter of liberties of Henry I. preserved at, i. 181; the prior, with eleven brethren, establish the abbey of Fountains, i. 240, 241; miraculous oil flows from the tomb of St. William in, ii. 256; a canon of, killed in the vestibule, ii. 511; the goods of, seized by Henry III., iii. 346.

York, deans of :

— William de S. Barbara. *See* Durham, bishops of.

— Hubert Walter, his officers expelled by the archbishop elect, ii. 4. *See* Salisbury, bishops of.

— Simon de Apulia. *See* Exeter, bishops of.

— Fulk Basset. *See* Basset; *and* London, bishops of.

— Walter de Kirkeham. *See* Durham, bishops of.

York, chancellors of :

— William [Fitz-Herbert]. *See* York, archbishops of.

— John Blund. *See* Canterbury, archbishops of.

York, treasurers of :

— Ralph de Warneville, made chancellor, i. 374; iii. 200.

— John the Roman, canon, hides himself in the church, ii. 338; iii. 264; ordered by the pope to excommunicate the rioters against the Italian clergy, ii. 340.

Ypocras, [Hippocrates,] said to have lived at Beirout, and planted a pine-grove there, i. 215.

Ypres, William de, with Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, i. 265; opposes the empress Matilda in Kent, i. 266; sent to for aid, by the bishop of Winchester, i. 267.

Ysium. *See* Melun.

Yvo. *See* Ivo.

Z.

Zara (*Gazara*), Richard lands at, on return from the Holy Land, ii. 40.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

[In making up the Index, the text has been again thoroughly revised, and several more errors in it (chiefly derived from Wendover) noted.]

VOL. I.

Preface, page xxiv., foot-note, col. 2, the first line has slipped from its place at the bottom of the column.

ib., page xxv., foot-note. The authority of Widmore for his assertion of the identity of *John of London* and *John Bevere* was doubtless a document still existing in the Muniment room at Westminster, for the discovery of which I am indebted to Mr. Jos. Burtt. In this document, dated 28 March 1310, the commissary of the archdeacon of London [Reginald of St. Alban's] writes to the archdeacon of Westminster, to inform him that, on account of certain "contumacia," he had excommunicated "*fratrem Johannem de Londonia dictum le Bevere*." This would seem sufficient to *prove* the identity of the names in question.

Page 7, line 6 (in some copies), *for* Romanorum *read* Normannorum.

„ 9, line 3. So also in Wendover, but *Mercherus* is probably the same person as *Morcardus*, earl of Northumbria, mentioned in the previous line. Cf. Will. Malmesb. ii. 426, ed. Hardy, and Hen. Hunt. p. 369.

„ 11, line 6, foot-note, *add*, This statement is incorrect, since it was not *Robert Comyn*, but *Robert de Moubray*, who, at a later period, restored Tynemouth priory. See p. 41.

„ 23, line 25, *add foot-note*. See the "*Gesta Abbatum S. Albani*," vol. i. pp. 53-64, ed. Riley.

„ 25, line 15, *for* episcopum (as in Wendover) *read* archiepiscopum. Cf. p. 27.

„ 45, line 12. Instead of reading *Normannia* (as suggested in the "*Corrigenda*"), we might supply [*adduxit*], from W.A.C.D., before *in*, and *for* *sollicitavit* *read* *sollicitans*.

„ 52, lines 10, 11, *add* inverted commas before *factus* and after *redargutionis*, and subjoin reference to Pa. xxxvii. 15; and so again at page 359, lines 18, 19.

- Page 62, line 31, *for* Cinitoth (as in MS.) *read* Civitoth.
- „ 71, line 10. The name of Tancred's father is derived from William of Tyre, lib. ii. c. 13; but according to Ordericus Vitalis, lib. ix. c. 4, his name was *Odo*. He married Emma, sister of Robert Guiscard. See the note in "Rec. des Hist. de France," tom. xii. p. 218. The text would be correct if *for* filius *we read* frater.
- „ 88, line 10, *for* comitis (as in MS.) *read* ducis, from W.A.C.D.F.
- „ *ib.*, line 19, *for* Adama (as in MS.) *read* Adana.
- „ 89, line 7. The form *Samosatum* is also in Wendover and William of Tyre.
- „ 94, line 19, *for* multiplicarenter *read* multiplicarentur.
- „ 98, line 16, *for* Haman (as in Wendover) *we should read* Hamah. Cf. Will. Tyr. p. 697.
- „ 120, line 6. There is an error here, due to Wendover, from misunderstanding William of Tyre, p. 723, who writes, "*Secundæ præficiunt dominum Robertum, qui cognominatus est Friso, Flandrensem comitem.*" This, however, includes another mistake, for it was the father of this Robert who was surnamed *Friso*.
- „ *ib.*, line 11. Another error, also from Wendover. The count of Toulouse was left in the city, as stated, p. 121.
- „ 132, line 3. A mistake, from Wendover. Earl Hugh was killed by king Magnus III. of Norway. See Sax. Chron. *sub anno*, and Ord. Vital. lib. x. c. 6.
- „ 135, line 22, *for* Valentiam (as in Wendover) *we should read* Valeniam, now *Banias*.
- „ 136, line 18. William of Tyre, p. 742, has *Maus*, and places it "*supra ripam fluminis.*" By Spruner it is named *Ain-Makus*, or *Mau*, and by Van de Velde, *Ain-Mahûs*.
- „ *ib.*, lines 27-31. This passage is not in William of Tyre, but occurs in Baldric, p. 129, and Robert of St. Remi, p. 73. The latter *reads* Bethelon, like the text, but the former Bethoron, evidently *for* Batroun.
- „ *ib.*, line 29. *Arram* is also in Wendover, but is an error for *Acram*, as in Robert of St. Remi, Ord. Vital. lib. ix. c. 14, and Hen. Hunt. p. 377.
- „ 137, line 4. *Elyopolis* is an error, due to Wendover. The ancient name of Lydda was *Diospolis*. See p. 158.
- „ 145, line 6. Another mistake, also from Wendover, who has misunderstood his authority, William of Tyre, p. 758, who writes, "*quem continue subsecuti sunt Ludolfus et Gilebertus, uterini fratres, viri nobiles, ortum habentes ex civitate Tornaco.*"
- „ 150, line 2, *for* candalem *read* candelam.
- „ 158, line 2, foot-note, *add*, This is incorrect, since *Neapolis* is the present *Nablus*.
- „ 159, line 3, *before* habet *insert* [Jericho], from W.A.C.D.
- „ 166, line 32. According to Ordericus Vitalis, lib. x. c. 9, *Robert de Montfort* was leader of the royal forces.
- „ 167, line 33, *for* frustra *read* frusta.

Page 168, side-note, for Ralph *substitute* Ranulph, and this correction is required also in pp. 182, 281, 275.

- „ *ib.*, foot-note, col. 1, line 18, for *dua* read *duo*.
- „ 193, line 5, after *habuerunt* insert [Willelmum, Aquitanie ducem], from W.A.C.D.
- „ 196, line 15, for *Hac* read *Hoc*.
- „ 200, line 23, for *Infelici* (as in MS.) read *Infelices*.
- „ 201, line 27, for *præferendas* (as in MS.) read *præferendos*.
- „ 214, line 7, for *Gaufridus* (as in Wendover) read *Fulco*.
- „ 227, line 22. Another error, from Wendover. William Crispin was not count of *Evreux*, but nephew of Amauri II., count of *Evreux*, by his sister Eva. See Ordericus Vitalis, lib. xii. c. 27, and Hen. Hunt. pp. 380, 381, ed. Savile. The side note should be corrected.
- „ 228, line 23, add reference to “*Gesta Abbatum S. Albani*,” vol. i. pp. 66-72.
- „ 229, lines 15, 21, for *Cereptum* (as in MS.) read *Cerepum*. See Will. Tyr. p. 821.
- „ 232, line 11, for *Robertus* (as in Wendover) we should read *Walerannus*. See Ord. Vit. lib. xii. c. 33, 36, and “*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*,” ii. 693. The same correction is needed in pp. 233, 265, and vol. iii. p. 183.
- „ 233, line 20. An error, due to Wendover, since Richard de Beu-
mais, bishop of London, did not die till 1227. Cf. *postea*, p. 239.
- „ 242, line 14. It was not at *Eu*, but at *Alost*, that count William of Flanders died. See Ord. Vit., lib. xii. c. 45.
- „ 243, line 10, foot-note. *Porretanus* is probably equivalent to the Fr. *Betun*.
- „ 245, line 21, foot-note, for *successit*, MS., read *sucessit*, MS.
- „ 246, line 13, side-note, for *Lincoln* substitute *Coventry*.
- „ 251, line 6. An error, from Wendover. Stephen, count of Boulogne (in right of his wife) was son of Stephen, count of Blois, and grandson of Theobald III. The MS. F. reads *Stephani Theobaldi*.
- „ 254, line 14, for *castellam* read *castellum*.
- „ 255, line 13, after *quas* insert [rex], from W.A.C.D.
- „ 256, line 27. *Flandrensis* is an error, from Wendover, for which we should substitute *Blesensis*. See “*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*,” i. 616.
- „ 258, line 4, for *Hertfordense* (as in MS.) read *Herefordense*, from W.A.C.D.F.
- „ 260, line 2, for *architenentes* (as in MS.) read *arcitenentes*.
- „ 262, line 11, side-note, for *castle* read *castles*, and for town of *Salisbury* taken, read *Shirburne* given up.
- „ *ib.*, line 15. The reading *oppidum* is also in W.A.C.D., but should be corrected *castellum*, from Hen. Hunt.
- „ *ib.*, line 27, after *reginam* insert [duxerat], from W.A.C.D.
- „ 273, line 6, foot-note, *dele the words*, An error . . . Wendover.
- „ 277, line 12, for *Turstanum* (as in Wendover) we should read *Willelmum*. Cf. p. 264.

- Page, 287 line 7, *for* Lery (as in Wendover) *we should probably read* Leir, as in pp. 461, 463. It is the Château du Loir, on the Seine. Robert de Monte has *Ledi*, which the editor, in "Mon. Germ. Hist." vi. 299, has mistaken for St. Germain-en-Laye.
- „ 289, line 23, *for* Robertus (as in Wendover) *read* Rotrodus; as again in vol. ii. pp. 20.
- „ 290, line 19, *for* municipum *read* municipium.
- „ 291, line 17, foot-note, *add* reference to "Gesta Abbatum S. Albani," vol. i. pp. 106-110.
- „ 296, line 28, *after* dilexit et, *the words* dux regem *would seem to be wanting.*
- „ 306, line 10, side-note, *for* Normandy *substitute* Touraine.
- „ 319, line 30, side-note, *for* Baldwin II. *read* Baldwin III.
- „ 322, line 11. This Robert de Clare was never earl of Gloucester, but his grandson Richard, in right of his mother. See Dugdale, Baron. i. 211.
- „ 337, line 17, *for* Ciciliæ *read* Ciliciæ. The epithet *præsul* is a careless error, copied from Wendover. In William of Tyre, p. 760, he is styled *præses*.
- „ 346, line 21, *add side-note*, Consolatory letter of the king to the bishop of London.
- „ 351, line 15. A mistake, due to Wendover. The parents of the archbishop had died long previously.
- „ 356, line 4, *for* exhibuerant (as in MS.) *read* exhibuerant.
- „ 363, last line, *for* assertioni *read* assertione.
- „ 373, line 13, *for* Huberti (as in Wendover) *read* Humberti.
- „ 374, line 20, side-note, *for* benefices *substitute* churches.
- „ 375, line 6, *for* Cirecestrensem (as in MS.) *read* Cicestrensem.
- „ 377, line 11. In Robert de Monte, Benedictus Abbas, and other writers, this invasion is ascribed to Philip, count of Flanders.
- „ *ib.*, line 15. This count Simon [de Montfort] was count of Evreux. See Robert de Monte, Append. to Sigebert, in "Rec. des Hist. de France," tom. xiii. p. 316.
- „ 382, line 11. *Ranulphus* is an error, from Wendover. The earl of Chester at this time was *Hugh Cyvelioc*. See Dugdale, Baron. i. 40.
- „ 391, line 18, *for* belii *read* belli.
- „ 394, line 17, foot-note, *for* 1157 *read* 1175.
- „ 396, line 16, the comma after *Legionum* should be placed after *terras*.
- „ 397, line 22. The name of the archbishop was *Arnulph*, according to "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," iii. 298, but by other authorities he is called *Arnold*.
- „ 399, line 25, *for* Minantcirt (as in Wendover) *read* Nunantcirt.
- „ 407, line 13, the note of interrogation after *protestatur* should have been a full stop.
- „ 421, line 9, side-note, *for* Louis *substitute* Philip.
- „ 428, line 10, *for* defunctorem *read* defunctorum.
- „ 445, line 23, side-margin, *for* 1118 *read* 1188.
- „ 446, line 7, *for* Jeroslimitanum *read* Jerosolimitanum.

- Page 452, line 7, *for* D.lxxx°.iii°. *read* D.lxxx°.iiiij°.
- „ *ib.*, line 21, *for* Regem *read* Rege.
- „ *ib.*, line 31. This is an error (copied from Wendover), since Conrad of Montferrat was not assassinated till 1192.
- „ 457, line 11, *for* Saladinis *read* Saladinus.
- „ 460, line 26, *for* Turonim (as in Wendover and Diceto), Benedictus Abbas, ii. 68, and Hoveden, *read* Chinonem.
- „ *ib.*, line 29, side-note, *for* town *substitute* citadel.
- „ 461, line 6, side-note, *for* Seville *substitute* Silves.
- „ 462, line 13, *for* Die *read* Dei.
- „ *ib.*, line 18, side-note, *for* Meeting of the kings of England and France at, *substitute* Conference to make peace, held at.

VOL. II.

- Page 5, line 26, *for* Roberti (taken from Wendover) *we should read* Willelmi. See Dugdale, Baron. i. 586.
- „ 20, line 7, foot-note, *add*, The name, however, of *Conradus* is a mistake for *Fredericus*. See “L’Art de Vérifier les Dates,” ii. 24.
- „ 26, line 5, *for* Cannarum *read* cannarum. See Benedictus Abbas, vol. ii. p. 155, ed. Stubbs.
- „ 37, lines 2, 5. This story is given in nearly the same words in the *Chronica Majora*, p. 813, ed. Wats, but there seems to be some error. The prince of Antioch put to death by Saladin was Reginald de Châtillon, after the battle of Hittin, in 1187, and previous to the arrival of Richard in Palestine. See “L’Art de Vérifier les Dates,” i. 447.
- „ *ib.*, line 15. Allusion is here made to the legend respecting the treasure of Octovian in William of Malmesbury, vol. i. p. 277.
- „ 38, line 4, foot-note, *for* infra, MS., *read* infra, MS.
- „ 47, line 13, *for* qui *read* quia.
- „ 48, line 15. Hoveden, p. 740, has *Barbestet* instead of *Bruis*, for which the French translator of Paris proposes to read *Bure*.
- „ 49, line 13, side-note, *for* captures *substitute* destroys.
- „ 50, last line, *for* Ricardi *read* Ricardo.
- „ 51, line 19. An error, copied from Wendover and Diceto, by whom *Alexius Angelus*, who dethroned his brother Isaac in 1195, is confounded with *Alexius II. Comnenus*, son of Manuel, who was strangled in 1183 by Andronicus.
- „ 58, line 5, *for* facto *read* facta.
- „ 61, line 11, *for* Barum *read* Burum.
- „ 63, line 1, *for* eum *read* cum.
- „ 71, line 3, *for* inutilum *read* inutilem.
- „ 78, line 22, side-note, *for* Mans *substitute* Maine.
- „ 80, line 1, *for* coronatiene *read* coronatione.

- Page 82, line 9, and page 84, line 17, *for* Waillun *or* Wailun (borrowed from Wendover) *we should read* Guletune. Cf. Hoveden, pp. 795, 799, but in the second instance he substitutes *Andeli* *for* *Butavant*.
- „ 83, line 20, *for* subsanna (as in MS.) *read* subsannans. Cf. p. 145.
- „ 91, line 1, *for* dilectioniis *read* dilectionis.
- „ 92, line 14, side-note, *for* Butovant *read* Butavant.
- „ 96, line 11, *add side-note*, Pope Innocent proposes to extort money from the Cistercians.
- „ 106, last line, foot-note, *for* copiosissimus *read* copiosissimas.
- „ 108, line 3, *for* regis *read* reges.
- „ 113, line 6, *for* Falco *read* Fulco.
- „ *ib.*, line 12, *for* reddisset (as in MS.) *read* reddidisset.
- „ 117, lines 24—27. The construction is faulty, and we should read, *non modico pecunie thesauro recepto*. The comma after *extorserat* should be placed after *Johannes*.
- „ 122, line 19, side-note, *for* Will. de Brause, with his wife and son, *substitute* the wife of Will. de Brause, with her son and his wife.
- „ 123, line 26, side-note, *for* Will. Brause, his wife and son, *substitute* Matilda de Brause, her son and his wife.
- „ 126, line 17, foot-note, *add*, Wendover calls him “archidiaconus Norwicensis,” iii. 229; perhaps erroneously. See *Fasti*, ii. 478.
- „ 128, line 25. In Wendover and the *Chronica Majora*, p. 232, Eustace de Vesci is said (more correctly) to have retired to Scotland.
- „ 130, line 29, *for* subdiaconem *read* subdiaconum.
- „ 139, last line, *for* H[ubertus] *read* H[ugo].
- „ 144, line 5. This is an error. Raymond Roger was viscount of Carcassonne, and was taken prisoner, with the city, subsequent to the capture of Beziers. These events took place in 1209. See “*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*,” ii. 310.
- „ 146, line 19, side-note, *for* benefices *substitute* sees and abbeys.
- „ 147, 13, *for* [Johannes] *read* J[ohannes].
- „ 150, line 10, side-note, *substitute* Proceedings of before John's, and *dele* the words carry the war into France.
- „ *ib.*, line 22. The anonymous Continuator of Robert de Monte calls him “*Pellucus, comes Theutonicus*.” See “*Rec. des Hist. de France*,” xviii. 844. The editors remark that William Brito speaks of a *Comes Pilosus*, xvii. 249, and that under that epithet *William of Holland* is intended.
- „ 154, line 16, *insert* [quam] *before* manu, to complete the sense.
- „ 160, line 16. This is a mistake (copied from Wendover), for John de Gray, bishop of Norwich, died 18 Oct. 1214. Cf. *ante*, p. 153.
- „ 172, line 13, *for* Ranulpho (as in Wendover) *we should read* Waleranno. Cf. *postea*, p. 296.
- „ 174, line 11, *for* supensionis *read* suspensionis.
- „ 181, line 7, side-note, *for* forces abroad *substitute* foreign mercenaries.
- „ 189, line 12, *for* W[alteri] *read* W[illelmi].

- Page 190, line 19, *for irrecuperaliter (as in MS.) read irrecuperabiliter.*
- „ 191, last line, foot-note, *add*, In a MS. in the University library, Cambridge, IIh. vi. 11, these lines are given more fully :
- “ Li plus beaus [Henry] à Martheus ;
 Le Marchis [Geoffrey] à Paris ;
 Li Petevin [Richard] à Limosin ;
 Li Sanz-tere [John] mora en Bere.”
- „ 194, line 8, foot-note, *for* W.B.I. *read* W.B.C.I.
- „ 208, line 6, side-note, *for* Ralph *substitute* Ranulph, and again in pages 239, 327, 342, 422.
- „ 215, line 5, foot-note, *for* Poetria *read* Poetria, and so also in foot-note, p. 276.
- „ 220, line 7, foot-note, *for* cruicandi *read* cruciandi.
- „ 221, line 10, foot-note, *add*, Richard Poore, bishop of Chichester, was translated to Salisbury in May or June 1217, but had the custody of the previous bishopric till the election of his successor, Ralph de Wareham, in December. The only bishops of the name of *Hugh* at this time were Hugh de Mapenore, of Hereford, and Hugh de Welles, of Lincoln. Hugh (abbat of Beaulieu) was not elected to Carlisle till 1218. See *Fasti*, i. 239 ; ii. 595 ; iii. 231.
- „ 232, line 5, *for* Londiniis *read* Londoniis.
- „ 233, line 14. The queen alluded to was Gertrude, wife of Andrew II., who was strangled by an Hungarian noble, in consequence of the ambiguous counsel given by John, bishop of Strigonia. See “ *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*,” ii. 54.
- „ 240, line 10. Gui, seigneur de la Ferté-Alais, brother of earl Simon of Montfort, was killed in 1228 at the siege of Vareilles. See “ *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*,” ii. 806.
- „ *ib.*, line 13, side-note, *for* raises the siege *substitute* returns to France.
- „ 245, line 23, *for* querelem *read* querelam.
- „ 247, line 20, *for* singula *read* singuli.
- „ 254, line 26, *for* cum *read* eum.
- „ 268, line 15, *dele the comma after* Angliæ.
- „ 269, line 1, foot-note, *for* in vol. i. *read* antea.
- „ 270, line 6, side-note, *insert* Cornwall *before* Poitou.
- „ 286, line 8, insert the reference ⁵ to foot-note.
- „ 296, line 9, *insert* [Johannes] *after* rex, from W.B.C.
- „ *ib.*, lines 17, 18, *for* Henricus (copied from Wendover) *we should read* Humfridus ; and *for* Willelmus (also from Wendover) *read* Henricus. See Dugdale, Baron. i. 72, 180.
- „ 300, line 8, side-note, *add* of Coventry *after* bishop.
- „ 322, line 16, foot-note, *read* Cessante [causa, cessa]ret et effectus.
- „ 325, line 4, *for* regis (as in MS.) *read* rege.
- „ 327, line 26, *for* Johannem (as also in Wendover) *we should read* Jacobum. See “ *Rec. des Hist. de France*,” xvii. 579 ; xx. 312.
- „ 334, line 2, side-note, *insert* Richard earl *before* Mareschal.
- „ 336, line 2, *for* Sanctam Gemmam (copied from Wendover) *we should probably read* Sanctum Geminum. See note in vol. iii. p. 263.

- Page 337, line 6. The correction of *Novilla* is unnecessary. Cf. p. 480.
- „ 342, line 7, side-note, *for* sheriff *substitute* sheriffs.
- „ 346, line 15. The mayor of London at this date was *Andrew Bokerelle*. See MS. Harl. 565, fol. 17b.
- „ 347, line 23, side-note, *for* Geoffrey *substitute* Godfrey.
- „ 349, line 15. The nephew of the earl of Chester here alluded to was John de Laci, by marriage with Margaret de Quinci, daughter of Hawise, fourth sister of the earl. See Dugdale, Baron. i. 45, 102.
- „ 360, line 19, side-note, *for* threatens to excommunicate *substitute* excommunicates, *and for* violaters *read* violators.
- „ 362, line 3, side-note, *for* besieges *substitute* retires to.
- „ 372, line 12, *for* Walterus *we should read* Petrus. Cf. *ante*, p. 319. The side-note should be corrected.
- „ 387, line 6. This plea of youth could hardly have been advanced, for Richard was born in 1208 (cf. *ante*, p. 117). He was now above twenty-six years old, and had previously been sent with forces to Gascony, in 1225.
- „ 388, line 25, side-note, *for* Valentia *substitute* Valence; and so again at p. 395 and elsewhere.
- „ 392. The reference numbers in the text are erroneous, and should correspond with those in the foot-notes.
- „ 397, line 10, *for* Vaucular *read* Vauculur.
- „ 398, line 6. There is a mistake here, which occurs also in the *Chronica Majora*, p. 439. John earl of Chester was not earl of Lincoln. Cf. *ante*, p. 349, and additional note. In Dugdale, i. 45, his death is erroneously assigned to 1244.
- „ *ib.*, line 15, *insert the words* [sancti Nicholai] *before* in carcere, from B.C.
- „ 409, line 11, *for* rediit *read* redit.
- „ 413, line 19, *for* festimanter *read* festinanter.
- „ 415, line 9. The word *multos* is repeated superfluously.
- „ 419, side-margin, *for* 1293 *read* 1239.
- „ *ib.*, line 16. Walter de Cantelupe was consecrated bishop of Worcester at Viterbo, in 1237. See Stubbs, "Registr. Sac. Anglicanum," p. 40; and cf. *ante*, p. 393.
- „ 422, line 12, *for* W[altero] *read* W[illelmo].
- „ *ib.*, last line. In MS. B. the name of *Girarde Bat* is added in the margin, as the name of the mayor. His name in MS. Harl. 565, fol. 17b., is given as William *Joymour*.
- „ 425, line 9, *for* inundationes (as in MS.) *we should read* inundatio, *or change the verb to the plural*. Similar solecisms occur in p. 490, and in vol. iii. p. 54.
- „ 431, line 2, side-note, *for* David *substitute* Griffin.
- „ 432, line 7, *for* augustiis *read* angustiis.
- „ 436, lines 2-5. A careless error, and so again in vol. iii. p. 281. The death of *John Scot*, earl of Chester, has already been noticed in 1237, p. 398 *ante*, and the person here meant was *John de Laci*, earl of Lincoln, referred to in p. 349. He was never earl of Chester.

- Page 437, last line. Another error. Hamelin, earl of Warren, was the natural son of Geoffrey of Anjou, the father of Henry II. See Dugdale, Baron. i. 76.
- „ 438, line 6, foot-note, *add*, The name is not given in B.C., but he is there designated “*Canonicus Lichefeldensis*.”
- „ 443, line 12. The *unus* referred to was Almaric, count of Montfort.
- „ 447, line 17. An error, since the eldest son of Waldemar II. (also named Waldemar) died before his father, in 1231. See “*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*,” ii. 89.
- „ *ib.*, line 18, side-note, *for* brothers *substitute* sons.
- „ *ib.*, line 24, *for* Æthelmarus (as in MS.) *read* Waldemar.
- „ 450, line 3. In the *Chronica Majora*, p. 564, he is falsely called *Henricus*, and hence confounded here with *Ensius*, the person meant. Henry was then in prison, where he died. See p. 468.
- „ 457, line 2. James, bishop of Palestrina, really died 26 June 1244. See Ciacconius, “*Vit. Pontif.*” ii. 87.
- „ 458, line 9, foot-note, *add*, Henry de Cornhulle succeeded William of St. Mary Church as dean of St. Paul's, from 1243 to 1254. See *Fasti*, ii. 309.
- „ 469, line 12, foot-note, *for* *quoniam* *read* *quem*.
- „ *ib.*, line 23, side-note, *for* *select* *substitute* *elect*.
- „ 473, line 26, side-note, *for* excommunicates the city *substitute* lays the city under an interdict.
- „ 490, line 12. This is not correct. On the death of Engelram III. de Coucy, his eldest son *Raoul* succeeded, on whose death, in 1250, his brother Engelram IV. succeeded. *John*, the third son, was Seigneur de Chinai. See “*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*,” ii. 719.
- „ 495, line 19, side-note, *for* Rome *substitute* the Roman court; and again, p. 498.
- „ 497, line 16, *for* *spiritualis* *read* *specialis*.
- „ 500, line 14, side-note, *for* Matthew Fitz-Herbert *substitute* Herbert Fitz-Matthew.
- „ 503, line 11, side-note, *for* *legate* *substitute* *nuncio*.
- „ 507, line 19. Perhaps the comma after *Arcubalastarius* should be placed after *Reimundus*. See the *Chronica Majora*, p. 683, and cf. vol. iii. p. 296.
- „ 509, line 12. No cardinal of this name occurs in Ciacconius. Perhaps *Galfridus de Trano*, the author of the compilation on the Decretals is meant, who is designated by Fabricius, “*subdiaconus ecclesiæ Romanæ et capellanus Pontificis*.”
- „ *ib.*, last line, foot-note, *add*, The blason is false, as appears by previous instances at pp. 232, 331, &c.; and in the Chetham MS. of the *Flores Historiarum*, the same shields are coloured by Matthew Paris, *or* and *vert*, a lion rampant *gules*.
- „ 510, line 19, *supply* the name W[alteri], from Dugdale, Baron. i. 98.

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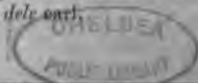
- Page 6, line 7, a phrase taken from Terence, *Phormio*, act i. sc. 4, 9.
- „ 9, line 20. This John de *Hotoft* is the same person as John de *Howntune*, previously archdeacon of Bedford. See vol. ii. pp. 279, 309, and *Fasti*, ii. 55, 72.
- „ 20, note. Here, and in p. 31, for Newcastle read *de Castro-Novo*. It is probable that his name was *Châteauneuf* or *Castelmau*, but I have not succeeded in identifying him.
- „ 22, line 20, for *visitationem* read *visitatione*, and add side note, "Composition between Durham and St. Alban's, relative to Tynemouth."
- „ 27, line 6, supply commas "after mutiletur.
- „ 31, line 18, *M[argareta]* is an error (repeated in p. 302). Her name was *Agnes*, daughter of Ranulph, earl of Chester. See Dugdale, *Baron*, i. 261.
- „ *ib.*, line 21. The bishop did not die till 11 July 1255. See *Fasti*, i. 292.
- „ 35, line 13. This projected marriage with a daughter of the duke of Saxony never took place. See Kingston, "History of Frederick the Second," ii. 427.
- „ 36, line 25, side-note. Here, and in pp. 58, 77, 82, 87, 309, for Rome read the court of Rome. The pope was at Lyons from 1245 to 1250 inclusive.
- „ 40, line 11. This Patrick was earl of Dunbar, and grandson of William the Lion by his natural daughter Ada. He died at Damietta. See Gibson, "History of Tynemouth," i. 88.
- „ 45, line 10, for *Arethimum* read *Arethinum*.
- „ 51, line 21, foot-note, for *postularetur* read *postularentur*.
- „ *ib.*, line 25, add side-note, Preaching of the Mendicant Orders in behalf of the Crusade.
- „ 53, line 22. I cannot identify *Volsa*. The French translator of Matthew Paris conjectures *Zwetfalt*.
- „ 58, line 5. The sense would be clearer if *papæ* was supplied before *suggesterat*.
- „ 63, line 3, for *Johannis* (as in MS.) read *Galfridi*.
- „ 66, line 17, supply [rex] after *dominus*, from B.C.
- „ 68, line 19, for *filiam* read *filium*.
- „ 69, line 19, for *Wigorniensis* (as in MS.) we should probably read *Wintoniensis*. Cf. p. 75.
- „ *ib.*, line 19, for *Oxoniensi et Bedefordensi* read *Oxoniensis et Bedefordensis*.
- „ 84, note, line 18, for *hend* read *label*. In regard to the inscription, "*Engelrami de Cusci*," it was *Ruoul*, the eldest son of Engelram, who was killed at Mansourah. See "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," i. 719.
- „ 88, line 13. The side-note should be brought down to this line.
- „ *ib.*, line 14, for *amorum* read *annorum*.
- „ 89, line 16. This event happened in 1213. See the *Chronica Majura*, p. 245.

- Page 92, line 6, *for* Æthelmarum (as in MS.) *read* Waldemarum. Cf. vol. ii. p. 447.
- „ 100, line 6, side-note, *for* is exchanged *substitute* proposed to be exchanged.
- „ 102, 103, *add side-notes*, Number of the slain in the French army, and Amount of ransom paid for Louis IX.
- „ 103, line 33. In the *Chronica Majora*, p. 861, this event is entered under 1253, and so *postea*, p. 133.
- „ 108, line 15, *for* Romm (as in MS.) *we should probably read* Lugduni. The word is omitted in B. See “Registr. Sacr. Anglic.” p. 42.
- „ 114, line 1. The first portion of the rubric does not apply to the present text, on account of the omission of a passage, which occurs in the *Chronica Majora*, p. 826. In the side-note, *for* council *substitute* chapter.
- „ 117, line 20, side-note, *for* Alexander II. *substitute* Alexander III.
- „ 118, line 5, side-note, *for* le Noreys *substitute* de Ros. Cf. *postea*, p. 322, and Dugdale, Baron. i. 554.
- „ 119, line 26, side-note, *add* of Gloucester after Richard.
- „ 122, line 4, *for* Andefulsus (as in MS.) *we should read* Ferdinandus. The same error occurs in vol. ii. p. 390, and vol. iii. pp. 304, 322. The side-notes should be corrected.
- „ 130, line 23. In B. is added, “Petrus nomine.”
- „ 134, line 13, side-note, *for* for Gascony *substitute* for raising forces for Gascony, and other purposes.
- „ 140, line 14, *for* confugente (as in MS.) *read* confugiente.
- „ 144, line 21, side-note, *for* Ralph *substitute* Ranulph, and again in pp. 177, 265.
- „ 147, line 19. The *alienigena* was, probably, Peter of Savoy. See Dugdale, Baron. i. 93.
- „ 154, foot-note, col. 1, line 10, *for* mana *read* manu.
- „ 160, line 16. An error, copied from Wendover. The children alluded to were sons of Ælfhelm, earl of Deira. See Flor. Wig. i. 158.
- „ 164, line 14. Another error, also from Wendover. Alfred was the younger of the two Æthelings.
- „ 167, line 18. This is a mistake. It was Leovigar, who was killed by Griffith, king of Wales. Cf. Wendover, i. 496.
- „ 168, line 5, foot-note, *add*, The sense, however, of the passage, requires us to read *Haroldus* instead of *Godwinus*.
- „ 175, line 19, *for* Lamfrancus (as in MS., but partially erased,) *read* Anselmus, and correct the side-note.
- „ 176, line 3. So in MS., but *for* Manie *we should probably read* Viro-mandiæ. (Cf. vol. i. p. 193.)
- „ 182, line 38, *for* Radulphus (as in MS.) *read* Johannes, and correct the side-note. Cf. *Hist. Angl.* i. 231.
- „ 183, lines 15, 27, *for* Robertus (as in MS.) *read* Walerannus.
- „ 184, line 13, side-note, *for* bishop *substitute* archbishop.
- „ 187, line 23, foot-note. The words wanting may be thus supplied, “[xi. milia] Scotorum [ibi ceci]derunt.”
- „ 188, line 20, side-note, *for* Albert *substitute* Alberic.

- Page 204, line 26, for Rogerus (as in MS.) read Walterus. Cf. *Hist. Angl.* i. 424.
- 224, line 5, for Cicestrensis (as in MS.) read Cestrensis.
- 225, line 36, side-note, for Reginald substitute Roger.
- 231, lines 14, 15, for Thomas and Galfridus (as in MS.) read Johannes and Gilebertus.
- 242, line 4. Hugo is an error. See addit. note on vol. ii. p. 221 *u.*
- 248, line 11, foot-note, for quem read qui cum. Cf. p. 291.
- 256, line 26, for Marescalli read marescalli.
- 268, line 31. After *conabatur* a verb is wanting; perhaps *ordinare*.
- 269, line 35, for mortificarentur read mortificarentur.
- 279, line 21, for Conventrensi read Coventrensi.
- 280, lines 30, 31. The statement here is erroneous. The General Council was summoned at Rome, and the pope did not take refuge at Lyons till 1245. Cf. *postea*, p. 293.
- 283, line 3, for Abel et Christoforus it would be more correct to read Ericus et Abel. Cf. *Hist. Angl.* ii. 447.
- 296, line 18. It was John I., count of Dreux (son of Robert III.) who took the cross, and died at Nicosia in 1248. See "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," ii. 673.
- 304, line 29, side-note, for Letter from substitute Letters patent of and for to substitute in behalf of.
- 305, line 9, supply dots . . . before Hylarii.
- 306, line 6, for Scottona (as in MS.) read Stoctona. Cf. pp. 44, 321.
- 309, line 9, for regis (as in MS.) read regem.
- 314, line 20, dele de before Passclewe, and so also in the note.
- 328, line 19, side-note, for Marriage of Roger Bigod substitute Roger Bigod takes back his wife.
- 345, line 28. The person alluded to is probably Berthold, margrave of Hohenburg. See Rymer, *Federa*, vol. i., *sub anno* 1254, and cf. 1256, p. 339, ed. 1816.
- 348, line 5. This mission was in reference to the projected marriage of the king's daughter Beatrice to the brother of Alfonso of Castille. See Rymer, vol. i. pp. 325, 340.

INDEX.

- Page 392, col. 2, line 2, after Bresnes insert John de.
- 399, col. 1, line 24, dele earl.



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